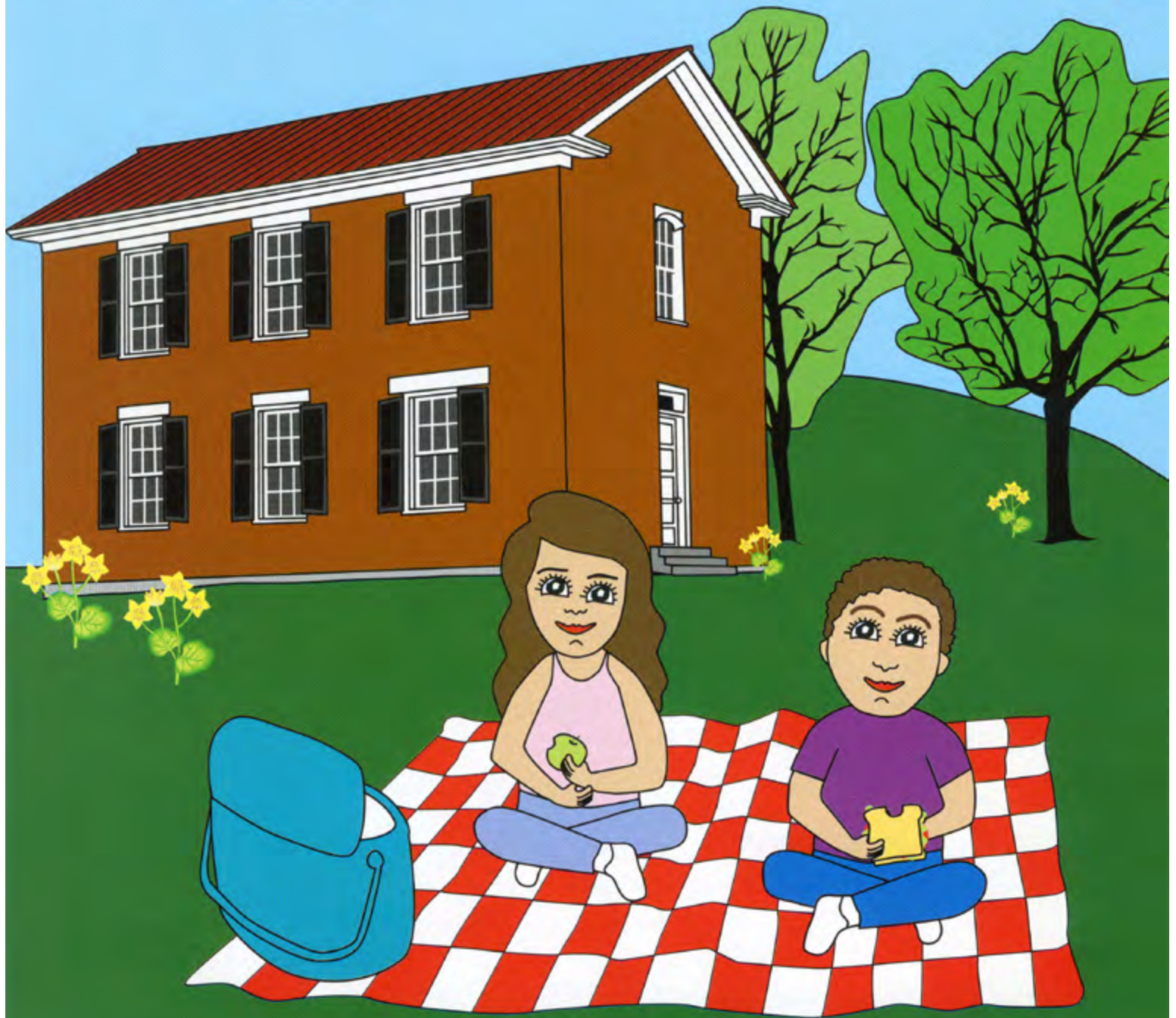


Primm Historic Park Activity Book



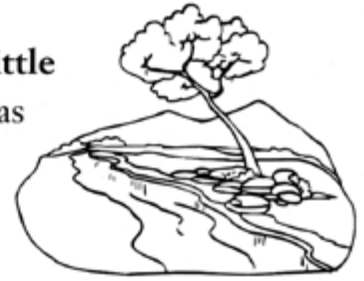
Compliments of



PUBLIX SUPER MARKETS
CHARITIES

A Brief History of Brentwood

Brentwood is located in the valleys that are drained by the **Little Harpeth River** and **Mill Creek**. The name "Brentwood" was first used in 1856 when the area's U. S. Post Office opened. The origin of the name Brentwood is unknown.



Long before Brentwood was named, about 900 A.D, it was the home of prehistoric Native American Mound Builders. One of the ceremonial mounds built by these people is still visible today in **Primm Historic Park** on Moores Lane.

The first permanent settlers came to Brentwood in the late 1700's. Southerland Mayfield chose a site for his home near an Indian trail, now called Old Smyrna Road.

Granny White Pike, named for innkeeper Lucinda White, was the main road to Nashville until the 1830 construction of Franklin Road, which was built on an old buffalo trail. Wilson Pike was constructed in the 1840's and the first railroad station was built in the 1850's.



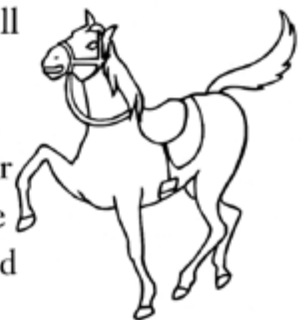
An early private school, **Boiling Spring Academy**, opened for classes in 1832. The building has been restored and is located at Primm Park. Lipscomb Elementary on Concord Road was a log structure founded in 1860 by William Lipscomb.

Middle Tennessee, including Brentwood, was the scene of Civil War battles. Many historic homes in Brentwood were used as hospitals and headquarters by both Confederate and Union troops. Local families lost their cows, horses, chickens and food crops to raiding troops.



By 1881, the population of Brentwood had grown to about 300 people. It continued to grow as transportation to the area improved. In 1909, an electric trolley car service ran from Nashville to Franklin. One of the stops is still visible in Meadowlake subdivision.

In the 1930's, J. Truman Ward bought 400 acres of land to create **Maryland Farms**. The scenic farm became known for its champion American Saddle Horses and Tennessee Walkers. The Brentwood Municipal Center is located on the farm land, near Maryland Manor, the Ward family home.



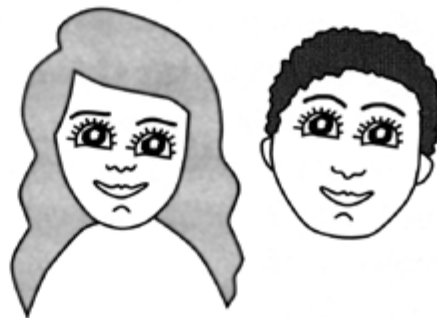
In the 1960's the opening of Interstate 65 caused Brentwood to grow at a rapid rate. On April 15, 1969, voters decided to incorporate the city. This allowed the residents of Brentwood to govern and plan the continued growth of their city.

Information from "Historic Brentwood" by Vance Little.



Find The Hidden Message

These children are Bonnie and Brad. They want to help you learn about a very special place in Brentwood and learn about the history of this place. They want people to enjoy this site for many, many years.



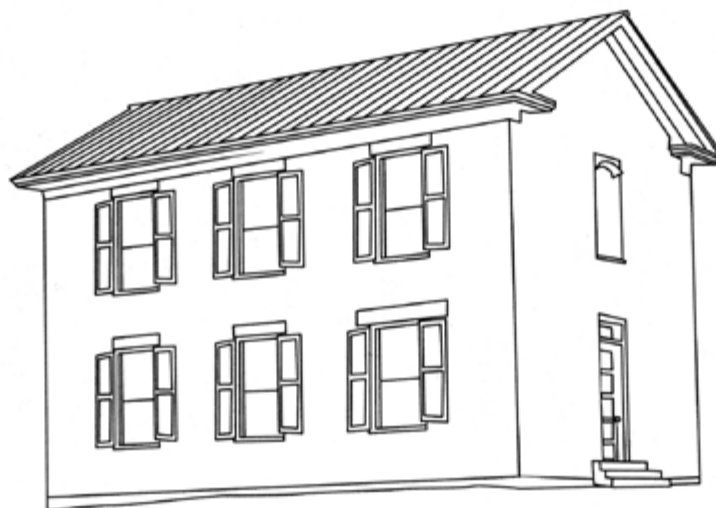
Find The Hidden Message

Match the numbers to the corresponding letters.

23-5-12-3-15-13-5 20-15 16-18-9-13-13

8-9-19-20-15-18-9-3 16-1-18-11

A = 1
B = 2
C = 3
D = 4
E = 5
F = 6
G = 7
H = 8
I = 9
J = 10
K = 11
L = 12
M = 13



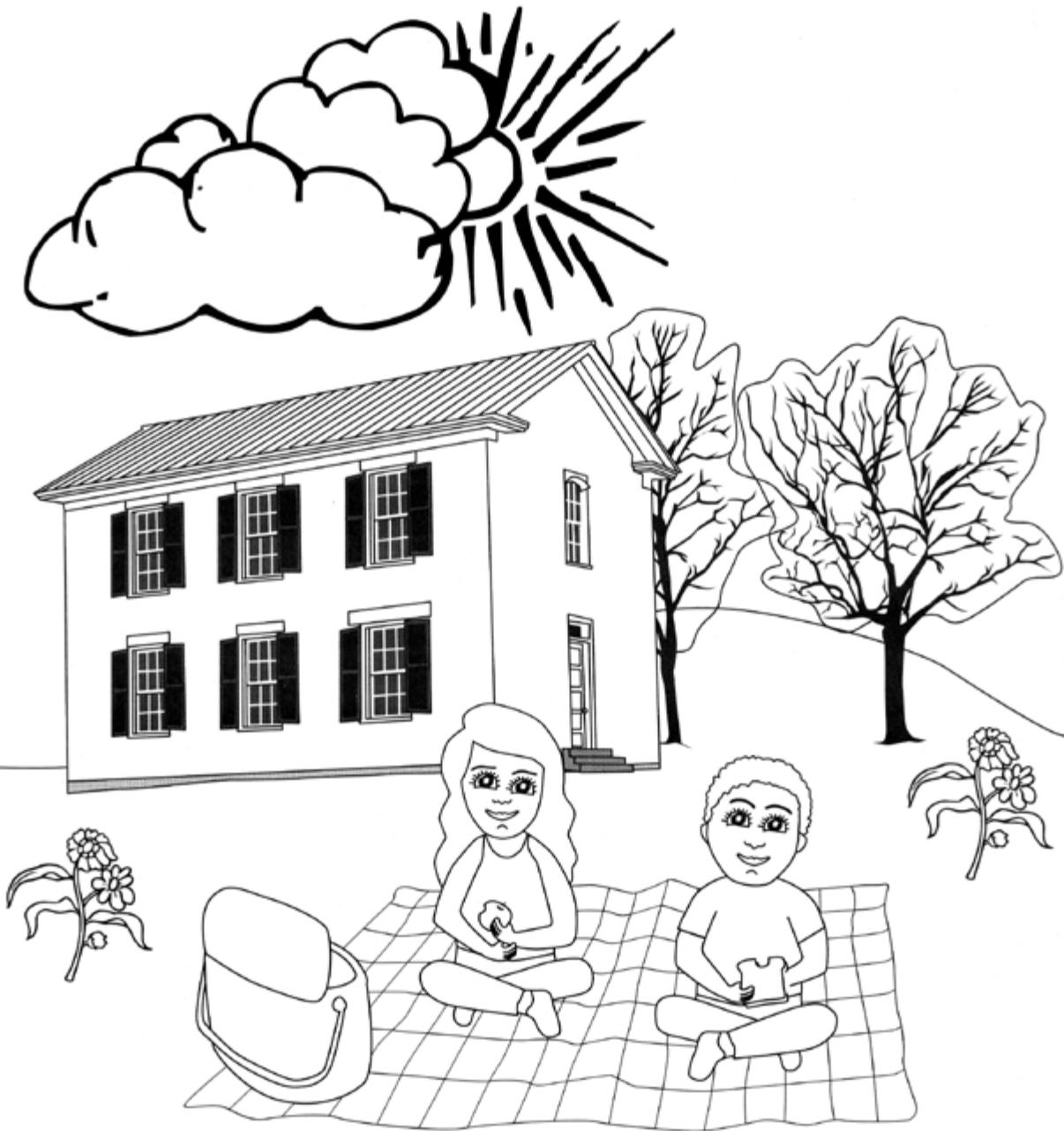
N = 14
O = 15
P = 16
Q = 17
R = 18
S = 19
T = 20
U = 21
V = 22
W = 23
X = 24
Y = 25
Z = 26

What's at Primm Park

Primm Park is home to two important places: "Fewkes Group" – five mounds of prehistoric Native Americans, 900 – 1450 A.D. and the Boiling Spring Academy, 1832.

Bonnie and Brad learned some very interesting facts by studying the history of these two places. They learned that different types of people lived in the area known as Primm Park for over a thousand years. They were prehistoric Native Americans, European explorers, pioneer settlers, large land owners and African Americans.

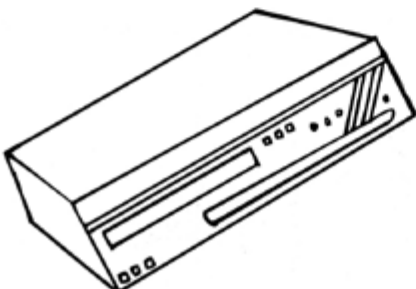
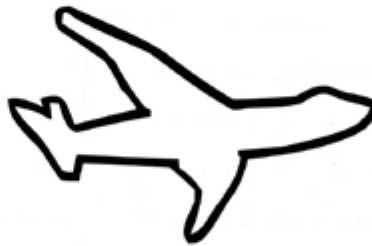
Color the picture of Primm Park



Archaeologists Discover Artifacts at Primm Park

You may wonder how we know these facts since none of us lived during those times. One way is through archaeologists who dig and sift through many layers of soil and write down what they find. The items they find, called artifacts, tell us about people who lived many years ago. Lots of artifacts were found at the Primm Park site such as arrowheads, prehistoric pottery, tools, cooking vessels, animal bones, etc. The artifacts are now at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.

Circle artifacts that Brad and Bonnie might have found at Primm Park.
Put an X on items that they would not have found.



Fun Fact:

Archaeologists do not study or dig for dinosaur bones. That is done by paleontologists!

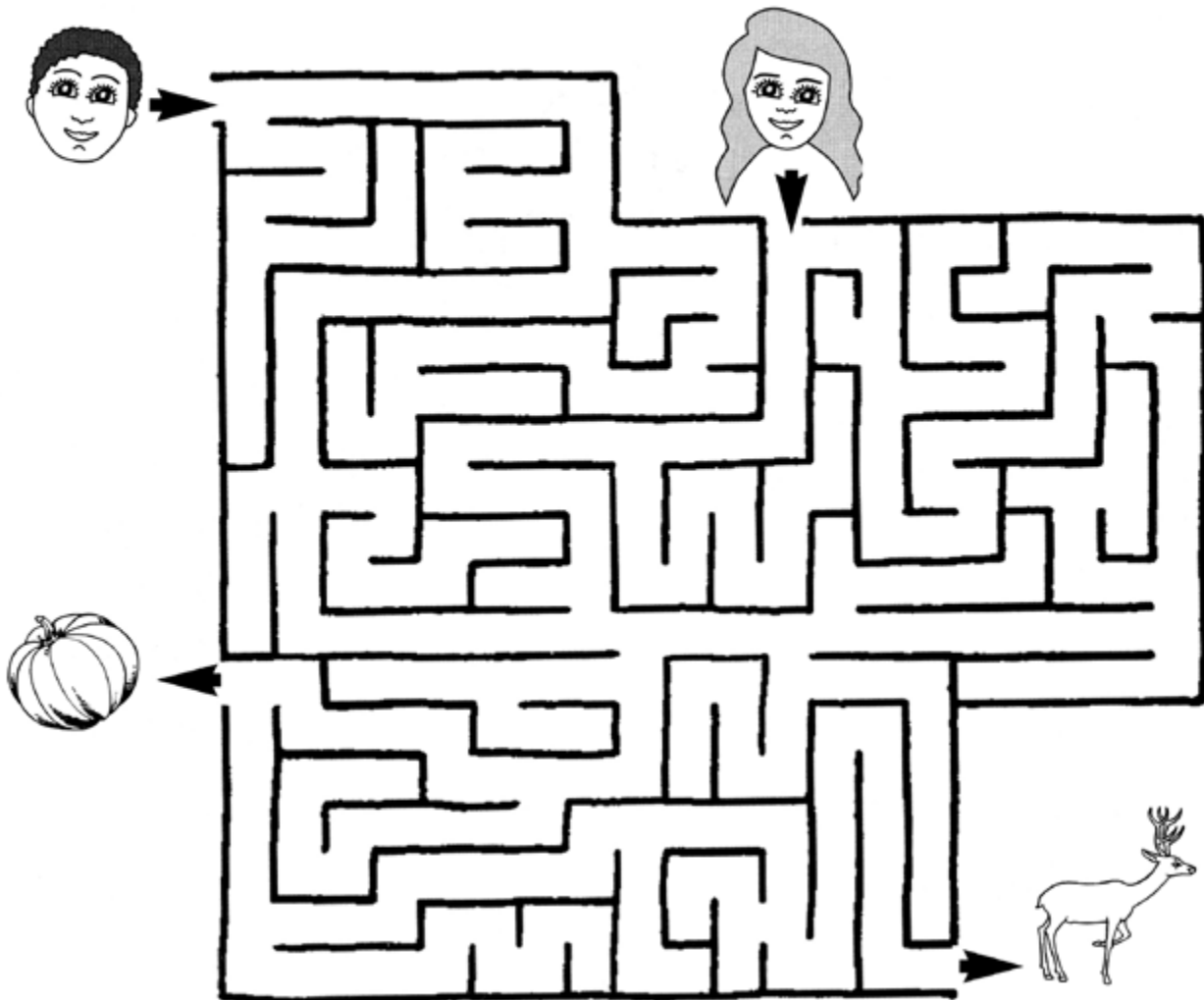
Mound Builders

A very, very long time ago—in 900 A.D. a group of prehistoric Native Americans lived in Brentwood. They were known as the Mound Builders.

The Little Harpeth River which runs through Primm Park is one of the reasons they came to this area. The river supplied water and the soil was good. They planted corn, beans, squash and pumpkins.

The Mound Builders mainly ate deer and wild turkeys more than other meats. They did not eat many small animals because a large deer and turkey could feed a lot of people and were easier to kill with bows and arrows.

Help Brad find the deer. Help Bonnie find the pumpkin.

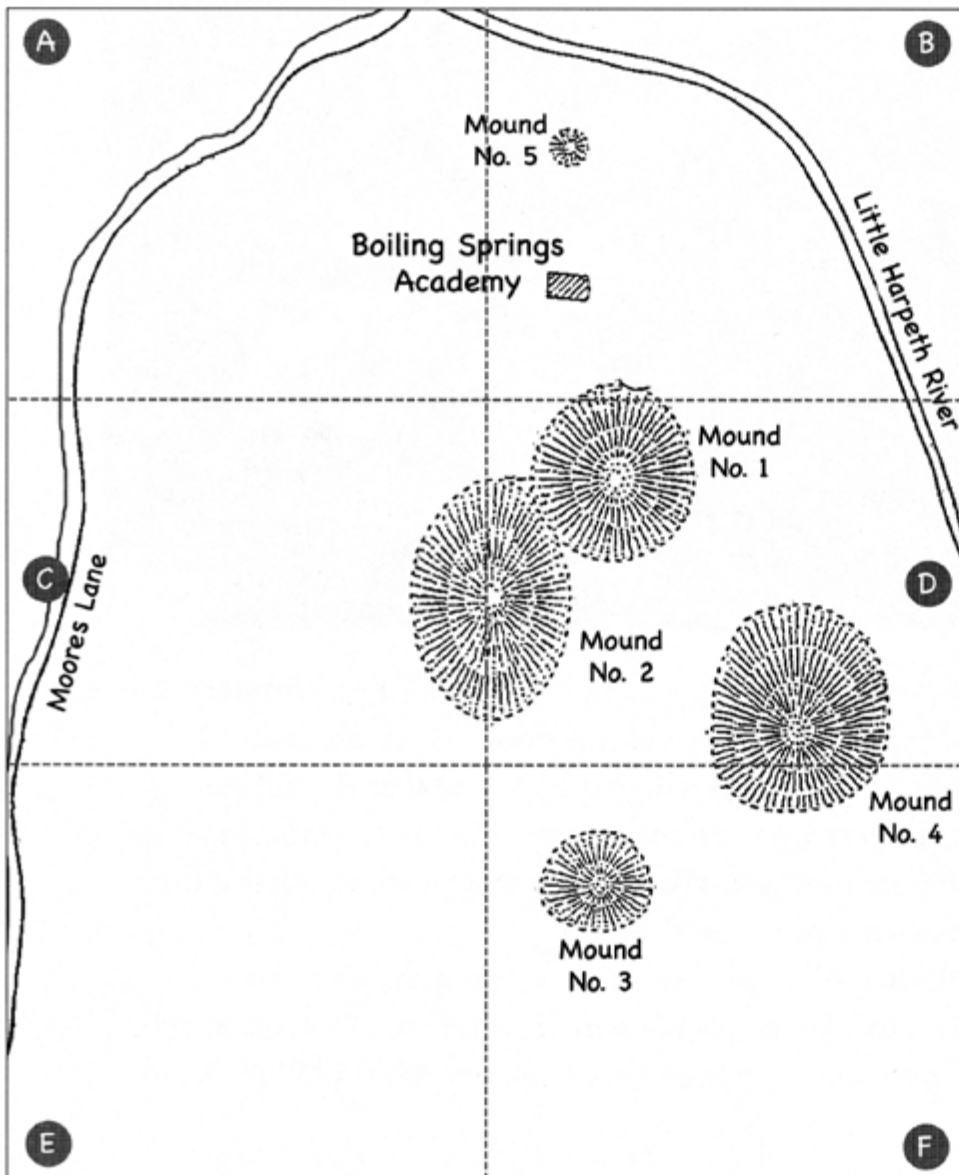


Primm Park Native Americans

We must be careful to not confuse these prehistoric Native Americans with those who came later. These lived in towns, built homes and were hunters and farmers. They did not live in tepees and did not wear feather head dresses.

One of the towns where the Chief, his family, and other important leaders lived was in the Primm Park site. The town was surrounded by a fort like fence called a **palisade**.

Inside the fort they built four mounds, a town square, buildings, and a separate cemetery. Another mound was outside the fort. While all of the mounds but one have disappeared, we do know that they were of different sizes and usually very wide in an oval shape.



The Little Harpeth River passes through what grids?

The Boiling Spring Academy is in which grid?

Mound number 4 is in which grids?

Moores Lane is in which grids?

Primm Park Native Americans

The Mound Builders built ceremonial buildings and homes on top of the mounds and one was a burial mound. The mound we can still see is the one where the Chief's home was. It was the tallest of all the mounds.

Homes were usually only one room with a fire pit in the ground in the center to warm it in the winter and keep insects out during the summer. They cooked outside. Homes were built with canes (wattle) woven and connected to posts and plastered with clay (daub) inside and out.



By 1500, all of the people had disappeared. Why is still a real mystery. No one knows for sure whether they all died of a contagious disease, moved somewhere else, or were killed. Archaeologists have said that the village burned down. We don't know whether enemies did it or villagers fled and set it on fire themselves before they left. We do know they were the last of the prehistoric Native Americans to live in this area.

Because time has destroyed all but one of these mounds, it is very important that we take care of it so people who live after us can see that an important group of Americans once lived here between 900 – 1450 A.D.

The Boiling Spring Academy



The Boiling Spring Academy was built in 1832 as a private school by wealthy landowners so their sons would have a school. Students had to pay to attend classes. Some boys came from other places and lived with families here so they too could go to school. The school has two rooms, one upstairs and one down.

They used a fireplace and later a potbellied stove to heat the school.

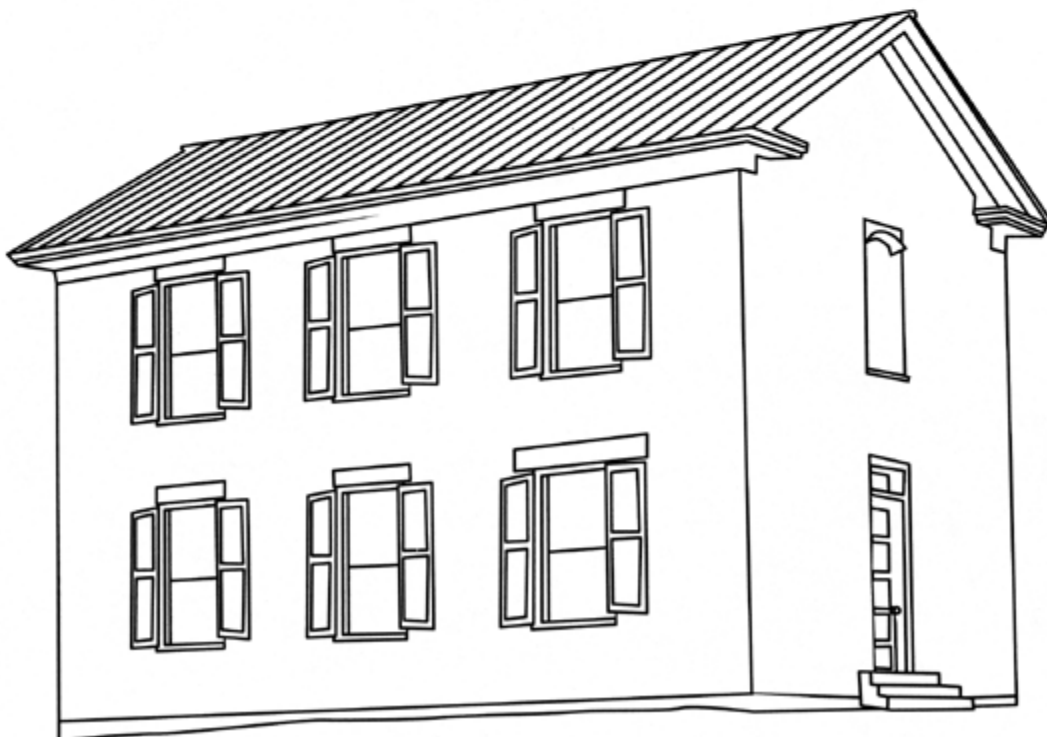
Students got water from a pail and went to an outhouse for a restroom.

The first students were boys about seventeen years old and their teachers were called school masters. In 1887 and until 1917, it operated as a Williamson County public school that boys and girls could attend. By the 1880's, most school systems provided separate schools for African-American students.

Fun Fact:

In the public school there were no grades, only levels. One level was for big boys, one for little boys, and one for girls.

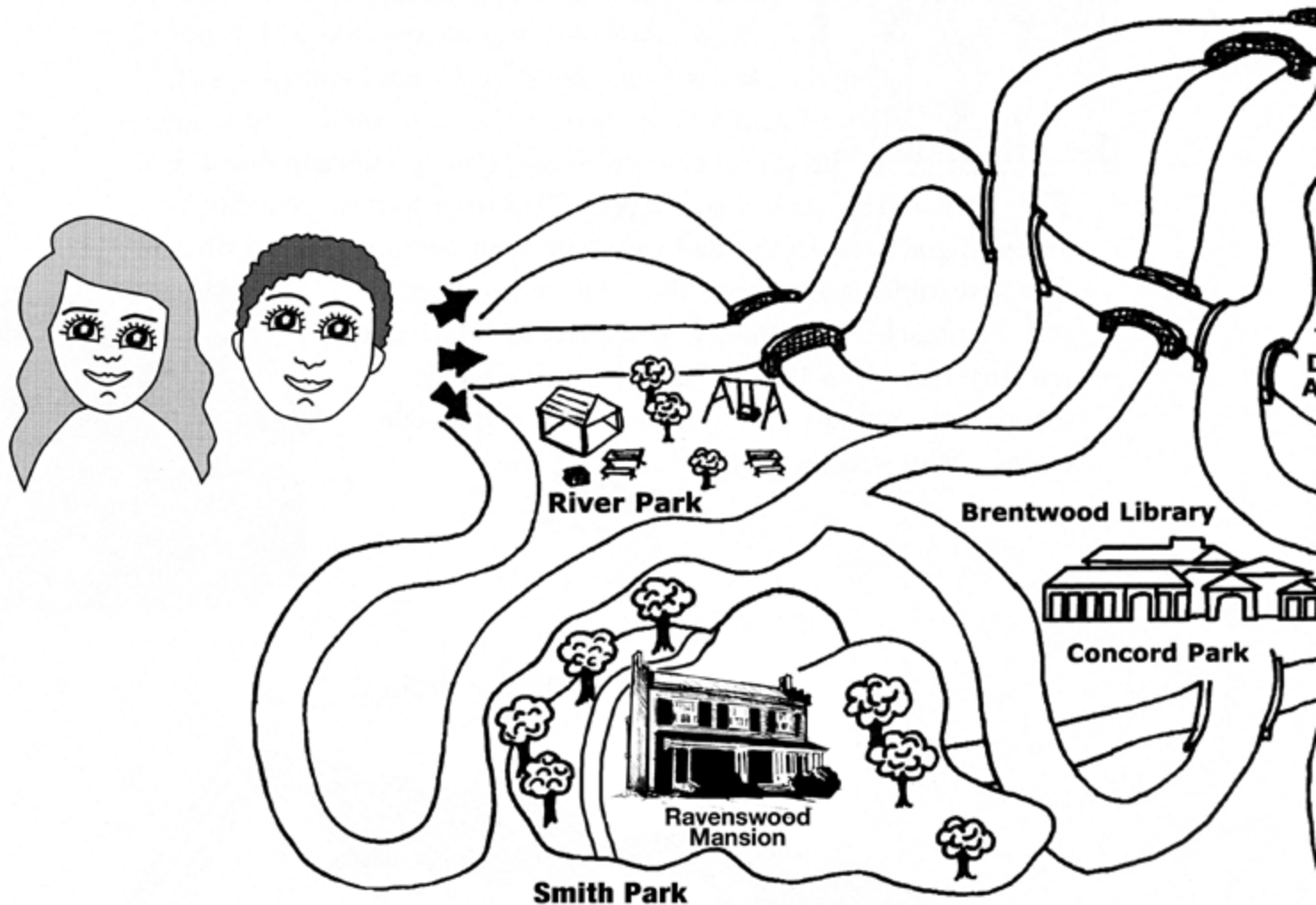
Color the schoolhouse below





The Boiling Spring Academy

Bonnie and Brad are going to Boiling Spring Academy at Primm Historic Park. Help them find their way to the school.



Bonnie and Brad would also like for you to know about the Boiling Spring Academy located in Primm Historic Park. It was built in 1832 as a private academy but became a Williamson County Public School in 1887. The building was often used over the years as a school and a church. In time it was abandoned and became part of the Primm Farm. The Primms used it to store feed and cure tobacco. The City of Brentwood became the owner in 2003 and restored the academy.

The Boiling Spring Academy





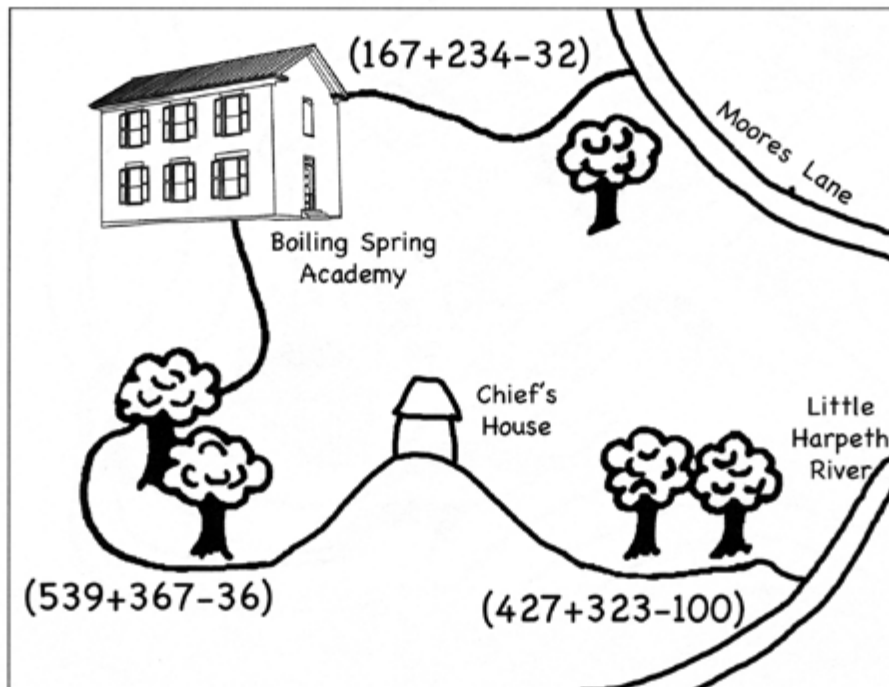
Handwriting and Arithmetic in the 1800's



In the 1800's handwriting and arithmetic were very important. In those days they were called penmanship and ciphering. These were required for many good jobs such as secretarial and bookkeeping positions.

In the space below, practice writing
your name in your best penmanship.

Ciphering at Primm Park



How far is it between Moores Lane and Boiling Spring Academy?

How far from Boiling Spring Academy to the Chief's house?

How far does the Chief go to get to the river?

Taking Your Lunch to School

In the 1800's students always brought their lunch to school in a tin lunch pail or wrapped in a piece of cloth. Remember, there were no lunch boxes, aluminum foil or baggies. The school provided water to drink from a bucket.

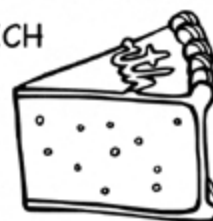


Word Search Game

Below are some examples of items you would find in a student's lunch pail in the 1800's. Find the words in the search below:



APPLE • BAKED POTATO • SANDWICH
BREAD • COOKIES • CHEESE
CAKE • HARD BOILED EGG



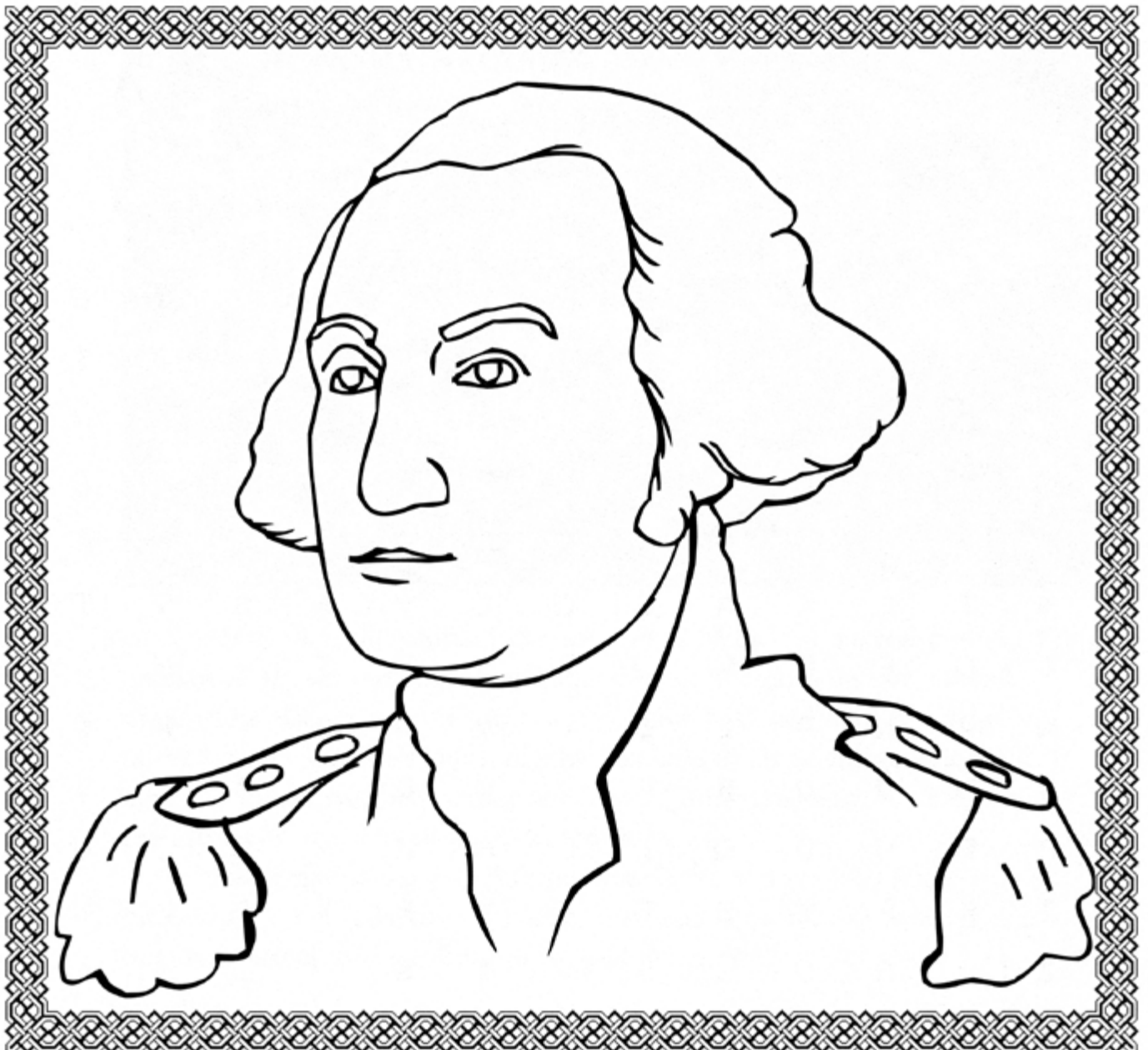
X	V	P	I	B	D	N	I	S	Z	V	J	G
R	H	L	A	L	E	P	G	V	U	M	G	T
Y	O	W	I	F	R	J	B	U	B	E	A	H
Q	T	D	G	L	T	R	B	Q	D	Z	K	O
C	A	U	C	H	E	E	S	E	N	B	N	F
N	T	E	K	A	C	O	L	V	E	G	V	T
I	O	E	D	V	O	I	N	P	T	V	H	C
N	P	N	P	I	O	U	W	H	P	Y	P	C
B	D	U	U	B	K	V	G	D	I	A	C	B
F	E	R	D	Q	I	L	N	P	N	S	Q	U
J	K	R	Y	S	E	M	Y	F	V	A	L	H
Z	A	O	U	E	S	U	T	G	U	J	S	K
H	B	O	E	I	F	E	J	V	R	E	J	Y

What You Might Find at School

George Washington was the first president of the United States and is known as the Father of our Country. His portrait hung in most schools and is at the Boiling Spring Academy.

Color the portrait of our first president

Who is president of the United States now?





The American Flag

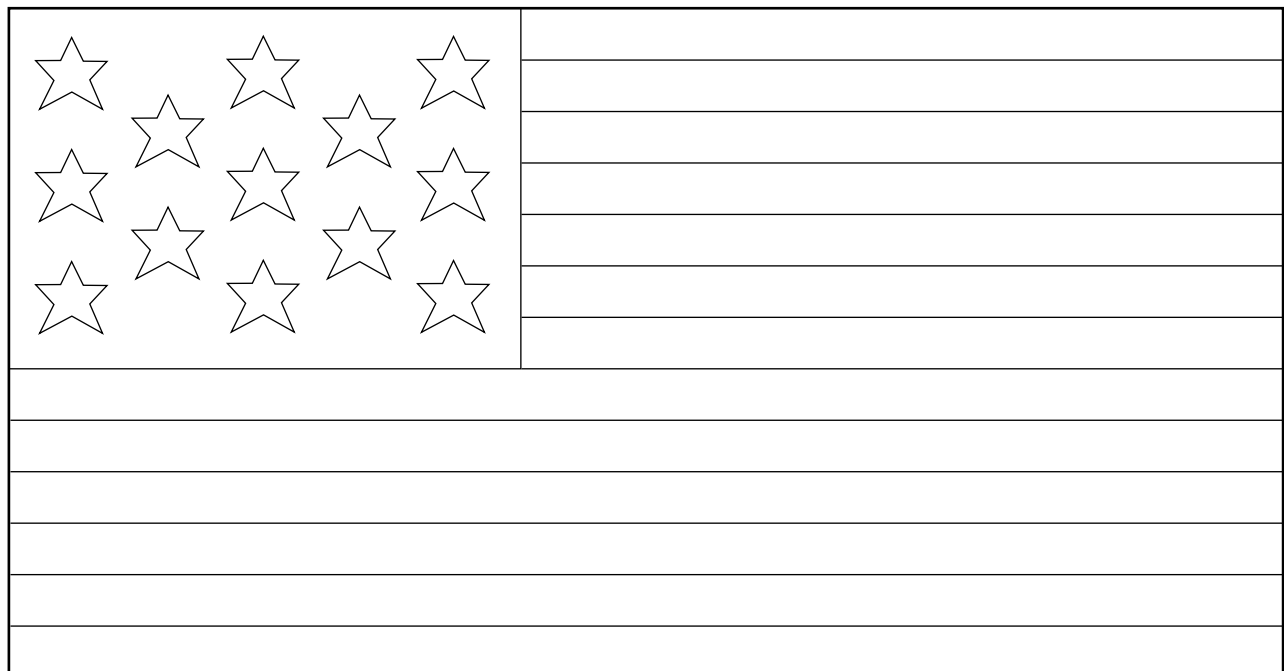
This is a picture of the flag and how it looked when it was adopted as the flag of the United States on June 14, 1777. We celebrate this by flying flags in homes and on the streets every year on June 14th. It is called Flag Day. This was the official flag until 1795. George Washington was the only president to serve under this flag

Color the Flag

The top stripe is red and the next stripe is white. Alternating red and white, color the stripes. The stars are white and the background of the stars is blue.

Why do you think there were 13 stripes and 13 stars?

How many stars are there in our flag today? _____



Games Played

In the 1800's, students had recess at school just like you do today. Two of the games they played were Red Rover and Hide and Seek. They did not have playground equipment and special balls so they had to use their imagination.

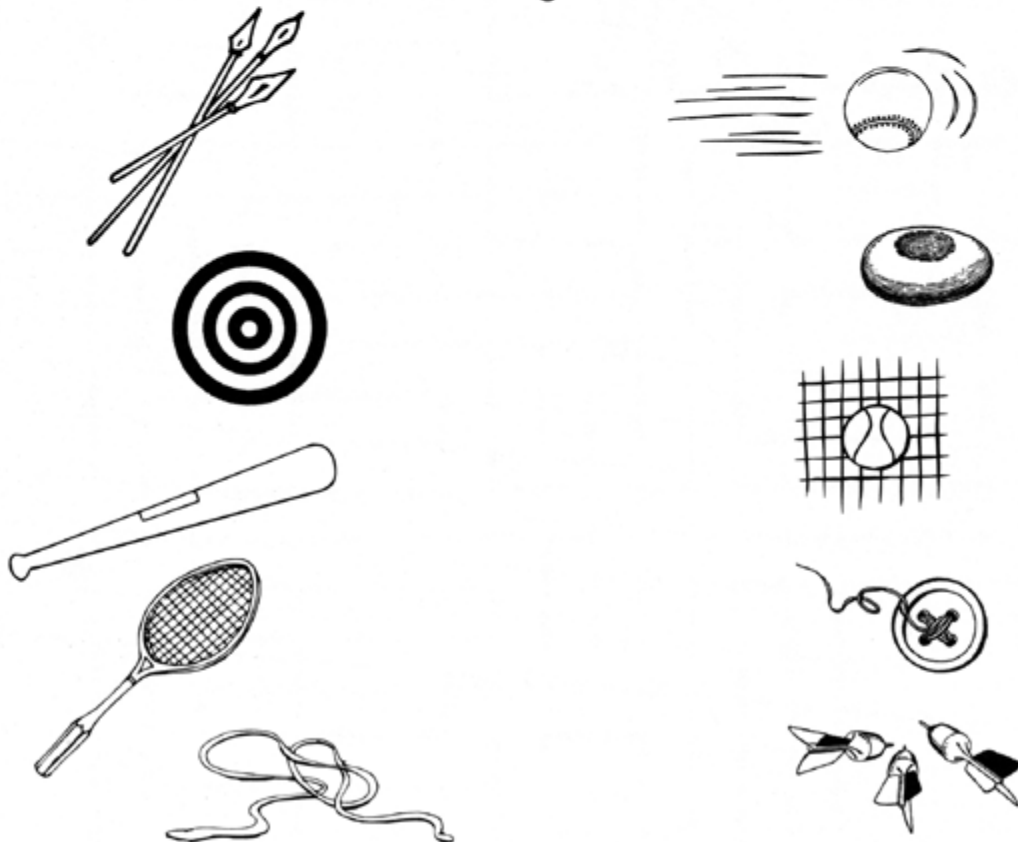
The prehistoric Native Americans enjoyed games too. A favorite game was "Chunkie" using a stone shaped like a disc and a striped pole or wooden spear. A player would roll the stone and then toss or "chunk" his spear or pole close to where he thought the stone would stop rolling. They also enjoyed stickball which is similar to the game of lacrosse today. This was played in teams.

Fun Fact:

Stickball was usually played between rival towns and sometimes was the way they settled arguments instead of going to battle.

What games do you play at recess?
Draw a line from the game piece on the left
to the one that goes with it on the right.

Matching Game



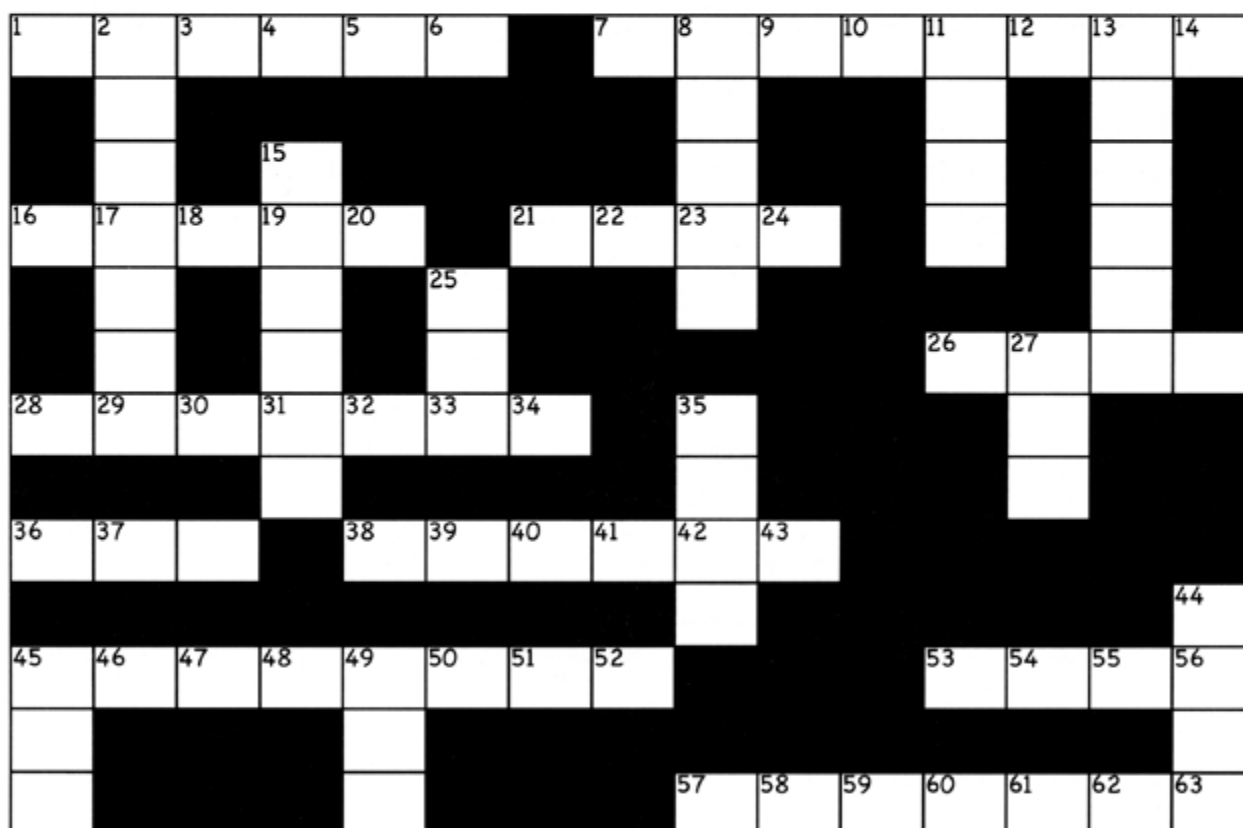
Cross Word Puzzle

Across

1. The school at Primm Park is the Boiling ____ Academy.
7. Item found by an archaeologist that tells us about the past is an ____.
16. Chunkie was played with a disc and a ____.
21. The Primm family stored ____ in the school.
26. The village was built inside a ____.
28. The first settlers of Primm Park were prehistoric Native American ____.
36. Heat came from a fire ____ dug into the ground.
38. The teacher at the school was called a school ____.
45. The prehistoric Native Americans were called mound ____.
53. The river and good ____ brought settlers.
57. One of the artifacts found was ____.

Down

2. One of the prehistoric Native Americans' favorite foods was ____.
8. They got water from the Little Harpeth ____.
11. There are ____ mounds at Primm Park.
13. Instead of saying "add your numbers," students were told to ____ them.
15. One small animal they were sometimes afraid to eat was a ____.
25. The students brought lunch in a ____ pail or cloth.
27. We have had many presidents. George Washington was number ____.
35. The Native Americans ate a lot of ____.
44. The Native Americans built their homes from cane and ____.
45. To attend the school when it was a private academy you had to be a ____.
49. Archaeologists ____ in the soil for items from history.



ANSWERS:
Across
1. spring, 7. artifact, 16. spear, 21. feed, 26 fort, 28. Indians, 36. pit, 38. master, 45. builders, 53. soil, 57. pottery
Down
2. pumpkin, 8. river, 11. five, 13. cipher, 15. rabbit, 25. tin, 27. one, 35. deer, 44. clay, 49. boy, 49. dig

School Rules

Read the rules below and circle the numbers of the rules that students still follow:

1. Respect your schoolmaster.
2. Do not call your classmates names or fight with them. Love and help each other.
3. Never make noises or disturb your neighbors as they work.
4. Be silent during classes. Do not talk unless it is absolutely necessary.
5. Do not leave your seat without permission.
6. No more than one student at a time may go to the outhouse.
7. At the end of class, wash your hands and face. Wash your feet if they are bare.
8. Bring firewood into the classroom for the stove whenever the teacher tells you to.
9. Go quietly in and out of the classroom.
10. If the master calls your name after class, straighten the benches and tables. Sweep the room, dust and leave everything tidy.
11. Be prompt.
12. Absolutely no lying.
13. Do not talk unless you are called on. You must stand when you talk.



Crafts

Create a Lunch Pail

Items needed:

1 large empty coffee can, large shortening can,
or large family size can for vegetables

One nail

Hammer

Water

A freezer

Twine or rope

Cloth cover



Remove label from can. Wash and clean the can. Fill the can with water and freeze. (This will ease the hole punching). With an adult's assistance, use the hammer and nail to punch holes on the two opposite sides of the can approximately two inches below the top rim. Let the ice in the can melt. Drain and dry the can. Insert the rope or twine through the holes that have been punched. Tie the ends of the rope or twine into a large knot. Use the cloth to cover the top of your lunch pail.

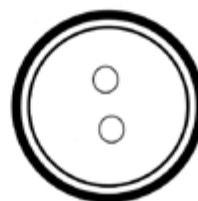
Create Moonwinders

A popular toy in the 1800s, these were also called button spinners and buzz saws. Boys used to get into trouble for getting them tangled into a girl's long hair. These are easy to make, but can sometimes take practice to get them going.

What you'll need:

Large buttons 1-1/2 inches wide

Nylon string



Directions:

1. Cut the string into sections 36 inches long.
2. Give one string and one button to each student.
3. Thread the string through one hole and back again through the other one and tie the strings together.
4. Be sure to wind it up tight enough or it will not work.
5. Now pull and slacken the string, over and over, moving the button in and out. A buzzing sound will be made as it gets faster.



Student's Name _____

School _____

Grade _____ Teacher _____



CITY OF BRENTWOOD HISTORIC COMMISSION

Brentwood Historic Commission
info@brentwoodtn.gov
5211 Maryland Way
Brentwood, TN
615.371.0060

Like us on facebook

