**CBH #1 FROLICKING EQUINE GC74DVP**

Difficulty: Easy; 1.5

Terrain: 1.5 some walking on flat terrain

Cache size-medium

Suggested parking N36o 02.002 W086o 47.714

Waypoint 1: N36o 02.035 W086o 47.653

**GEOCACHE DESCRIPTION:** This cache is one of 10 caches of the Cache in on Brentwood History placed by the Brentwood Historic Commission. The series features many of the Historical Interpretive Signs placed around Brentwood. Discover some of the fascinating history of Brentwood. The caches are hidden in Brentwood City Parks. If you are participating in the series, be sure to sure to download and print your Passport. Visit Cache in on Brentwood History for more information on the series, to view a list of qualifying caches and to download your Passport. Don’t forget to record the secret code obtained in each geocache on your passport for validation. The first 200 to turn in the completed series passport with all the code words will be eligible for a commemorative pathtag. Only one pathtag per passport. The pathtags are available on a first-come first-serve basis while supplies last. All caches begin with the series name CBH followed by a location specific name. The Brentwood Historic Commission hopes you enjoy the series!

Most Parks are open dawn to dusk but check specific Park hours. Follow Park hours-**NO NIGHT CACHING.**

Those caches with master locks require that once the code is put in then push the shank into the lock base and the lock should pop open. To relock, the code has to still be dialed in, push the shank in and then mix the numbers. It should then be locked.

Two stage multi-cache. The posted coordinates lead you to stage 1. By answering questions at stage 1, you will gather information for the 4 digit combination that unlocks the cache and the set of coordinates for your final stop. You will take a half-mile walk into history. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information for the combo lock and final coordinates. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. There is no dedicated public parking. Suggested parking is listed in the additional waypoints.

**Historical Description:** Even before Tennessee became a state, brave pioneers came to Middle Tennessee as early as the 1780s with the building of the first Williamson County fort, Mayfield Station, off of Old Smyrna Road in Brentwood. But it would be many years later when the growing Village of Brentwood was incorporated into a city.

In 1937 J. Truman Ward purchased property just outside of the Village of Brentwood and named it Maryland Farms. This would grow and include one of the finest horse breeding farms in the South. Brentwood became synonymous with fine blooded horses. For years there were horse shows, steeple chases and fox hunting in Brentwood and in 1959 the Farm became the site for the inaugural Brentwood Derby held at Maryland Farms. The annual horse racing event continued until 1971. In 1974, the land began to be developed into a commercial center retaining its agrarian name Maryland Farms. Today Maryland Farms is the hub of office facilities in Brentwood. The Ward family home of Maryland Manor still stands as the Mere Bulles Restaurant and the stable now houses the YMCA.

**Stage 1**: In order to answer the question you will need to read the signage nearby

How many acres in Brentwood did Mr. Ward first buy? Add numbers together \_\_\_\_\_=A

What year did the Brentwood Derby begin? \_\_ \_\_ B \_\_Third number \_\_\_\_\_=B

What year can the time capsule be opened? \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ C 4th number\_\_\_\_\_=C

Turn and walk Northwest a short distance to the horse sculptures

What day was the sculpture placed \_\_\_\_\_day number=D

Use the information from above to fill in the equation below for the final coordinates.

 N36o 0A.DD8 N36ᵒ 0\_\_.\_\_ \_\_ 8 W086˚ 47.C80 W086 47.\_\_\_ 80

**Stage 2:** Follow the new coordinates to the geocache hide. Code for combination lock= ADCD Congratulations! You’ve just answered what year Brentwood was incorporated as well as have the combination for the lock. Great Job!!

Free time? Have some fun and try out the fitness center.

**Hint:** tree line; fence

**CBH # 3 THE TREE MUSEUM GC74E0P**

Difficulty: easy 1.5

Terrain: 1.5 some walking on flat terrain

Cache: size-medium

N36° 02.134 W 086° 50.368

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Most Parks are open dawn to dusk but check specific Park hours. .Follow Park hours-**NO NIGHT CACHING.**

Those caches with master locks require that once the code is put in then push the shank into the lock base and the lock should pop open. To relock, the code has to still be dialed in, push the shank in and then mix the numbers. It should then be locked.

Two stage Multi-cache. You must answer the questions below on your stroll. By answering questions, you will gather parts of the 4 digit combination that unlocks the cache and find the set of coordinates for your final stop. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information. If you take an item from the Geocache, remember to leave an item of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Watch for poison Ivy. Ample public parking available.

**Stage 1:** Proceed to posted coordinates

You are standing in both a City Park and a State Certified Arboretum – a sort of “tree museum.” Many species of trees that once grew all across Brentwood are featured here with a showcase of more than 70 different species of trees as well as migratory birds, butterflies and other wildlife.

**A=How many acres are in the park \_\_\_ minus 24= \_\_\_\_\_=A**

**B= what year did Deerwood receive accreditation as a certified arboretum? \_\_ \_\_ \_B \_\_ Third number\_\_\_\_ =B**

Once you have read the sign at the posted coordinates look to your left for the start of the Arboretum trail from the parking lot. Take a look at the list of species posted at the trailhead. If the map is not available it can also be found on the Brentwood City website [Tree Identification Trail Guide](http://www.brentwoodtn.gov/home/showdocument?id=4573). Each of the trees has its own story of how it helped early settlers. What number is the “common pawpaw”? The pear-like fruit of this tree was often eaten by Native Americans and early settlers alike. Look at the list to determine what the number for a Sycamore tree is.

**C= What is the number for Sycamore trees? \_\_\_\_ =C**

You will notice that many of the trees are marked with a number, to help you identify the species. Take a walk down the trail and enjoy the peace and quiet of this preserve, and imagine what Brentwood sounded like when there were only a few pioneer families farming in the area. As you start down the trail, what number is on the very first tree, a very big and tall Pine tree, you can’t miss it! If you have time take the loop trail to return where you started.

**D= Add the two numbers of the large Pine tree together\_\_\_\_=D**

Continue to look around you at the beginning of the trail. Although many things have changed in Brentwood over the past 200 years, the threat of violent storms has always been present. Old-timers could look at the sky, check the wind, and watch the behavior of animals to predict a coming storm. Today we rely on the city’s tornado warning system. From the trail head look around and find the pole which bears a tornado siren. The sign gives the number of the city’s AM radio station. What is it?

**E= Add the numbers of the radio station together and subtract 3=\_\_\_\_=E**

Sumcheck A+B+C+D+E=14
With the number findings above, fill in the following equation to find the location of the hide.

N36 ° **BC**.1**ED** W086 ° **EB**.**ADB**

**Stage 2:** Proceed to the coordinates found in stage 1.

**Lock Code**=ABDE

Hint: Cluster of trees and brush

**CBH # 4 PIONEER LADY’S TALE GC74E36**

Difficulty easy 1.5

Terrain: 1.5 mostly flat

Container size: medium

N36° 01.256 W086° 49.051

**GEOCACHE DESCRIPTION:** This cache is one of 10 caches of the Cache in on Brentwood History placed by the Brentwood Historic Commission. The series features many of the Historical Interpretive Signs placed around Brentwood. Discover some of the fascinating history of Brentwood. The caches are hidden in Brentwood City Parks. If you are participating in the series, be sure to sure to download and print your Passport. Visit Cache in on Brentwood History for more information on the series, to view a list of qualifying caches and to download your Passport. Don’t forget to record the secret code found in the lid of each geocache, on your passport for validation**.** The first 200 to turn in the completed series passport with all the secret codes will be eligible for a commemorative pathtag. Only one pathtag per passport. The pathtags are available on a first-come first-serve basis while supplies last. All caches begin with the series name CBH followed by a location specific name. The Brentwood Historic Commission hopes you enjoy the series!

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Cache Type: 2 stage multi-cache. You must answer the questions below to obtain the needed information for the combination lock to the cache and the final destination. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information for the combo lock. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. Follow Park hours-NO night caching. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Ample parking is available in the public parking areas.

**Historical Description:** After Zachariah White died and the Justices of the Inferior Court of Stokes County said she was too poor to care for the two step-children in her charge, Lucinda “Granny” White at the age of 60 left her North Carolina home in 1801. Travelling three miles a day for a total of 800 miles, she and her children came to what is now Brentwood Tennessee. To earn her way for a better life for her and the children, she knitted purses and sold them for 25 cents along the way. When she reached Brentwood the family occupied a little dilapidated cabin. Eventually she was able to knit and sell enough purses to purchase 50 acres of land for $300; she cleared it by hand and built a plantation. She ended up having a house of “entertainment” where travelers stopped for nourishment. President Andrew Jackson was a patron of this Tavern.

It is said that during the Civil War three Union soldiers were travelling down Granny White Pike when a Confederate soldier who was watering his horse at the Little Harpeth River let his horse wander when he crouched behind the fence with two revolvers and captured the Union soldiers. So how could one Confederate soldier capture three Union soldiers you might ask? The Union soldiers surrendered because one soldier had told his wife he would not die except in battle.

Granny White Pike was first known as the “Middle Road”, and was the main pathway from Franklin to Nashville until the Franklin Turnpike was built in the 1830’s. When most think of Granny White, they envision the busy thoroughfare that runs from Murray Lane in Brentwood to Lipscomb Academy in south Nashville. Many do not know that the first roadway named in her honor was not the same as today’s modern Granny White Pike. Today’s Granny White Pike was built in 1917. Walk to the fence and peer over to see how people travelled back in Granny’s day. The old roadbed is now on private property.

**Stage 1** N36° 1.256 W86° 49.051

Proceed to posted coordinates and answer the following questions. Information gathered will provide answers for the lock code and final set of coordinates.

How many miles a day did Granny travel on her trip to middle Tennessee? \_\_\_

How old was Granny when she arrived to Nashville? \_\_\_

How many years after her arrival here did Granny live? \_\_\_ (Hint: It took 2 years to travel)

How many acres did Granny White purchase? \_\_\_\_

How many Union soldiers were captured by the Confederate soldier on Granny White Pike? \_\_\_

Add all of the above numbers together for the **lock code**\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ Checksum: Lock numbers added together=12

**Answer which of the following questions** is **TRUE** to find the final coordinates of the cache.

The original road was known as “the southern road” and the dirt provided the road base for the current Granny White Pike in the exact location.  **TRUE**= 36° 02.759 W086° 49.538

The original road was known as “the middle road” not in the same location as todays Granny White Pike and went all the way to Franklin. **TRUE**=36° 01.260 W086° 49.035

**Stage 2**

Proceed to the final coordinates based on the correct TRUE question above. Lock code was obtained from information in Stage 1.

Hint: Fence

**CBH #5 AIR CASTLE OF THE SOUTH GC74E51**

Difficulty-2 star

Terrain-2 star less than 1 mile flat

Container size: Medium

Waypoint Parking N36° 00.036 W086° 47.321

Waypoint 1 N36° 00.029 W086° 47.426

 Waypoint 2 N35 ° 59.958 W86 ° 47.365

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Cache Type: 3 stage multi-cache. You must answer the questions below to obtain the needed information for the combination lock to the cache and final cache site. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. Follow Park hours-NO night caching. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices.

Park in the posted parking waypoint coordinates. Look for the blue post with START and follow the trail through the tunnel to find the posted coordinates

**Historical Description:** The year is 1932. It has been just over 2 years since Wall Street crashed in October 1929 initiating The Great Depression. Banks failed and many lifetime personal savings have been lost. Prohibition is still in place. The Midwest remains engulfed in the “Great Dust Bowl” from the drought years and over mechanization of farming. Over 30% of the population is unemployed. 1932 was a year of ups and downs. A series of tornadoes killed at least 184 people in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina; Al Capone was convicted for Income Tax Evasion; New York Radio City Hall opened; Charles Lindbergh’s son was kidnapped; Amelia Earhart became the first woman to make a solo air crossing of the Atlantic Ocean; to name a few. It wasn’t unusual to go into the General Store and hear Bing Crosby crooning “Brother Can You Spare a Dime” from the corner radio along with Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and Tommy Dorsey to name a few. Is it any wonder that Saturday night the family would gather around the radio and be entertained by listening to comedy and country music with the “Grand Ole Opry”? You didn’t even need to live in Tennessee to enjoy the music. How did so many people hear The Opry living states away?

 In the middle of the “Roaring Twenties”, The National Life and Accident Insurance Company founded a new radio station and named it WSM based on their slogan “We Shield Millions.” They first had to petition the Secretary of Commerce to transfer those call letters which were being used by the US Navy. The transfer occurred and WSM was born in Nashville in 1925. Several months later the “Barn Dance Saturday” became a tradition followed 2 years later by a renaming to “The Grand Ole Opry.” In 1932 WSM expanded and joined a small elite group of maximum-power clear channel broadcasters and built one of the nation’s first vertical antennas. Their new 50,000 watt status coupled with their 650 kilohertz frequency made the station a nation-spanning giant transmitting to over 30 states. This earned the station the title of “The Air Castle of the South.” At the heart of this expansion was a Blaw-Knox diamond-shaped, vertical antenna tower which at 878 feet was the tallest tower in North America and said to be second only to the Eiffel Tower. Seven years later the tower was shortened 70 feet for technical reasons adjusting the height to 808 feet. Part of the removed mast was erected as the flagpole for the nearby Lipscomb school and remained there until 1996 when the school building was replaced. The Passenger train “Pan-American’’ regularly passed by the transmitter and tower site. The station made it a regular part of its programming to air the blast of the train’s whistle as the engine approached the Concord Road location. In addition to the Opry, the station played pop music of the day and featured a healthy mix of classical and dinner music often played live in the studio in Nashville. During World War II and the Cold War era, the station contributed to the war effort. For a period during WWII it was designated to provide transmissions to submarines in the event that ship-to-shore communications were lost. In 1951 the Tower Complex became part of the CONELRAD system, a former system of Emergency broadcasting to the public in the event of an enemy attack during the Cold War. CONELRAD allowed for presidential broadcasts even after a disastrous attack that would eliminate commercial electric power. The Tower Complex has dedicated, protected government funded circuits that connects the tower to emergency command centers. CONELRAD has been replaced with a national Emergency Alert System.

While the musical legacy of WSM is certainly a rich one, generations have also depended on it as their source of news and information. The WSM tower remains the oldest and tallest Blaw-Knox Diamond Radio Tower in the world. In March 2011 the tower and radio transmission complex was officially recognized by the National Park Service for the property’s “association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”. The tower and surrounding structures qualified for the National Register in the Engineering, Architecture, Communications, Music and Military categories.

Sources: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form submitted November 30, 2010 by Carroll Van West-MTSU for Center for Historic Preservation; Gently Flows the Harpeth (2009) by T. Vance Little p. 49-50;

The Brentwood I Remember (2012) by John M. Oden, Sr. ; WSM Radio Online History by Nashville Broadcasting History.com (http://nashvillebroadcastinghistory.com/id4.html)

**Stage 1** N36° 00.029 W086° 47.426

A= A=What year was the WSM tower erected? \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_1st number=A \_\_\_\_\_

B= How many feet were removed from this tower? Add those two numbers together = B \_\_\_\_\_\_

C=What are the call numbers for WSM? \_\_\_\_\_ Subtract 641=C\_\_\_\_\_

**Stage 2:** N35 ° 59.958 W086 ° 47.365

Proceed to waypoint 2. When headed to your destination watch for a dirt trail on the left to avoid bushwhacking. Continue to answer questions.

D= How many guide wires extend from the tower to secure it? \_\_\_\_\_\_ =D

E=How many colors alternate on the tower? (hint 1 is white) \_\_\_\_\_=E

F=There are 3 slats on the back of the bench near the river. How many slats are on the bench Seat?\_\_\_=F

Sumcheck D+E+F=14

Use the numerical answers from the above questions to fill in the equation for your final destination

N 36o 00.**ABA** N36 00.\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ W 086o  **F7.BEE** W086 \_\_ 7.\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_

**Stage 3:**

Proceed to the final coordinates found in stage 2. The lock code=DCFB

Hint: Trees along river

**CBH #6 LITERARY PATH GC74EKB**

Difficulty: Easy 2

Terrain: Mostly flat 1.5

Container size: Medium

Waypoint 1: N35° 59.728 W086 ° 47.363

Waypoint 2: N35 ° 59.667 W086 ° 47.414

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Those caches with master locks require that once the code is put in then push the shank into the lock base and the lock should pop open. To relock, the code has to still be dialed in, push the shank in and then mix the numbers. It should then be locked.

This is a 3 stage multi-cache. You must visit the different stages and answer the questions to determine the combination lock code for the geocache and the final coordinates. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Ample parking is available in the public parking lot.

**Stage 1:** N35° 59.728 W086° 47.363

As you arrive, imagine you are in the year 1350. You are walking through the center of a busy Mississippian period prehistoric Native American village. The Mississippian period is the final chapter of human prehistory in the Eastern North America. Remains of the village were discovered when construction began on the library in 1997. A large scale archeological evaluation followed and found the site to be occupied over approximately 150 year period during the 14th and mid-15th centuries. This was a substantial settlement with at least five hundred residents that established the site on a ridge and broad terrace overlooking the Little Harpeth with two large spring fed tributaries. Here they lived and cultivated the land. The residents were protected by a palisade wall that enclosed the primary village area. One of the distinguishing features is burial in stone box graves which are more numerous in the Valley of the Cumberland than other southern Mississippian sites. Substantial cemeteries of several acres of stone box graves were established along the ridge with dwellings built along the ridge and terrace. This is one of several Mississippian period occupations nearby that are evenly spaced along the Little Harpeth River suggesting the Little Harpeth River Valley as an area of Mississippian activity. From artifacts found, the area may have had temporary use during earlier Archaic and Woodland periods limited to hunting camps and brief respites from foraging expeditions.

Take a short walk towards the front door of the building and look to the ground where you will find a shadow sundial. It is also known as an *Analemetic sundial*. On sunny days, you can tell the time by standing on the paver of the current month while facing the numbers. Look where your shadow casts on the numbers in front of you. Can you tell what time it is?

**While on your walk you will need to answer the following questions:**

A=Number of sides on a typical Native American house on this site \_\_\_\_\_ =A

B=What number is above the month of June on the shadow sundial? \_\_\_\_\_ =B

F= (A minus 1) \_\_\_\_\_ =F

Sumcheck A+B+F=8

**Stage 2:** N35° 59.667 W086° 47.414

Turn around and go back to the sign and head west on the trail. Continue towards waypoint 2. If you have time, take the right fork off the trail which is a circular trail through the Arboretum which features more than 50 tree varieties certified by the Tennessee Urban Forestry Council. The Arboretum offers an excellent opportunity to learn how to recognize native trees that grow here. Most tagged trees are close to the walking trail. After taking the loop trail you should arrive back to where you started in the Arboretum. Turn right and continue on the trail to Waypoint 2.

You have arrived at a historic refrigerator. Well really it is a “spring house” built over the source of the spring and used for cooling of perishable food items. It is located over the origin of one of two robust springs on the property. Springs provided a natural well of unlimited water and were essential to early housing not only for the water source but also the cooling ability. The spring’s location helped to dictate the location of the house and outbuildings with animals to ensure no contamination of the water occurred. Into the 1900s as Brentwood grew, so did the need for water sources. Some springs became sources of water for multiple houses. Sometimes pumps were added at the spring source to assist the water flow to places further away. Such is in the case of the Baptist Children’s home on Franklin Road that also used water from this spring. Supplying water continued a problem until the 1970s when the City of Brentwood entered into a contract to purchase water from the Harpeth Valley Utility District. When electricity finally arrived to more rural areas bringing refrigeration units, the need for spring houses became a thing of the past. Now an outdoor classroom looks down to the picturesque building of the past.

**While on your walk you will need to answer the following questions**

C=On the trail behind the building, what number is the Sycamore tree labeled? \_\_\_\_\_=C

D=How many feet deep was the typical pool in the spring house? \_\_\_\_\_=D

E=How many wood benches do you count at the outdoor classroom? \_\_\_\_\_=E

Sumcheck C+D+E=17

**Stage 3** N35° 5C.EBD W086° A7.FDF

Fill in the equation with the corresponding number from the above questions to find the final cache site.

N35° 5**C.EBD** N35° 5\_\_.\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ W086° **A7.FDF** W086° \_\_7.\_\_ \_\_ \_\_

Proceed to the coordinates.

Lock Code=BCEF

Hint: Cluster of Evergreen trees

**CBH # 7 BRENTVALE GC74G51**

Difficulty: easy 2

Terrain: Mostly flat 1.5

Container size: Medium

N35° 58.875 W086° 46.179

**GEOCACHE DESCRIPTION:** This cache is one of 10 caches of the Cache in on Brentwood History placed by the Brentwood Historic Commission. The series features many of the Historical Interpretive Signs placed around Brentwood. Discover some of the fascinating history of Brentwood. The caches are hidden in Brentwood City Parks. If you are participating in the series, be sure to sure to download and print your Passport. Visit Cache in on Brentwood History for more information on the series, to view a list of qualifying caches and to download your Passport. Don’t forget to record the secret code found in the lid of each geocache, on your passport for validation**.** The first 200 to turn in the completed series passport with all the secret codes will be eligible for a commemorative pathtag. Only one pathtag per passport. The pathtags are available on a first-come first-serve basis while supplies last. All caches begin with the series name CBH followed by a location specific name. The Brentwood Historic Commission hopes you enjoy the series!

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**Cache Type:** 3 stage multi-cache. You must answer the questions below to obtain the needed information for the next coordinates and the combination lock to the cache. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information for the combo lock. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Ample public parking.

Imagine stepping back in time 186 years ago as you look at this log house. It would have been a busy house hold. There would have been laundry hanging on the line, smoke coming out the chimney, food cooking, children playing on the grounds, parents tending to the livestock and planting food for harvesting. What else would you see?

**Historical Description:** No Brentwood family has been more active in community affairs than the Sneed family, and few have been in Brentwood longer than the Sneeds. James and Bethenia Sneed came to Brentwood in 1798 and built Sneed Acres, a home which is still inhabited by the descendants of the Sneeds. They had twelve children and three of the children built their own significant homes: Windy Hill; Brentvale Farm; and Foxview, all located at one time on Old Smyrna Road.

This log cabin, Brentvale, was originally located on Old Smyrna Road in Brentwood. It was built by William Temple Sneed in 1830 using huge logs from trees found on the property. Who was William Temple Sneed? He was the seventh child of James and Bethenia Sneed. His home was later enlarged with logs from another old home and has withstood the test of time over 186 years. William Sneed raised a family of seven children, including Dr. William Joseph Sneed, a Confederate physician. Dr. William Joseph Sneed served with a Union physician George Hubbard and both were instrumental in founding Meharry Medical College and Hubbard Hospital in Nashville, both well-known African-American medical facilities.

Brentvale was owned at one time by Mr. and Mrs. Larry Gatlin. When they sold their property, they donated Brentvale to the City of Brentwood and it was moved to Crockett Park.

**Stage 1** N35° 58.875 W086° 46.179

Proceed to the posted coordinates. Walk all around the house including the attached small building and keep your eyes wide open so you can answer the following questions.

Look carefully!

How many chimneys do you see? \_\_\_\_\_=A

How many panes of glass are in the sidelights of the front door? \_\_\_\_\_ =B

How many doors do you see in the building? \_\_\_\_\_ =C (Hint: One door doesn’t have a door knob)

How many windows are on this building?\_\_\_ Add those 2 numbers together \_\_\_\_=D

Sumcheck A+B+C+D=19

After you have answered the above questions, use the information to fill in the letters with the above numbers in the following coordinates equation.

 N35o **DB**.**B**70 W086o **C**6.**A**37

**Stage 2:** N35o **DB**.**B**70 W086o **C**6.**A**37

Proceed to the coordinates found in Stage 1.

**Answer the following questions for additional information of how to proceed**.

How Many times did Robert Carothers marry? \_\_\_\_\_=E

**True or False:** The barn at the Cool Springs house is believed to be the county’s first distillery.

If the answer is **TRUE** your final set of coordinates are N35o 58.912 W086o 46.209

If the answer is **FALSE** your final set of coordinates are N35o 58.016 W086o 46.990

**Stage 3**

Answer the above True/False question correctly and proceed to those coordinates.

The code to open the lock is ACBE

**Hint:** Inside trees/brush line

**CBH # 8 A SPRING THAT BOILS GC74GBH**

Difficulty: 1.5

Terrain: 3 distance greater than 2 miles

Container size: Medium

Parking N35ᵒ 57.980 W086ᵒ 46.639

Waypoint 1: N35ᵒ 58.066 W086ᵒ 46.615

Limited Hours-See NOTE

**GEOCACHE DESCRIPTION:** This cache is one of 10 caches of the Cache in on Brentwood History placed by the Brentwood Historic Commission. The series features many of the Historical Interpretive Signs placed around Brentwood. Discover some of the fascinating history of Brentwood. The caches are hidden in Brentwood City Parks. If you are participating in the series, be sure to sure to download and print your Passport. Visit Cache in on Brentwood History for more information on the series, to view a list of qualifying caches and to download your Passport. Don’t forget to record the secret code found in the lid of each geocache, on your passport for validation**.** The first 200 to turn in the completed series passport with all the secret codes will be eligible for a commemorative pathtag. Only one pathtag per passport. The pathtags are available on a first-come first-serve basis while supplies last. All caches begin with the series name CBH followed by a location specific name. The Brentwood Historic Commission hopes you enjoy the series!

Most Parks are open dawn to dusk but check specific Park hours. Follow Park hours-**NO NIGHT CACHING.**

Those caches with master locks require that once the code is put in then push the shank into the lock base and the lock should pop open. To relock, the code has to still be dialed in, push the shank in and then mix the numbers. It should then be locked.

Cache Type: 2 stage multi-cache. You must answer the questions below to obtain the needed information for the combination lock to the cache and additional coordinates. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Ample parking when the parking lot is open at parking posted coordinates.

**NOTE:** The parking lot at this site is only open 2pm-4pm the 3rd Sunday of each month April through October. This park can also be accessed through the trail system from Crockett Park or Ravenswood Park. Crockett is slightly closer. Roundtrip about 3 miles. Park at the west end of Crockett Park and take the trail through the tunnel under Wilson Pike. Continue to the first left turn (about .2mi); turn left and follow that trail approximately 1.4 miles to the site.

**Historical Description:** This Park is the site of two National Register properties: Boiling Spring Academy established as a school in the 1830s, and a prehistoric Native American Mound Site 900-1500 (A.D.) known as The Fewkes Archaeological Site.

History in this area dates back to the very near Coats-Hines Archaeological Site which uncovered relicts from about 12,000 BC with bone remnants from four of the giant prehistoric Mastodons, stone tools and Mastodon bones with cut marks suggesting prehistoric man hunted and traveled through this area long before the prehistoric Indian village was established at the Fewkes site. Imagine that you have just walked back in time to around 1200AD. You are very privileged to enter the sanctum of a Middle & Late Mississippian era Native American Indian ceremonial center.

In October 1920, William E. Myer conducted exploration of this site for the Smithsonian Institution. Archeological findings suggest the people who built the Fewkes Mounds had a culture that was similar to other groups in the Mississippi Valley with the height of occupation 1000-1450. Further evidence paints a picture of the Fewkes site, at its peak around 1200AD, as a bustling center with 5 mounds rising above and encircled with a palisade fence down to the Little Harpeth River. The platform mounds supported temples or houses of important members of the community. A plaza opened in the middle of the mounds. Houses of thatch and mud scattered around the mounds and outside of the palisade stretching far across cultivated fields. The variety in burial customs has led to the conclusion that the site was occupied by at least two different groups of people. The early group is credited with construction of the mounds and the majority of the artifacts recovered. The second group to inhabit the site towards the end of its time was a smaller tribe.

The Mississippian Era (900-1450AD) was the longest running and most widespread mound building period. Mound sites were religious and social centers for people living in the surrounding countryside. While the village rulers lived within the mound complex; other village commoners lived outside the palisade surrounding the mound complex. These commoners provided the labor force for mound and temple building and food production. It is a common misconception that the mounds served the sole purpose of burial mounds but that was usually not the case.

Just as these early people had been drawn to the area, so were later settlers. Several centuries later in 1832, the site would become home to an all-male academy named after a nearby spring-Boiling Spring; its prehistoric occupants completely forgotten except for the remnants of the remaining mounds. The two story brick building opened its doors to students in January of 1833. At that time the educational system was primarily through the private academy system. Boiling Spring Academy attracted children from out of state as well as locals from affluent neighboring plantations and served all grades. The year was divided into two sessions of 5 months each. It is believed that for some time during the early years it also served as a Presbyterian Meeting House. In 1854 a new post office was established at Boiling Spring Academy for a short period of time. The last known advertisement for students to attend the all-male academy was in 1861. No information has been found regarding the war years. It is believed it housed troops from both sides at different times. Boiling Spring Academy was transformed into a Williamson County one room school by the 1880s. A church also dually used the building along with the school and made some cosmetic changes to the building 1870-1880 to make it more church appearing. It continued as a Williamson County School until around 1920. The property was sold to the Primm family in 1927 and they began using the structure as a tobacco barn. It remained as a barn until 2003 when the property was donated to the City of Brentwood. The restoration of the property to return it to a school was completed in 2004. The building has come full circle. The Historic Commission developed and sponsors a history immersion school day field trip for elementary children in Brentwood public schools to bring the past back to meet students of the present.

**Stage 1:**  N35ᵒ 58.066 W086ᵒ 46.615

Begin you walk from the parking lot down the side walk. Answer the following questions using the above history, interpretive signage and surrounding area as you walk to waypoint 1:

**Answer the following questions:**

* A typical school term lasted how many months \_\_\_\_ =A
* The entrance door to the Academy has changed from its original position. Was the East or West side of the building the original front side of the building? **HINT**: Look for decoration found on the front side in the limestone lintels above the windows. If East side was front B=4 If West side was front B=8
* In 1833 how many levels of classes were taught? \_\_\_\_\_ =C
* How many total mounds were built on this site? ­\_\_\_\_ add +1 \_\_\_\_=D
* Which mound was associated with a burial mound and grave items? \_\_\_\_ add+4\_\_\_\_=E
* How many different prehistoric groups lived here based on burial pattern? \_\_\_\_ add +2 \_\_\_\_=F

Sumcheck A+B+C+D+E+F=33

Using the above numbers, fill in the equation to find the final cache site.

 N35ᵒ **AE**.9**EF**  W086ᵒ **FD**.**DAE**

**Stage 2** Proceed to the above coordinates.

Lock code is ABCD

**Hint: Fence**

**CBH # 9 THE RAVEN GC74GFQ**

Difficulty: easy 1.5

Terrain 2 flat with some mild hills

Container size: Med

N35° 56.778 W086° 46.279

**GEOCACHE DESCRIPTION:** This cache is one of 10 caches of the Cache in on Brentwood History placed by the Brentwood Historic Commission. The series features many of the Historical Interpretive Signs placed around Brentwood. Discover some of the fascinating history of Brentwood. The caches are hidden in Brentwood City Parks. If you are participating in the series, be sure to sure to download and print your Passport. Visit Cache in on Brentwood History for more information on the series, to view a list of qualifying caches and to download your Passport. Don’t forget to record the secret code found in the lid of each geocache, on your passport for validation**.** The first 200 to turn in the completed series passport with all the secret codes will be eligible for a commemorative pathtag. Only one pathtag per passport. The pathtags are available on a first-come first-serve basis while supplies last. All caches begin with the series name CBH followed by a location specific name. The Brentwood Historic Commission hopes you enjoy the series!

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Those caches with master locks require that once the code is put in then push the shank into the lock base and the lock should pop open. To relock, the code has to still be dialed in, push the shank in and then mix the numbers. It should then be locked.

Cache Type: 3 stage multi-cache. You must visit each stage to obtain information for the next stage. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Ample parking is available in any public parking lot.

**NOTE\*\*At times this area may be closed for private events. In the event that closed signs are posted please respect all the signs and return at a later time.**

**Historical Description:** Thomas Wilson immigrated to America from Ireland in the mid 1700’s and followed the migration trail down through Virginia and the Carolinas and finally over into Tennessee where he settled in the late 1700’s.  His grandson, James Hazard Wilson II, who built Ravenswood, was born in 1800 and grew up in Williamson County.

In March of 1821, James Hazard Wilson II married his cousin Emeline Wilson.  Prominent Tennessee and Texas historical figure Sam Houston served as the best man at his wedding.  James and Emeline settled in Brentwood and build their home in 1825.  The home was christened Ravenswoodin honor of their friend [Sam Houston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Houston)whose Cherokee Indian name was “the Raven”. James Hazard Wilson II and his wife purchased hundreds of acres of land around the Ravenswood home to establish their plantation.  James II became a very prosperous businessman and landowner.  He maintained large plantations in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi raising primarily cotton. Although Ravenswood was one of many houses owned by Wilson, it was the house he built for raising his family of nine children. Things were good at the Ravenswood Plantation but the years did not pass without their scars. Five of their children died young. By the mid 1800’s he was one of the wealthiest individuals in the state.

The Civil War and Reconstruction had a devastating effect on Wilson's vast holdings. Broken in health and spirit, James Hazard Wilson died in 1869.  Many of the Wilson family are buried nearby in a small cemetery [near Oak Hall on Raintree Parkway](https://goo.gl/maps/v8LvI).

Take a step back in time to the antebellum years. The house is an outstanding, unique example of Federal period architecture. Today the house is in a beautiful state of preservation. The spring house, root cellar and two brick slave houses are also being preserved.

The spring house and root cellar were critical to the survival of the plantation. They were an ancient method of natural refrigeration for long term food storage, preserving food through the hot summer months and cold winter months with their near constant temperature. The root cellar was placed near the house for easy food access and partially located underground for cool even temperatures. After harvest, one might find root vegetables like potatoes, squash, turnips, beets and carrots, barrels of cured beef and pork, cider, jams, pickled food, to name but a few possibilities to last through the winter. Preparing the food for its winter stay was an art and a science. One must know how to arrange the vegetables next to each other. Apples and potatoes had to be kept at least 6 feet apart. Some Fruits and vegetables should hang while others are stored on shelves or in bins; some bins filled with sand or straw. Anytime of the year, some milk, cream and butter and cheese were also kept in the root cellar to stay cool and fresh and easy access. The cistern next to the root cellar was a historic water conservation system of rainwater harvesting. It was a man-made system using the roof as a rain collection surface and gutters and downspouts to deliver the water to the cistern, a water storage container. The cistern was placed near the house so water was always available. When looking for a place to build, one of the first things looked for was a good spring. The location of the house was then determined by the location of the spring on the property. The house needed to be a distance away from the spring to keep the water pure. Additionally, a small house of fieldstones was built over the spring to help keep the water clean, pure and protected. Rock or stone was the best choice for the springhouse as they would not deteriorate with the dampness. The ice box, then refrigerator, replaced the need for the spring houses and root cellars.

**Stage 1:** N35° 56.778 W086° 46.279

Proceed to the posted coordinates and answer the following questions. Use the answers to stage 1 questions to get the coordinates for stage 2.

What is the first year date on the cellar sign? \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_Add those numbers together \_\_\_\_= A

How many feet wide is the cistern? \_\_\_\_\_=B

How high is the cellar stone walls? \_\_\_\_\_=C

How many rows of shaker shingles are on one side of the cellar roof? (Hint: they are the same)\_\_\_Divide by 3\_\_\_\_=D

Sumcheck: A+B+C+D=27

**Fill in the equation** from information from the above questions to determine the next set of coordinates.

 N 35o 5**C**.7**AB** W086o 4**C.**1**B**7

**Stage 2:** N 35ᵒ 5**C**.7**AB** W086ᵒ 4**C.**1**B**7

Continue on to the Stage 2 coordinates with information obtained from Stage 1.

Determine which of the following is a **TRUE** statement to determine the final set of coordinates.

The Ravenswood Spring joins a nearby spring to form the headwaters of the Little Harpeth River. The waters from the Ravenswood Spring are carried to the Pacific Ocean. **True**= N 36° 57.830 W 086° 48.154

The Ravenswood Spring joins a nearby spring to form the headwaters of the Little Harpeth River. The waters from the Ravenswood Spring are carried to the Gulf of Mexico. **True=**N 35° 56.814 W 086° 46.165

**Stage 3** Proceed to final coordinates based on the correct **True** answer. Lock Code is ABCD

**Hint:** No mail today

**CBH #10 OWEN’S STATION GC74GKQ**

Difficulty: easy 1.5

Terrain flat 1.5

Size: Medium

Parking: N35° 59.185 W086° 48.215

N35° 59.004 W086° 48.304

GEOCACHE DESCRIPTION: This cache is one of 10 caches of the Cache in on Brentwood History placed by the Brentwood Historic Commission. The series features many of the Historical Interpretive Signs placed around Brentwood. Discover some of the fascinating history of Brentwood. The caches are hidden in Brentwood City Parks. If you are participating in the series, be sure to sure to download and print your Passport. Visit Cache in on Brentwood History for more information on the series, to view a list of qualifying caches and to download your Passport. Don’t forget to record the secret code found in the lid of each geocache, on your passport for validation**.** The first 200 to turn in the completed series passport with all the secret codes will be eligible for a commemorative pathtag. Only one pathtag per passport. The pathtags are available on a first-come first-serve basis while supplies last. All caches begin with the series name CBH followed by a location specific name. The Brentwood Historic Commission hopes you enjoy the series!

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Cache Type: Traditional cache. You must answer the questions below to obtain the needed information for the combination lock to the cache. The answers are found onsite and in the following history. A pencil will prove useful as you gather information. If you trade for items from the Geocache, remember to trade items that are of equal or greater value. When approaching the geocache site start looking as there is distance variances in different GPS devices. Parking is available at the parking waypoint coordinates. **Be sure to yield at the railroad crossing as it is an active line.**

**Historical Description:** The area that you are standing is historically known as Owen’s Station. Like the Village of Brentwood, Owen’s Station received its name from a stop on the new railroad. The Railroad Depot was added in the 1850s near where Wikle Road now crosses the railroad tracks. Yes, a lot of Owens lived in this area. The community of Owen roughly encompassed the area west to Franklin Road including Owens Chapel, down Concord Road past the Lipscomb School (originally Owens Station School) then down south to Moores Lane. Boiling Spring Academy even did dual purpose for a time as a post office; it opened in 1854 as Owen’s Cross Roads post office.

In 1850 the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad secured the charter to construct a railroad from Nashville to Franklin into Northern Alabama. A gap in the ring of hills south of Nashville known as Atkinson’s Gap, was selected by the railroad as the best place to lay the tracks. That gap is now Brentwood. Prior to the railroad, the community was centered around Cottonport on Old Smyna Road. A plan was devised to lay out a village and sell lots along the railroad route (Church Street area). They named the village Brentwood and the train depot would bare its name. The railroad was built through the intersection of Franklin Turnpike and Harpeth (now Wilson) Turnpike. They no longer intersect today. This is where the Village of Brentwood was originally laid out as a town center. The coming of rail gave Brentwood a name and put it on the map. Commercial development occurred around the depot. The original railroad cut in Brentwood was only 15 feet deep, far different than its current 75 feet depth and provided lots of jobs in Brentwood, but that’s all a tale for another day. Owen’s Station did not see any commercial development and remained just a stop on the train route.

The first train passed through Brentwood in 1859 and went from Nashville into Northern Alabama. The railroad became very important in moving Union supplies, soldiers and artillery during the Civil War years. The tracks run to the west of the Park along Old Brooks Road. Old Brooks Farm (private property), built before the Civil War, is located at the end of Old Brooks Road to the west of the park. You are unable to see the house because of the tree line. The access to the adjacent railroad depot made the home a natural encampment for Union soldiers during the Civil War. The house was also used, as most homes in the area, as a battlefield hospital.

Regular train passenger service developed between Franklin and Nashville and many rode the train to work in Nashville. The stops along the route included Mallory Station, Owen Station and Brentwood Station. It is said that with the steam engine burning coal, passengers were filthy when they reached their destination.

Along came change. After many hurdles an electrified rail line with overhead wires was built from Franklin to Nashville as an alternative to dirty train rides, unpaved roads and tollgates. It was the Franklin Interurban Railroad and opened in 1909. The route followed somewhat parallel to Franklin Pike but crossed back and forth several times to find the most level route with the easiest gradient. There was a power substation near Franklin Road and Old Hickory road in Brentwood.

Old Brook Farm was once again impacted by trains as the Interurban went through their front yard and the house had to be moved 100 feet to make way for the commuter line. Some of the tracks still remain in the front yard. There were 20 stations listed along the line for the interurban but passengers could flag down the train at any point along the line to board and pull a brake cord to be let off at any point along the way. The line was not only a passenger service but also carried freight. For 32 years the electric trolley cars ran through Owen Station on their way to and from Nashville and Franklin. Better roads and automobiles eventually drove the Interurban out of business. The original major roads through Brentwood were private turnpikes which were built of crushed stone and required a toll for using them. With the advent of more automobile usage it was inconvenient to have to stop every 5 miles or so to pay the toll on the roads. During the 1920s the turnpikes were eventually acquired by the County and State and all hard surfaced and eliminated tolls. The last trolley run was on November 9, 1941 and was replaced with buses that continued to run the Franklin-Nashville route until the 1960s.

**Answer the following questions on your walk to the posted coordinates to determine the lock code. Read the above History and look around you.**

The first train passed through Brentwood in what year? What is the 4th number\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_A\_ =A

How many years did the Interurban Railroad provide service through Brentwood? \_\_\_\_\_Add those two numbers together \_\_\_\_=B

What is the number of the day the interurban trolley line ceased? \_\_\_\_\_ =C

One slide is a closed tube, how many open slides are in the playground area? \_\_\_\_ =D

Lock code = ABCD

Hint: Off trail inside tree line