
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



McFadden Farm Unit
Stones River National Battlefield

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

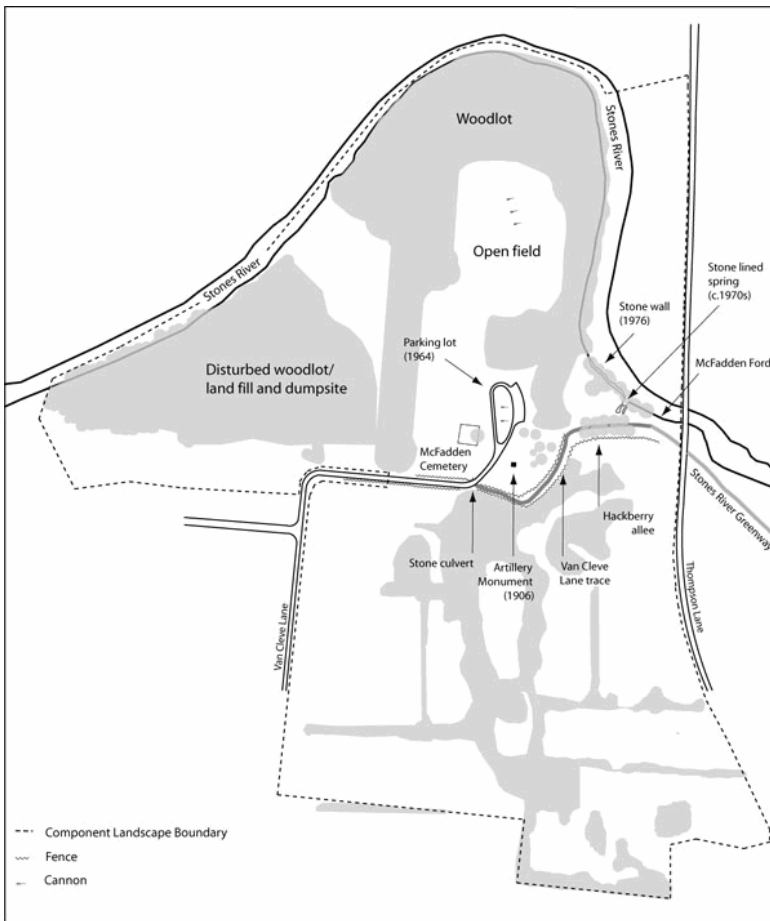
The 135-acre McFadden Farm unit is a part of one of six discontinuous tracts within the current park boundaries that encompasses a portion of the 1862-1863 Stones River battlefield. The site also includes a monument associated with the early national movement by private and federal groups to commemorate the battle and establish a National Military Park.

Today, access to the McFadden Farm landscape is by Van Cleve Lane, one of the existing roads through the park that dates to the time of the battle. The paved section of Van Cleve Lane, formerly known as McFadden Lane or Bowen Lane, leads from Old Nashville Pike to an on site parking lot. A paved trail on the historic road base continues to the river. From the parking lot, pathways and interpretive markers lead the visitor to the Artillery Monument, the visual focus of the site. The 34-foot cement obelisk was constructed in 1906 by the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad Company in order to commemorate the location of the closing engagement of the Battle of Stones River.

At the time of the battle, the McFadden farmstead was located on the site. Today, all that remains of this settlement is the McFadden family cemetery (located west of the parking lot). The cemetery is in poor condition with only a few headstones remaining and a War Department-era concrete boundary marker. The trace of Van Cleve Lane continues beyond the existing parking lot, winding through the site to its terminus at the shallow crossing of Stones River, known as McFadden's Ford. The road trace remains from the historic period. The entire tract slopes from its highest point along its western boundary to the east towards Stones River. The Union artillery took advantage of the elevated position to the west of the ford on January 2, 1863 and Van Cleve Lane was used by the Federals and Confederates during the Battle of Stones River to advance troops. The topography, river crossing, and road system used during the battle all remain intact and important landscape features conveying the significance of the site.

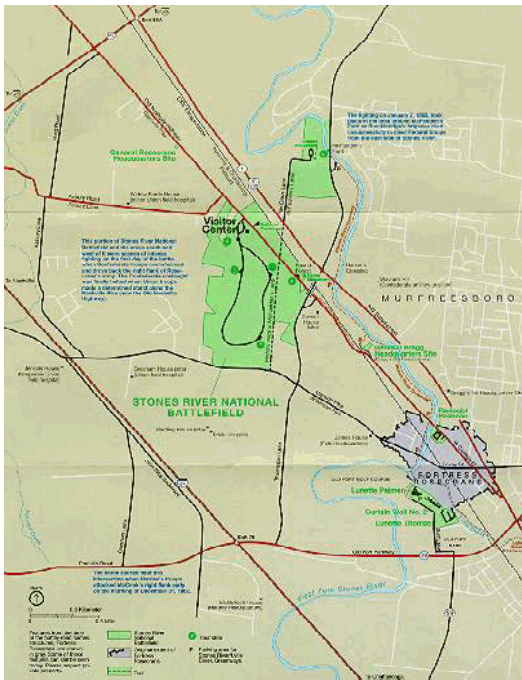
The existing vegetation pattern bears little resemblance to the 1862-1863 landscape but remains similar to the commemorative period. The western and higher portion of the tract is characterized by a modern parking lot, sidewalks, the monument, scattered trees, and a manicured lawn. The central and southern portions of the tract are subject to flooding and characterized by limestone outcroppings, a nearly closed tree canopy of evergreen and deciduous trees, and sparse grass turf. A stone wall was constructed in 1976 to stabilize a portion of the western river bank. The land surrounding the McFadden farm landscape is maintained as open fields, similar to the historic agricultural use of the McFadden farm. A stone-lined spring is located adjacent to Stones River and was likely added at the time the wall was constructed.

Site Plan



Site Plan
McFadden Farm unit
Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
June 2006 Drawn by: B. Wheeler

McFadden Farm site plan, 2006



The McFadden farm is located north of the Nashville Pike unit.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Inventory Unit Name: | McFadden Farm Unit |
| Property Level: | Component Landscape |
| CLI Identification Number: | 550100 |
| Parent Landscape: | 550109 |

Park Information

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Park Name and Alpha Code: | Stones River National Battlefield -STRI |
| Park Organization Code: | 5590 |
| Park Administrative Unit: | Stones River National Battlefield |

CLI Hierarchy Description

The McFadden farm is a 35.5 acre component landscape of the Stones River National Battlefield Landscape. As a discontinuous parcel of the battlefield, this component landscape borders Stones River and includes the land tract originally owned by the War Department. Additional land surrounds the McFadden Farm unit is considered part of the parent battlefield landscape.



CLI Hierarchy, Stones River National Battlefield, 2006.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The CLI was updated from CLAIMS data with additional information provided by a 75% draft Cultural Landscape Report and a draft National Register nomination. A site visit by Beth Wheeler and David Hasty was conducted in May 2006. The park contact is Gib Backlund.

Concurrence Status:

| | |
|---|--|
| Park Superintendent Concurrence: | Yes |
| Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: | 08/03/2007 |
| National Register Concurrence: | Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination |
| Date of Concurrence Determination: | 08/30/2007 |

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the McFadden Farm component landscape correspond with the current NPS property boundaries encompassing approximately 135 acres. These boundaries enclose the 1.55-acre tract that was originally acquired by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company to commemorate important events and locations of the battle (subsequently conveyed to the War Department then the NPS), plus additional acres of the battlefield that has been acquired by the NPS since 1964. The entire area is within the previously established boundaries of the STRI National Register historic district.

The east boundary of the component landscape is Stones River (also marking the Union crossing point), while the other park boundaries border private property.

State and County:

State: TN

County: Rutherford County

Size (Acres): 35.50

Boundary UTMS:

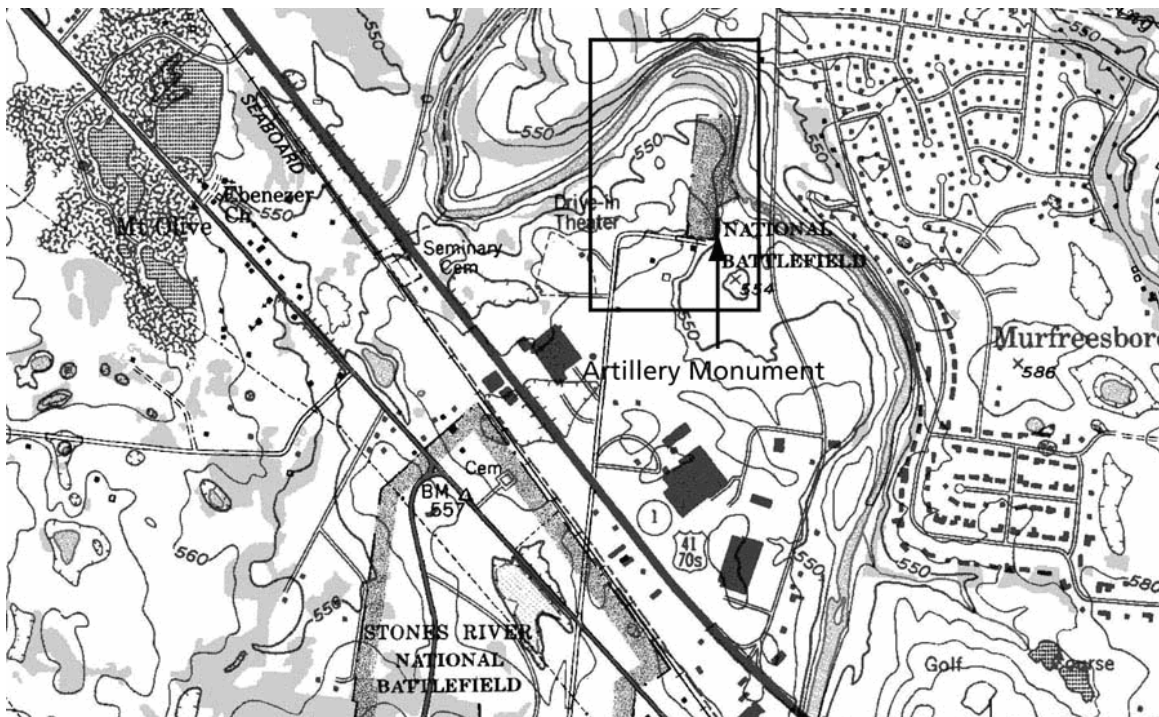
| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
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| UTM Northing: | 3,972,145 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
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| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 552,010 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,533 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
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| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 552,142 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,175 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
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| UTM Northing: | 3,971,167 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
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| UTM Northing: | 3,971,104 |
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| UTM Northing: | 3,971,114 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
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| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,829 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,201 |
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| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,524 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,230 |
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| Type of Point: | Area |
| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
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| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,250 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,624 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
| Type of Point: | Area |
| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,213 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,762 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
| Type of Point: | Area |
| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,501 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,931 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
| Type of Point: | Area |
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| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,250 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,624 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
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| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,790 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,972,197 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
| Type of Point: | Area |
| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,213 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,762 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
| Type of Point: | Area |
| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,501 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,971,931 |
| Source: | USGS Map 1:24,000 |
| Type of Point: | Area |
| Datum: | NAD 27 |
| UTM Zone: | 16 |
| UTM Easting: | 551,790 |
| UTM Northing: | 3,972,197 |

Location Map:



McFadden Farm unit Location Map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Stones River National Battlefield is located in what was until recent times a rural area outside of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The city limits now surround the park on all sides. The area historically supported small farms, and while agriculturally diversified, produced mainly corn and livestock. As the area was settled, Murfreesboro prospered with the railroad and turnpike routes, eventually making the area a target for Union soldiers during the Civil War. The Stones River and Murfreesboro area is also known for raising exceptional horses.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

STRI is located in a karst region, noted for rolling hills, rocky outcrops, and sinkholes. This area of Middle Tennessee has thin limestone soils that support cedar and cedar glades.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

STRI lies partially within the current boundaries of the City of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and is in the 6th Congressional District of Tennessee.



Regional Map from Historic Resource Study, 2004.

Management Unit: STRI
Tract Numbers: 01-101,01-102, 01-155 to 159
GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date: 11/01/1999

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The 1999 General Management Plan outlines the objectives of the park, including the cultural landscape, battlefield interpretation, and development on adjacent lands. The GMP states the cultural landscape should be preserved to represent the major battle action in a manner visitors can visualize. The battlefield should “allow visitors to imagine the influence of landscape features on the strategy and outcome of the battle.” The policy also states, “to the greatest extent possible, preserve and restore to a general 1860s appearance the land within the authorized boundary of the national battlefield.”

Maintenance Location Code: ART

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding
Other Agreement: Emergency services.
Expiration Date: expired

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

MOU with local authorities for emergency services.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

McFadden Farm Unit
Stones River National Battlefield

Stones River and the land surrounding the McFadden farm unit contribute to the context of the Civil War battle that took place December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863. The battle raged over thousands of acres, only a small portion of which is preserved by the NPS today. The key events during the Battle of Stones River are within the park boundaries, but all adjacent land contributes to the significance of the battle.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The entire park was administratively listed on the National Register in 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. In 1974, a nomination was prepared to include the recently acquired portions of Fortress Rosecrans. The state office accepted documentation for the Stones River park historic district in 1978. The existing boundaries of the National Register district encompass the entire park (current federally owned property). In 2003, a draft of additional documentation was submitted to the park for review based on research by Sean Styles (author of the HRS). The draft has additional historic contexts, including the early commemoration of the battlefield and the African-American ethnic heritage, but does not include the War Department era commemoration. SHPO concurrence for the documentation has not been filed.

Existing NRIS Information:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Name in National Register: | Stones River National Battlefield |
| NRIS Number: | 66000075 |
| Other Names: | Stones River National Military Park |
| Primary Certification: | Listed In The National Register |
| Primary Certification Date: | 10/15/1966 |
| Other Certifications and Date: | Fortress Rosecrans nomination - 6/7/1974 |
| Name in National Register: | Stones River National Battlefield |
| NRIS Number: | 66000075 |
| Other Names: | Stones River National Military Park |
| Primary Certification: | Listed In The National Register |
| Primary Certification Date: | 10/15/1966 |
| | Additional Documentation - 1/26/1978 |

National Register Eligibility

| | |
|--|---|
| National Register Concurrence: | Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination |
| Contributing/Individual: | Contributing |
| National Register Classification: | District |
| Significance Level: | National |
| Significance Criteria: | A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history |
| Significance Criteria: | C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values |
| Criteria Considerations: | F -- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance |

Period of Significance:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Time Period: | AD 1862 - 1933 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Expressing Cultural Values |
| Subtheme: | Landscape Architecture |
| Facet: | Impacts Of Railroads On The American Landscape |
| Other Facet: | period of significance 1906 |
| Time Period: | AD 1862 - 1933 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Shaping the Political Landscape |
| Subtheme: | The Civil War |
| Facet: | Battles In The North And South |
| Other Facet: | None |

Area of Significance:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Area of Significance Category: | Military |
| Area of Significance Subcategory: | None |

Statement of Significance:

The McFadden farm component landscape is nationally significant under Criteria A as the location of important events in the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863), one of the major engagements of the Union's western campaign in Middle Tennessee during the Civil War. The

Federal victory allowed the Union army to occupy Murfreesboro in 1863, control the supply network of the region, and initiate the “March to the Sea” campaign later that year. The McFadden farm landscape was the site of the massed Union artillery, led by Capt. John Mendenhall, which repulsed the final Confederate attack on January 2, 1863. The cultural landscape retains integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. The Artillery Monument, a 34-foot concrete obelisk marking the site is a significant example of monument construction commemorating the battle. (Criteria C, Criteria Consideration F)

The cultural landscape retains features important to the Battle of Stones River. The historic route of Van Cleve Lane (formerly McFadden Lane or Bowen Lane) defines the area of intense fighting and was a key transportation route. Van Cleve Lane funneled soldiers into combat on January 2 and provided access to McFadden’s Ford, an important river crossing. The road retains its historic location and alignment, although portions have been paved and widened in the area near the Artillery Monument. Van Cleve Lane has not been regraded however, and the nineteenth-century roadbed is preserved below. The dirt road portion (now a trail) conveys the workmanship and design of the feature that was once used by both armies. Visitors continue to use the road today, creating a clear connection to the battlefield and Union artillery position. The topography of the site also retains integrity and illustrates the Union advantage. The elevated limestone bluff to the west of Stones River, mounted with 57 guns in 1863, gave the Federal army an ideal location to defeat the Confederate attack.

Currently the site is marked by the Artillery Monument erected in 1906 by the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad. The monument is individually eligible under Criteria C and Criteria Consideration F, for its commemorative significance and contribution to the existing National Register historic district. As an isolated feature, the McFadden farm unit is a good example of the type of formal memorial erected to commemorate the Battle of Stones River. Maj. John W. Thomas, president of the railroad wrote the inscription mounted on the south face of the marker and hired Hunter McDonald to design the 34-foot obelisk. The marker noted the union location and originally served as a point of interest for railroad passengers.

The remainder of the McFadden farm landscape does not retain enough integrity to contribute to the commemorative context of Stones River Battlefield, but does convey the association and setting of the battle. The agricultural fields once cultivated before and after the battle, remain partially open and cleared. The McFadden cemetery also present during the battle, is in poor condition.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battle Site

Primary Current Use:

Landscape-Other

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Agricultural Field

Historic

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

McFadden farm

Both Current And Historic

Artillery Monument

Both Current And Historic

Mendenhall Tract

Historic

Monument Lot

Historic

Stones River Battlefield

Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year

Event

Annotation

AD 1987

Land Transfer

Additional acres are acquired by NPS.

AD 1991

Land Transfer

Additional acres are acquired by NPS.

AD 1862 - 1863

Military Operation

Union Major John Mendenhall massed 57 or 58 guns to repulse a Rebel attack on the afternoon of January 2, 1863 ending the Battle of Stones River.

AD 1896

Memorialized

Stones River National Military Park initially organized by Civil War veterans. During the following thirty years the idea slowly became realized.

AD 1906

Built

Artillery Monument erected by Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to commemorate the location of the closing engagement of the Battle of Stones River.

Hunter McDonald

AD 1927 - 1933

Established

Congress establishes STRI National Military Park.

McFadden Farm Unit
Stones River National Battlefield

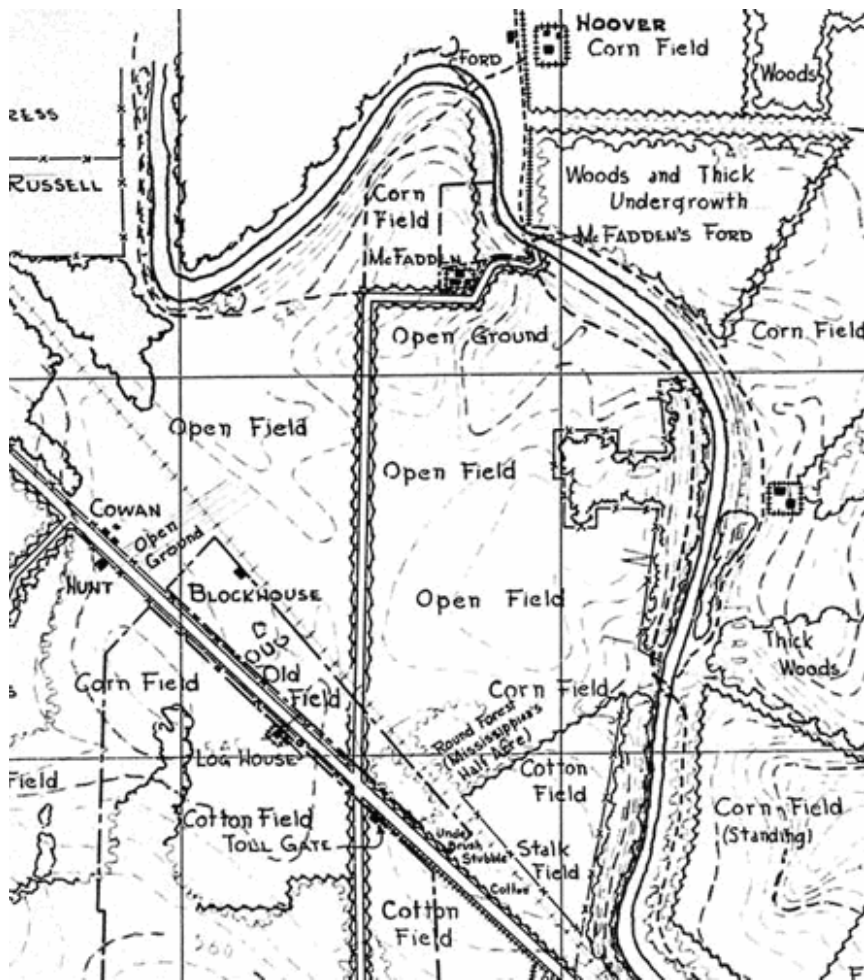
| | | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| AD 1964 | Land Transfer | Seven additional acres were added to the site and the NPS added a parking lot and sidewalks. |
| AD 1976 | Built | Stone retaining wall constructed on west bank of Stones River to imitate native limestone. The stone-lined spring was likely added at this time. |

Physical History:

(1862-1863) The Battle of Stones River.

The McFadden farm landscape was the site of a Confederate attack late in the day on January 2, 1863. The conflict was renewed after heavy fighting on December 31, 1862 and the Confederates attacked to the north of Round Forest. Captain John Mendenhall massed artillery on the elevated ground just west of Stones River, near McFadden's Ford and repulsed the attack. Fifty-seven guns were mounted on this portion of the battlefield. After the war, the battlefield remained in private ownership.

Edwin Bearss' "Historic Fence and Ground Cover map" (1962) provides the most detailed information on the appearance of the area surrounding the Artillery Monument at the time of the battle. Bearss' map shows the broad settlement and agricultural patterns associated with the McFadden farmstead. The main dwelling and outbuildings are shown adjacent to Van Cleve Lane on lands currently owned by the NPS. The current location and configuration of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Ford are the same as those depicted on Bearss map. A fence is shown extending from the main structure to the river at McFaddens Ford. The surrounding area is depicted as open fields or under cultivation as cornfields. The lands on the north and east banks of the river are depicted as wooded. Except for the traces of Van Cleve Lane and the ford, there is no surviving above ground indication of these features depicted on Bearss' map of the 1863 landscape.



Cropped view of Artillery Memorial landscape from Ed Bearss "Historic Fence and Ground Cover map" (1962).

(1896-1927) Early Commemoration and Attempts to Establish Stones River National Military Park.

In 1896, the Stones River Battlefield and Park Association was formed by both Union and Confederate veterans to encourage the establishment of a National Military Park at Stones River. The Association did not own property at the battlefield, but they were responsible for erecting a number of wooden monuments to mark and interpret specific locations of the battlefield.

In 1897, a local Congressman introduced legislation to establish Stones River National Military Park. The bill was approved by Congress with the backing and support of the Stones River Battlefield and Park Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Confederate Veterans, and the U.S. War Department. This first bill, more ambitious than the one eventually passed, called for the acquisition of 3,100 acres of the battlefield. Final approval of the bill was

opposed by the Director of the Budget due to lack of funding. Establishment of a National Military Park at Stones River was not referred to Congress again until 1926.

The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad Company also played a role in the early commemoration of the battlefield. In 1906, the railroad company commissioned the design and construction of the 34-foot Artillery Monument on a rise overlooking Stones River at McFadden's Ford. The monument was erected on a 1.55 acre tract by the railroad company to mark and commemorate the location where the massed Union artillery was positioned. On January 2, 1863, Mendenhall's Union troops repelled a Confederate assault trying to cross the river. The Artillery Monument site and Redoubt Brannan (a fragment of Fortress Rosecrans) were the two commemorative sites at Stones River that were owned by the railroad company. Each site was maintained as a historical point of interest that was visible to passengers from the rail cars.

(1927-1933) Stones River National Military Park, War Department Administration

The War Department's land acquisition at Stones River spanned the period 1928-1933. It included the acceptance of four existing commemorative monuments or reservations that were present at the battlefield before the 1927 Establishment Act was authorized. This included the Stones River National Cemetery and the Hazen Brigade Monument that were already in Federal ownership and under the administration of the War Department. The McFadden Farm reservation and Redoubt Brannan were donated to the War Department by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company in 1928. At the time of its transfer, the size of the McFadden Farm area (referred to at the time as the Monument Lot) measured 1.55 acres. The only record of War Department improvements to the McFadden farm landscape is an extant boundary marker in the McFadden cemetery.

The commission that established the park recommended that 35 interpretive markers be erected within the park proper, two at the McFadden Farm reservation. No evidence of their installation exists.

(1933-present) Stones River National Military Park, National Park Service Administration

The War Department officially dedicated Stones River National Military Park in 1932, one year before the Executive Order transferred all battlefield administration to the National Park Service. From 1933 until 1955, the park was managed by Chickamauga Chattanooga National Military Park. Legislation enacted in 1960, changed the name of the park to Stones River National Battlefield and authorized the acquisition of an additional seven acres at the McFadden farm unit (added in 1964). In 1987 and 1991, legislation expanded the authorized boundaries of the park by more than 350 acres. Between 1964 and 1991, additional additional privately owned lands within the recently expanded authorized boundary have been acquired. NPS treatment and development of the McFadden farm has not been the subject of previous investigations of the park. What little information is available is based on a comparison of a series of maps drawn by the NPS in 1934, 1953, and 1964. This comparison suggests that prior to 1964, NPS management of the site focused on the preservation of character defining features of the landscape that were established by the War Department (spatial organization, property

boundaries, Artillery Monument etc.). After 1964, the NPS substantially altered the character of the site. The 1934 map shows that the physical development of the site was limited to the Artillery Monument, two tablets (presumed to have been erected by the War Department), and a wire fence following the property boundary. No building, parking area, or circulation are indicated other than the trace of Van Cleve Lane. No description of the ground cover is included on the map, but 2 Osage oranges and 29 cedar trees are shown as scattered along the eastern edge of the tract. A site plan prepared in 1953 shows no change to the structural features of the site. The faint indications of vegetation suggest an increase in the size and density of the tree canopy on the eastern portion of the tract. Alteration of the site was associated with the Service-wide Mission 66 initiative. A 1964 map indicates the additional seven acres acquired, extending the federal ownership towards the north from the original 1.55 acre to the banks of Stones River. The same year, an entrance road, parking lot, and sidewalks were constructed. The vegetation has been altered to include a higher number and diversity of trees and shrubs scattered throughout the site. The authorized boundaries at the McFadden farm (expanded in 1987 and 1991) have resulted in acquisition of additional acres.

Today the McFadden farm unit includes the site of McFadden farm, the McFadden cemetery, Van Cleve Lane, the 1906 monument, and the 1964 National Park Service hardscape (parking and sidewalks). In 1976 a concrete wall was added to the west bank of Stones River to prevent erosion and constructed to resemble the native limestone. The spring located along the west bank was also lined with stone (date unknown). The Stones River Greenway was recently added adjacent to the Van Cleve Lane trace (trail). Along the lane trace and trail stands an allee of hackberry trees (date unknown).



National Register photo, 1975.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape features considered contributing to the significance of the component landscape are identified below.

Aspects of Integrity:

| |
|-------------|
| Location |
| Association |

Landscape Characteristic:

Vegetation

The existing vegetation pattern bears little resemblance to the Civil War landscape but remains similar to the commemorative period. The tract has scattered trees and a manicured lawn. The land surrounding the McFadden Farm landscape is maintained as open fields, similar to the historic agricultural use of the McFadden farm. The portions near the river have a nearly closed tree canopy of evergreen and deciduous trees and sparse grass turf. A mature hackberry allee is located along Van Cleve Lane trail, but its origins are unknown. A successional forest to the west of the monument now covers the historic open field.

Small Scale Features

The Artillery Monument constructed in 1906 is a 34-foot white washed obelisk located on the high ground just west of Stones River. The monument marks the position held by Mendenhall's massed Union artillery on January 2, 1863. The obelisk rests on a 15-foot square stepped base with beveled corners and has a metal plaque on the south face. The monument retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The monument has some evidence of cracking and spalling. The site setting has changed with the addition of a parking lot in 1964 and the paving of Van Cleve Lane. A concrete culvert was likely added at this time. The small-scale features located along Stones River include a stone wall constructed in 1976 and a stone lined spring. These modern features do not contribute to the historic period. The McFadden cemetery predates the Battle of Stones River (1863) but the extant headstones are in poor condition and lack integrity. The War Department placed a concrete boundary marker in the cemetery (date unknown) but no information about this feature exists. The War Department marker does have integrity of location, association, setting, materials, and workmanship for the commemorative period at the McFadden farm unit.

Character-defining Features:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Feature: | War Department boundary marker |
| Feature Identification Number: | 107925 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |

McFadden Farm Unit
Stones River National Battlefield

Feature: McFadden cemetery headstones

Feature Identification Number: 107927

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Artillery Monument

Feature Identification Number: 99227

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 7034

LCS Structure Name: Artillery Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-12

Feature: Culvert

Feature Identification Number: 99228

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Stone Wall at the River Edge (constructed 1976)

Feature Identification Number: 99229

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Stone-lined spring

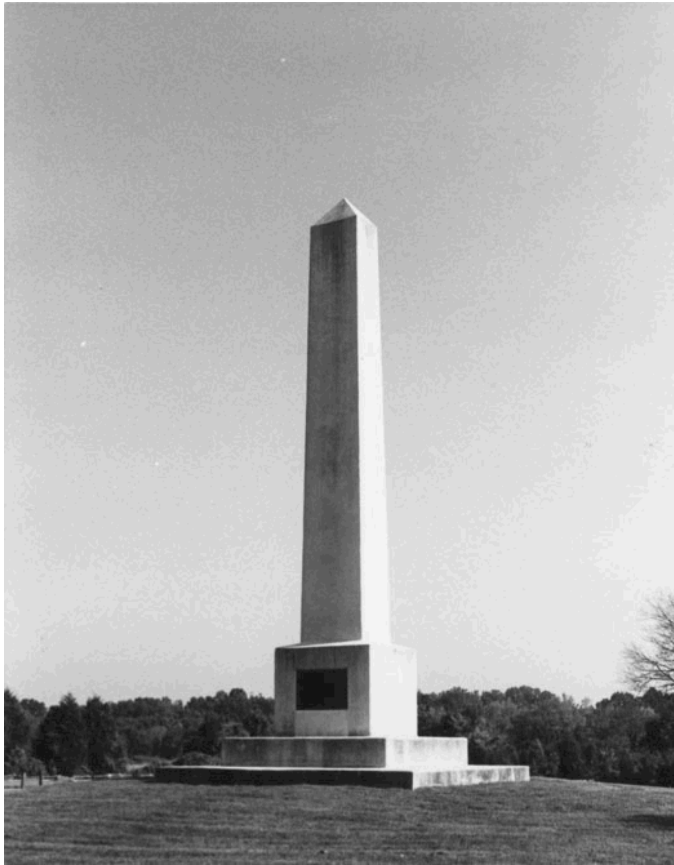
Feature Identification Number: 99230

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Van Cleve Lane

LCS Structure Number: HS-14

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Artillery Monument, HRS photo.



Stone lined spring, site visit photo 2006.



Wall along Stones River, May 2006.



NPS concrete culvert, stie visit photo May 2006.



McFadden cemetery headstones (several broken) near base of hackberry tree, site visit photo May 2006.



War Department boundary marker in McFadden cemetery, Artillery Memorial, May 2006.



Artillery Monument, evidence of cracking on base, May 2006.

Circulation

The relationship of roads, the river and ford, topography, and the nearby fields influenced the movement of troops in 1863. These features dictated the tactics of the battle, as the Union artillery took advantage of the elevation and the Confederates utilized McFadden Lane (Van Cleve Lane). The road retains its historic location and alignment, although portions have been paved and widened in the area near the Artillery Monument. Van Cleve Lane has not been regraded however, and the nineteenth-century roadbed is preserved below. The dirt road portion remaining is a walking trail and conveys the workmanship and design of the feature that once was used by the advancing army. Visitors continue to use the road today, creating a clear connection to the battlefield and the Union artillery position. The trail portion of Van Cleve Lane has some evidence of cracking and erosion along the edges.

The landscape features used in 1863 for troop movement and advantage points retain good

integrity of location and association. The existing parking lot was added in 1964 and does not contribute to the significance of the site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Van Cleve Lane

Feature Identification Number: 107915

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Condition of Feature: Good

IDLCS Number: 7036

Feature: Parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 107921

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Trailhead for Van Cleve Lane trace (looking south), site visit photo May 2006.



Van Cleve Lane looking west. Paved road and parking lot entrance to right, lane trace (trail) to left with snake fence, May 2006.

Natural Systems and Features

McFadden's Ford and Stones River contribute to the setting of the Union position and have integrity of location, feeling and association as natural features present during the battle. The elevated limestone bluffs sloping down to the river and other natural landforms are contributing features of the STRI historic landscape. The importance of the river and ford to the Union army (with the later construction of Fortress Rosecrans) demonstrates the Battle of Stones River in the larger context of the western campaign. A spring and eroded swale (date unknown) are located near the Artillery Monument, but there is no mention of either feature in historic accounts.

Character-defining Features:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Feature: | Stones River |
| Feature Identification Number: | 107909 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | McFadden's ford |
| Feature Identification Number: | 107911 |

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Spring

Feature Identification Number: 107913

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



McFadden's Ford, 1890 photograph from Kern collection.

Topography

The topography contributes to the McFadden farm landscape and retains integrity of location, association, and feeling. The high ground used by Union artillery allowed the troops to defeat the attacking Confederates. The bluffs above Stones River are preserved as part of the McFadden farm landscape.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/03/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The McFadden farm landscape is in fair condition due to the diminished integrity of the McFadden farm site, cemetery, and eroded road trace. The LCS also lists the Artillery Monument in fair condition due to structural deterioration.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Minor cracking and erosion impacts the portion of Van Cleve Lane that leads to Stones River (walking trail).

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Incompatible development of adjacent lands adversely impact resource integrity.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The base of the Artillery Monument has minor cracking and spauling. The McFadden cemetery headstones are in poor condition.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The successional forest threatens the historic fields at the McFadden farm landscape.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Citation Author: | National Park Service |
| Citation Title: | Final General Management Plan |
| Year of Publication: | 1998 |
| Citation Publisher: | NPS |
| Citation Type: | Both Graphic and Narrative |
| Citation Location: | SERO, STRI |
| Citation Title: | A History of Stones River National Military Park |
| Source Name: | CRBIB |
| Citation Number: | 002857 |
| Citation Type: | Narrative |
| Citation Location: | STRI |
| Citation Title: | Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee |
| Source Name: | CRBIB |
| Citation Number: | 017333 |
| Citation Type: | Both Graphic And Narrative |
| Citation Location: | SERO |
| Citation Title: | Fence and Ground Cover Map, Part of the Master Plan, Stones River National Battlefield |
| Source Name: | CRBIB |
| Citation Number: | 011029 |
| Citation Type: | Graphic |
| Citation Location: | SERO |

Citation Title: West, Dr. Carroll, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, to Maureen Carroll, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office. Memorandum dated June 10, 1994.

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: SERO

Citation Title: "Cedar Glades Report, Appendix B, General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Stones River National Battlefield Park."

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: STRI

Citation Title: "Global Positioning Systems Survey of Battlefield Defining Features, Stones River Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee."

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: STRI