

FORT NEGLEY PARK
a study for the
Metropolitan Historical Commission

MILLER, WHIRY & LEE, INC.
Landscape Architects and Engineers



This plan and report have been prepared under the authority and supervision of the Metropolitan Historical Commission of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee;

Chairman: Mr. Charles W. Watterfield, Jr.	Dr. J. L. Farringer, Jr.
Vice Chairman: Mrs. Hal R. Swann, Jr.	Mrs. Isadora Frank
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Exec. Director: May Dean Eberling
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We would like to acknowledge the gracious assistance of the following individuals and organizations who have supported the development of this report:

The Metropolitan Planning Commission; Mr. William Bradshaw, Director, the Cumberland Museum and Science Center; Mr. Lallie Richter, Planning Administrator, Metropolitan Nashville Department of Parks and Recreation; Mr. Jim Norman, Metropolitan Department of Water and Sewerage Services; Mr. George Thompson, Hall Thompson & Associates; Ms. Jane Hinshaw, Archaeologist; James K. Huhta, Ph.D., Historian; Mr. Dick Kenney, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce.

....and we are especially grateful for the aid of the entire staff of the Metropolitan Historical Commission and their Executive Director, May Dean Eberling.

August 1980

(Revised October 1980)

FOREWORD

This study was funded through a grant from the Tennessee Historical Commission. The impetus for this effort is a growing awareness of the uniqueness of Fort Negley in the region, coupled with a desire to promote further use by the public. Nashville has a large number of attractions for enjoyment of the public now, and currently enjoys annual tourist visitation of 7.8 million, according to the Chamber of Commerce's 1978 figures. Nonetheless, there is no attraction available now for interpretation of the role of the city during the Civil War. Historic sites are of great interest to the visitor, as witnessed by the 285,000 visitors to the Hermitage in 1979, and Fort Negley is, in its own way, just as unique. The fact that Fort Negley was conceived as the central fortification to the occupation of Tennessee's capital and that the defenses achieved their intended purposes is just

one of the reasons Fort Negley is worthy of visitation and interpretation. The importance of the black community in the construction of the fortress, and as members of the Federal army (fully 13,000 of the 43,000 troops under General Thomas were blacks) provides an important tie to the community today. Though far less known, interpretation of the reconstruction of Fort Negley in the 1930's by the WPA, with its attendant expenditure of funds and employment of out-of-work Nashvillians, provides a link to a time far less remote to today's Nashville.

These are just a few of the many reasons that this study and report have been undertaken. Hopefully, the enthusiasm of the planners will be highly contagious, and this valuable historic resource in the center of Nashville will soon become known and enjoyed by citizen and tourist alike.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is the analysis of basic characteristics of Fort Negley Park in Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, and the development of a concept for the ultimate use of the historic resource to the advantage of the community at large. As such, the report will deal with analyses of the community and neighborhood surrounding the park, the characteristics of the site itself, and the operational framework within which the park currently exists. After summarizing the pertinent characteristics of analysis, a statement of planning goals and objectives derived from both the analysis and from input to the planning process will be compiled. Next, a Master Development plan will be proposed, including improvements to the facilities which exist and new facilities which may be needed. Finally, the Report will propose methods for future operations and guidance of the process,

will suggest further studies which may be needed, will offer probable costs for improvement, and will enumerate sources to be investigated for future funding. Thus, it is hoped that this report will illustrate not only a plan, but a process wherein the plan is an integral part of the renewed use of the park for the enjoyment of all. It is not the intention of this report to provide detailed historic background on the site and its many periods of use, as a great deal is readily available in histories of the Civil War and of Nashville. Instead, the report hopefully builds on a base of historic as well as physical conditions to provide an analysis of factors significant for future use of the site. The planning team has utilized the services of James K. Huhta, Ph.D., Professor of History at Middle Tennessee State University and Ms. Jane Hinshaw, Archaeologist, to develop a series of priorities for use and interpretation of historic resources of the site.

ANALYSIS

COMMUNITY

The remains of Fort Negley lie atop a hill some 8000' south - southeast of the Tennessee State Capitol Building. The site of Fort Negley Park totals some 51.51 acres, and is owned by the Metropolitan Government (Department of Parks and Recreation). Of that total acreage, approximately 10.25 acres are leased by the Nashville Baseball Club, Inc. (for Herschel Greer Stadium) and are occupied by a substantial new (1978) baseball field with bleachers, concessions booths, restroom facilities, and parking for spectators who attend the games held on the site. This area is under a lease which will terminate on March 31, 1988; therefore, that area of the site has been treated as a separate entity on the site which is not to be disturbed.

The remainder of the Fort Negley Park site is leased by the Cumberland Museum, which has built a comprehensive facility for the interpretation of regional natural sciences at the northeastern corner of the site. The Cumberland Museum has a 50 year lease (terminating in the year 2017) on the site, and currently occupies only five to six acres. The Board of the Cumberland Museum has expressed a willingness that the Fort Negley component of the site may be utilized for interpretation of the historic aspects of the site.

SURROUNDING LAND USE

The immediate surroundings of Fort Negley Park reflect the growth of Nashville in the years since the fortress was constructed as a part of the perimeter defenses of the city during the Civil War. Now, that defensive ring of hills of which Fort Negley was an integral part is occupied by a thriving metropolis and Fort Negley Park

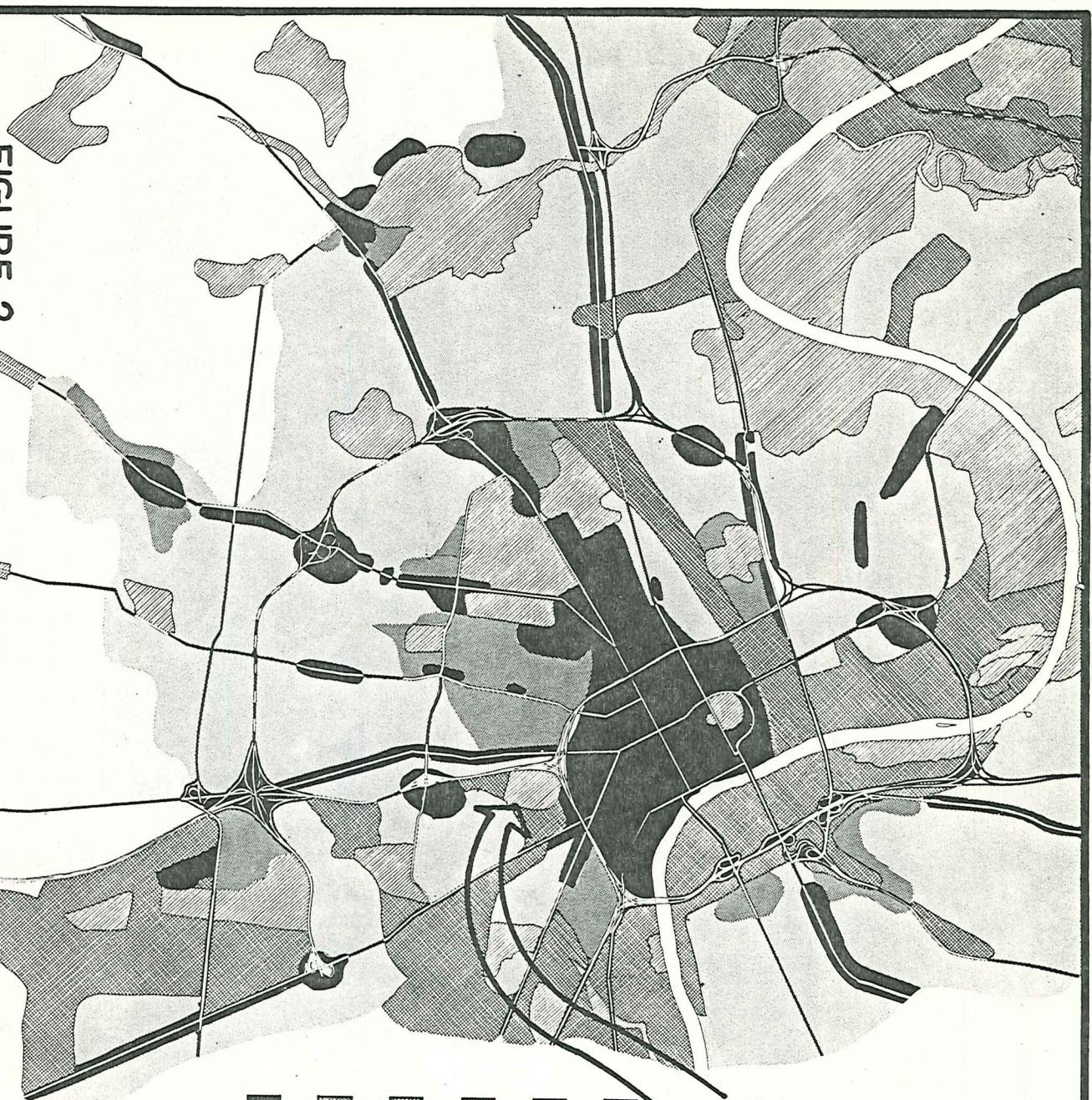
is significant as one of the few remaining open spaces in the vicinity. The bulk of the land surrounding the site is occupied by commercial or industrial uses, or residential neighborhoods (many of which are currently in a state of transition to commercial uses). There are some 1958 units of public housing within the vicinity, as shown in the following list, so a stable residential base will continue to exist in the area.

Tony Sudekum Homes	443 Units
J. C. Napier Homes	480 Units
Edgehill Homes	378 Units
Edgehill Estates	120 Units
I. W. Gervert Homes	181 Units
J. B. Knowles Homes	356 Units

The types of activities carried out there-fore run the gamut of human endeavor, including warehousing, distribution, sales, offices, industrial, and institutional uses, as well as residential neighborhoods.

TRANSPORTATION

A major aspect of the surrounding land use is the presence of several major elements in Nashville's transportation network. Immediately to the west of the site, across Ridley Boulevard, lies Interstate 65, which daily carries thousands of vehicles between the center of the city and the areas to the south. This major component in the Nashville highway net is in a depressed section as it passes the site, so it is not a strong visual intrusion on the site. The proximity of Interstate 65 does lead to a strong audible intrusion on the western side of the site, however, and it is only after penetrating quite far into the site that the traffic noises are masked. To the east and north-east of the site lies part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's Nashville terminal facilities. This major junction is heavily used, as it is the link between the Union Station yards, the Radnor freight yards to the south, and several



**FORT
NEGLEY
PARK**

- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- OPEN SPACES
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL

FIGURE 2
LAND USE PLAN

FORT NEGLEY PARK
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main lines running north, east, and south-east from Nashville. Though visible due to the relatively open slopes, the railroad facilities do not provide a strong audible intrusion.

ACCESS

The local transportation network provides relatively easy access to the Fort Negley Park site from the south via Chestnut Street, which connects with 2nd, 4th, and 8th Avenues. The access to Fort Negley from the north is shorter yet, but not as simple to follow, with the approaches thru a transitional neighborhood via Fourth Avenue, South and across the L & N Railroad on a bridge to the eastern end of Bass Street. While the Nashville community at large is familiar with both approaches to the site, due to visits to the Cumberland Museum or Herschel Greer Stadium, the uninitiated will experience some difficulty in reaching the site, especially from the Interstate highway

network. Both approaches offer access from the interstate net, with the I-65/Wedgewood Avenue interchange servicing the site from the south, and the I-40 interchange with Second and Fourth Avenues very close to the Bass Street access. Signage to mark the route to Fort Negley will be necessary in both cases, as Fort Negley can be seen from few places along the interstate corridor. The best viewpoints are from I-65 as it passes along the western margin of the site and from the I-65 access from I-40 west, where a spectacular view of the entire hill mass is possible as the motorist swings around the curve to the south-bound interstate.

RECREATION PLAN

Fort Negley Park was designated a "Play-field-Park" in Recreation Space-1980, the community's official recreation plan which was published by the Metropolitan Planning Commission in 1965. The impact of that designation is that Fort Negley was then

1980 PARK AND RECREATION AREAS PLAN
SOUTH NASHVILLE COMMUNITY
PLANNING UNITS:
Upper Park
Edgemoor
Worley-Belmont

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY
TENNESSEE

- OO EXISTING ACRES IN PLAYFIELD-PARKS
 - OO 680 ACRES DEFICIENCY FOR PLAYFIELD-PARKS
 - OO EXISTING ACRES IN PLAYFIELD-PARKS
 - OO 1980 ACRES DEFICIENCY FOR PLAYFIELD-PARKS
- NOTE: 1980 acreage need is the sum of the 1980 acreage deficiency and the existing acreage.

- LAND USE KEY
- 1 1001 Single-Dwelling Homes
 - 2 J.C. Naper Homes
 - 3 Naper Park
 - 4 Naper Elementary School
 - 5 Cameron Jr. and Sr. High School
 - 6 City Cemetery
 - 7 Ft. Negley Park
 - 8 Johnson Elementary School
 - 9 Dudley Park
 - 10 Scoville College for Christian Workers
 - 11 Bill Wilkerson Hearing and Speech Center
 - 12 Corlier-Lorraine Elementary School
 - 13 E.S. Ross Park
 - 14 Rose Park Junior High School
 - 15 Fall Elementary School
 - 16 George Peabody College for Teachers
 - 17 Little Sisters of the Poor
 - 18 Murrell Elementary School
 - 19 Edgemoor Homes
 - 20 Public Housing for the Elderly
 - 21 Reservoir Park
 - 22 Joseph B. Knowles Home for the Aged
 - 23 Belmont College
 - 24 Clemens Elementary School
 - 25 Worley Belmont Junior High School
 - 26 Junior League Home for Crippled Children
 - 27 Christ the King Elementary School (Parochial)
 - 28 Sewer Park
 - 29 Schools
 - 30 Parks
 - 31 Industrial
 - 32 Commercial
 - 33 Public
 - 34 Semi-Public
 - 35 Residential

- MAP KEY
- Existing Interstate Highways And Parkways
 - Proposed Interstate Highways And Parkways
 - Existing Traffic Interchanges
 - Proposed Traffic Interchanges
 - Existing Major Streets And Roads
 - Proposed Major Streets And Roads
 - Existing Collector Streets And Roads
 - Proposed Collector Streets And Roads
 - Existing And Proposed One-Way Traffic Movement
 - Other Existing Public Streets
 - Rail Lines
 - Electric Transmission Lines
 - Watercourses
 - Corporation Boundary Lines

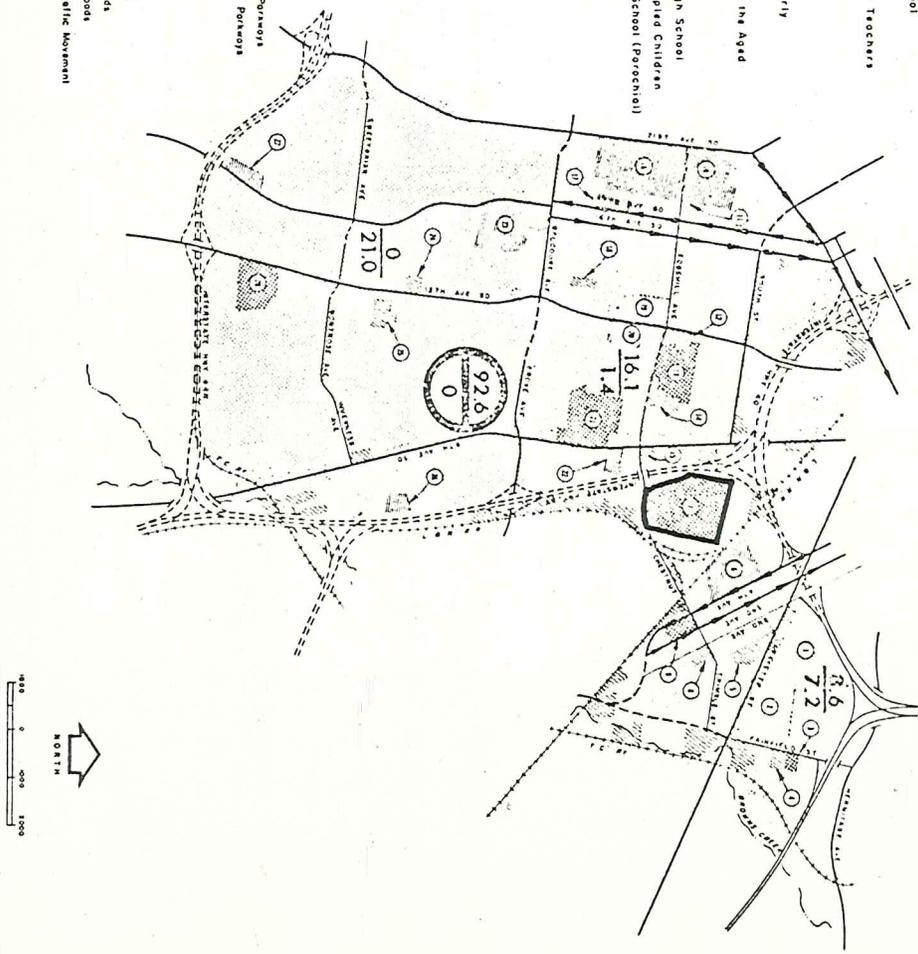


FIGURE 3 FORT NEGLEY PARK

metropolitan planning commission

intended to serve the surrounding community with facilities for field games, and serve as a community center for a population approaching 10,000 persons. Fort Negley Park is located in the Edgehill Planning Unit, which taken together with the Napier Park and Waverly-Belmont Planning Units, comprise the South Nashville Community in Recreation Space-1980. An illustration of the findings of Recreation Space-1980 are shown herein as Figure 3, but in summary, the needs for park acreage by 1980 were deemed low enough that the South Nashville Community rated seventh (and last) in the list of priorities for acquisition of land for Playfield-Park use. This was largely due to a surplus of some 27 acres in the category, plus a projected population decline in the area to be served.

Many changes have taken place in the years since Recreation Space-1980 was published. The South Nashville Community has seen many changes in land use, but still has an

estimated population of 21,708 in 1980, according to the Metropolitan Planning Commission. Fort Negley has been leased to the two entities operating special recreation facilities on the site, and in current drafts of an update of Recreation Space-1980, the park has been removed from the category of park land meeting regular park functions. Though the South Nashville Community will no longer rely on the lands of Fort Negley Park to meet its local recreation needs, Fort Negley Park will be classified as a Countywide Recreation Facility and will be utilized to meet special recreational needs.

LAND FORM

The summit of the hill occupied by the remains of Fort Negley is approximately 620 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) and is from 100 to 140 feet above the surrounding terrain. The landform is typical of limestone outcrops which occur in the Nashville basin, with slopes immediately

below the summit being the steepest, at 15 to 25%, and the lower slopes gently flattening out to meet the plain below.

SLOPES

In the case of Fort Negley, those slopes have been heavily modified during two major construction periods and in both cases, portions of the site were used as quarries for the stone utilized in the fortifications. Thus, certain areas of the site are extremely rugged in form and preclude direct vehicular or pedestrian access.

None the less, the summit is achieved with relative ease, due to improvements made during the WPA reconstruction of 1936. An access road encircles the hilltop, and at its highest point, passes through a parking lot at approximate elevation 585' MSL. For the most part this roadbed is at slopes of well less than 8%, with short areas approaching the range of 9 to 10%.

From the parking lot a path (actually a former access road) climbs for a distance of some 375' to the entry into the walls of Fort Negley, at an approximate elevation of 620' MSL. Thus, the final link from the parking lot to the hilltop is too steep to meet the standards of the Architectural Barriers Act, as it averages 9.33%. There are other paths and stepped ramps to the summit, constructed also by the WPA, but they are generally in need of clearing and grubbing and could not now be used for prime pedestrian access, as they also average well above 8% slope.

VEGETATION

The bulk of Fort Negley Park is covered with dense tree cover and understory growth, as a result of the reconstruction efforts of 1936 by the WPA. Due to the voracious nature of many of the plants introduced at that time, and the lack of any plant maintenance in recent years, the fortifications are almost completely

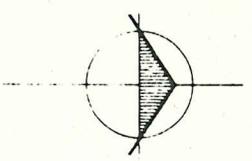
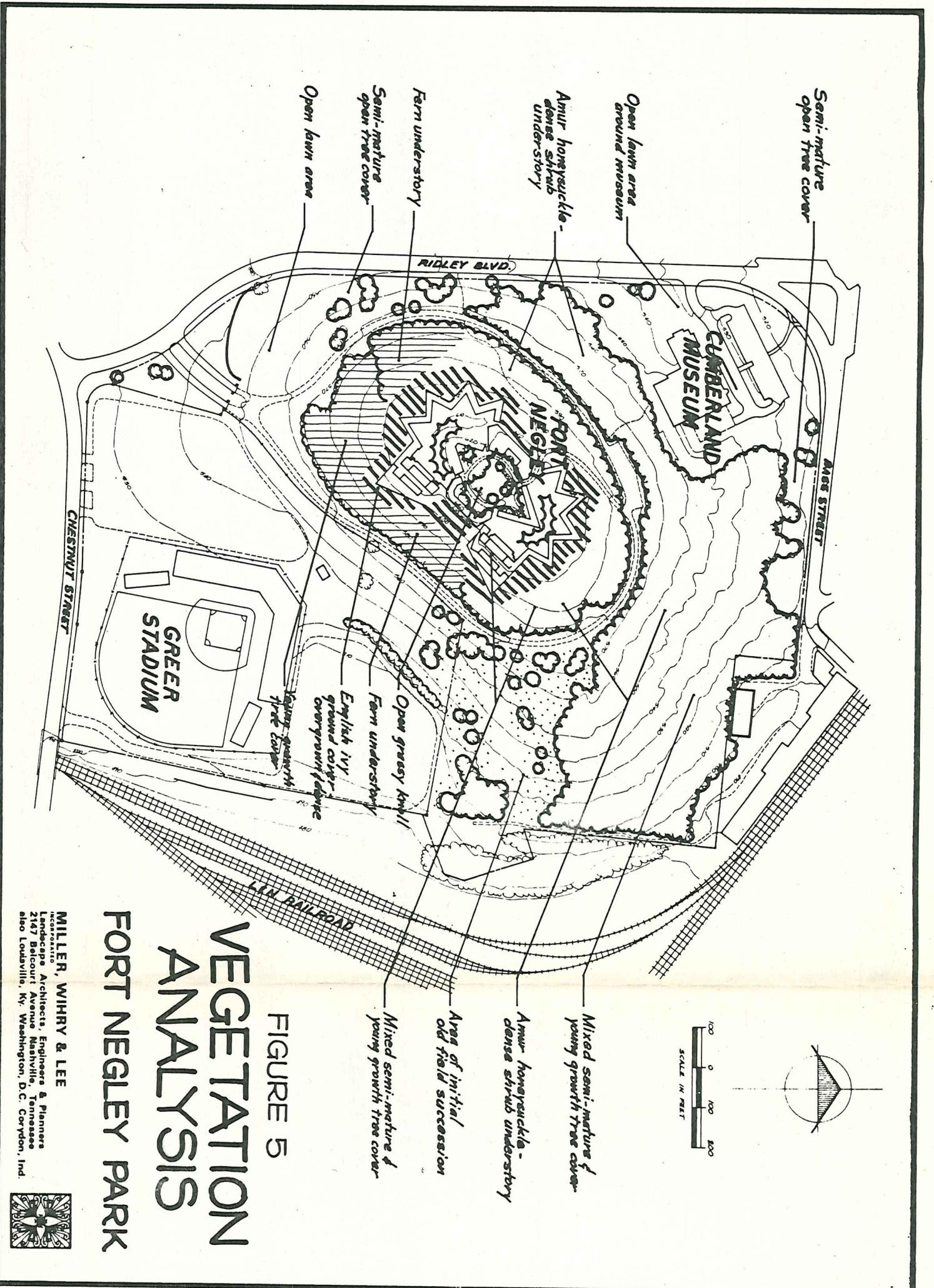


FIGURE 5
VEGETATION ANALYSIS
FORT NEGLELEY PARK

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obsured from view until the observer is well into the site. (See figure number).

In many places, English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) has covered large sections of the stonework, though there seem to be few areas where the growth of this potentially destructive plant has caused any damage to the walls. In several other areas on the site Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera amurensis*) has spread to obstruct paths and steps, though its presence does help stabilize the slopes.

Thus, the materials which exist can provide the basis for a plan which would depend almost entirely on opening up the landscape by clearing and converting to lawn. The tree cover can be cleared in relatively small areas to yield significant views of the city and the hills to the south. Without major clearing, however, the stonework of Fort Negley cannot be exposed to prominence from outside the site.

UTILITIES

There are several potential water lines to serve development on the Fort Negley site, with an 8" line in the Chestnut Street right-of-way providing the best potential. This line has a static pressure of 75 psi, and a residual pressure of 35 psi at 988 gpm, and preliminary analysis shows that this watermain could safely be utilized to serve restrooms and drinking fountains in a modest development to an elevation of 544 msl. There is also a 2 inch water main on the west side of Ridley Boulevard which is fed from a 6 inch line in Bass Street, but the residual pressure in the 6 inch supply line is only 8 psi at 473 gpm. (The static pressure in this line is 65 psi.) Thus, any water supply should originate from the Chestnut Street water main.

Sewer service for the site also provides limited options for development, with the best being an 8 inch sanitary sewer

recently installed to serve Greer Stadium, and linking to a 15 inch line across Chestnut Street. There is also an 8 inch sanitary sewer in Ridley Boulevard, extending to a point some 500' south of Bass Street. Preliminary investigation shows that both sanitary sewer services have capacity available to serve restrooms, should they be desired for the site.

THE FORTIFICATIONS

The remains of Fort Negley actually date from 1936, rather than the Civil War, and are dry laid native limestone blasted from quarries on the site. The walls were laid up quite carefully, with tight-fitting joints, and were filled with layers of coursed rubble. Major deviations from the original (Civil War) fortifications are apparent when examining historic photographs, as the major emplacements on the southwest face were reconstructed in stone rather than in timber. WPA documents also note that the reconstruction did not

utilize "railroad irons" for reinforcement of the earthen embankments, as was done during the Civil War. A wooden stockade and "museum" were constructed by WPA personnel, but there was no remnants obvious on the site. Several areas on the southwest slope were covered with creosoted railroad ties and sod in the reconstruction effort, and these are the major structural defect obvious on the site. In numerous places, the ties have rotted and are falling in. These areas should be stabilized, restricted from public access, or removed. It is notable too that the covered areas appear to be used as shelter by (presumed) vagrants who frequent the site. In general, the stone masonry construction is in a good state of repair, with only a few obvious conditions demanding renovations. The walls are generally covered with a thick growth of Ivy, however, and this growth should be stopped to prevent further damage to the walls. In this case, the Ivy would best be stopped with herbicides and removed by cutting (not pulling) it from the walls.

Finally, a word of caution: the documents of the WPA note the reconstruction of a subterranean magazine during 1936. Presuming that similar structural techniques were used, a potential danger exists on the site which has not yet been located, and further archeologic investigation should be scheduled prior to the implementation of any plan which attracts the general public to Fort Negley Park.

GUIDELINES

The following is a summary of the input received by the planning team from citizens and agencies who are directly concerned with the future of Fort Negley Park. These suggestions have been considered in the planning process for their possible inclusion in the Master Plan, but as there are some conflicts in the desires expressed, the final plan cannot address them all.

- o Preserve the woodland for bird watching.
- o Allow Cumberland Museum to take nature hikes on the hill.
- o Vehicle access must be eliminated.
- o Eliminate unauthorized use of the site.
- o Remove shelter for vagrants.
- o Clear the hilltop to allow a "field of fire" as was seen originally.
- o Do not restore; just interpret.
- o Make Fort Negley more prominent to the tourist.
- o Provide picnic sites for group or family use.
- o Provide parking and restroom facilities separate from Greer Stadium or the Cumberland Science Museum.
- o Hold the need for maintenance to an absolute minimum.
- o Provide for interpretation of the scientific, as well as historic, aspects of the site.
- o Provide a site for the Battle of Nashville Memorial (now located on 8th Avenue, South).

These suggestions, along with guidance from the Metropolitan Historical Commission, led directly to the formulation of planning guidelines for study, as follows:

- o Plan for use of Fort Negley Park without reconstruction of the fortifications as a prerequisite.
- o Develop the plan so that Fort Negley can be used without any operational conflicts with the lessors currently on the site.
- o Make Fort Negley "visible" from the outside, and optimize the possibilities for visitation and interpretation.
- o Utilize concepts which will hold the required maintenance to an absolute minimum.

MASTER PLAN

Road Improvements

The Master Plan, Figure Number 6, delineates the recommended development. The design shows the application of the planning criteria and analysis established during the study process. The recommended development is as follows:

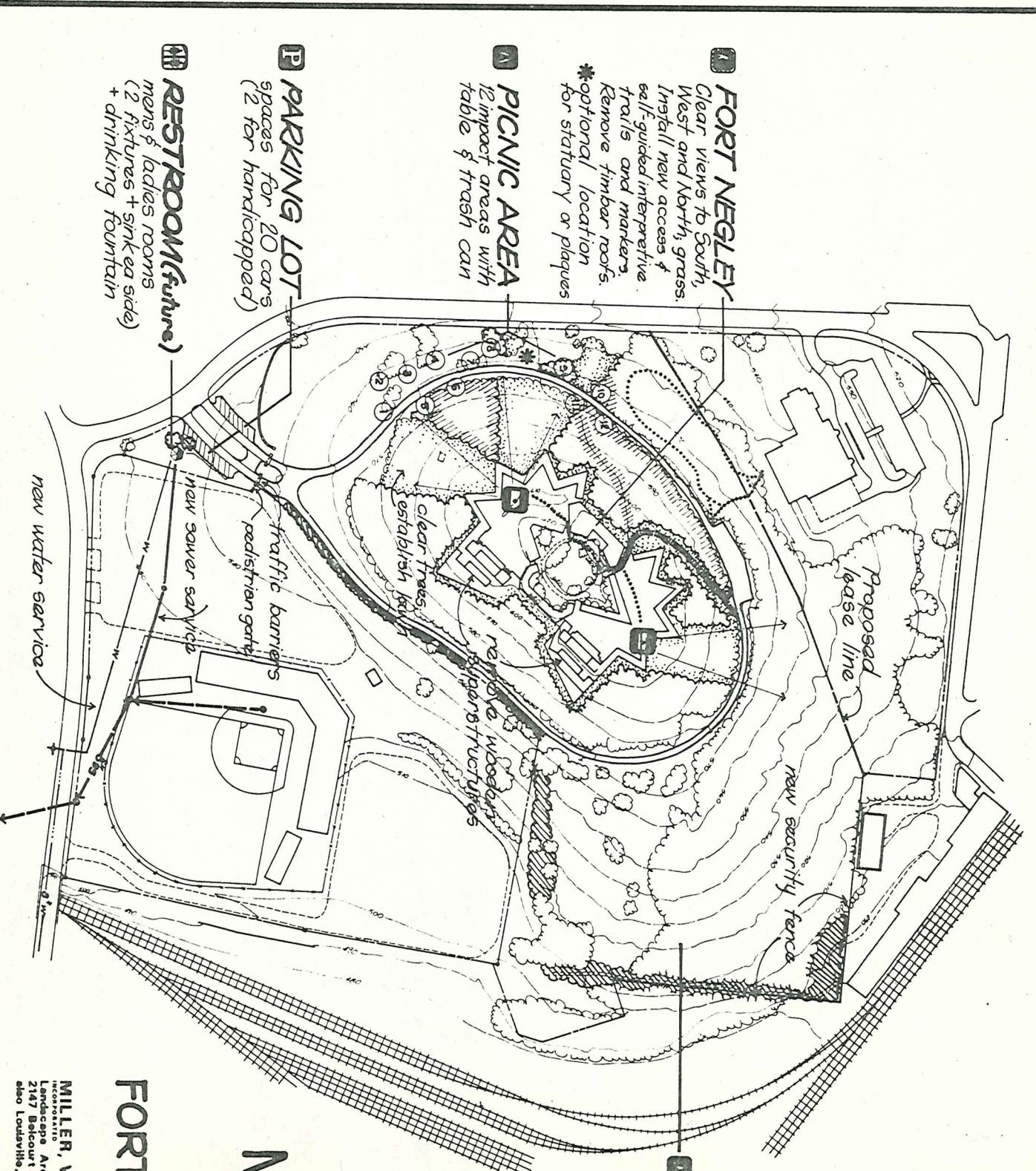
Security

Fence should be installed to limit uncontrolled access from the southeast (along the L & N right-of-way) and should extend around the perimeter of the site to the Bass Street right-of-way. In addition, the existing stone entrance pillars at the southwestern corner of the site should be provided with removable, locking bollards to prevent unauthorized vehicular access. Finally, the unimproved road into the site from the industrial area on Bass Street should be closed through grading and planting, to prevent future access to the site by four-wheel drive vehicles.

MP-1

The existing road which loops through the site should be graded and graded and surfaced in a "chip and seal" process. This road must remain serviceable for access to the site by maintenance personnel and park police, and provide a base smooth enough to facilitate access by the handicapped.

The existing parallel road sections between the gate pilasters and Ridley Boulevard should be modified to provide parking for 20 cars (including two handicapped spaces). This parking would be set up with 10 parking bays on each side, arranged for diagonal parking. The new spaces, and the existing surface, should be paved with asphalt, and curbed so as to match the existing curbs. Further parking needs should be met through negotiation of an agreement with the Nashville Baseball Club, Incorporated, for use of Greer Stadium parking.



A FORT NEGLELEY
 Clear views to South, West and North, grass. Install new access & self-guided interpretive trails and markers. Remove timber roofs. *optional location for statuary or plaques

B PICNIC AREA
 12 impact areas with table & trash can

P PARKING LOT
 spaces for 20 cars (2 for handicapped)

MB RESTROOM (future)
 mens & ladies rooms (2 fixtures + sink ea side) + drinking fountain

C ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY
 Close unauthorized access road and plant for tree cover. Maintain open field for study by annual mowing.

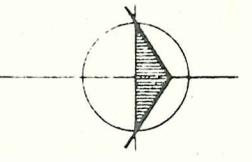


FIGURE 6
MASTER PLAN
FORT NEGLELEY PARK

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Picnicking

The plan recommends the installation of a 12-unit picnic area along the western side of the site, adjacent to Ridley Boulevard. These sites would be available for the use of visitors to the historic site or the Cumberland Museum, and would be convenient enough to Ridley Boulevard that they would be used by impromptu visitors to the site.

Each picnic site would be furnished with a standard (8') wooden picnic table and a 10 gallon trash container. No grilles are recommended, but it is recommended that each picnic site be based on a "hardened" impact area of approximately 120 square feet. This impact area would serve as a base in lieu of a grassed area (reducing mowing and reseeding) and should be a reinforced concrete slab upon which the table would be placed.

Restrooms

The future enhanced use of the site would eventually require the provision of restroom facilities, as the Cumberland Science Museum is very remote (and utilized heavily now) and the restrooms at Herschel Greer Stadium are seldom, if ever, available.

Restrooms are proposed, based upon the following concept of visitation at the site:

20	Parking spaces
<u>x 4</u>	Uses/space/day
80	Autos/day
<u>x 3</u>	Persons/auto
240	Persons/day/visitation

To meet this visitor loading, it is our proposal that a restroom structure must be built with the following facilities:

<u>Fixture</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lavatory	2	2	4
Urinal	1	0	1
W. Closet	2	2	4
Outside W. Foun.	-	-	1

A restroom of 360 to 400 square feet should be considered a minimum for the proposed situation. A simple frame structure should be adequate for the situation, though it might be possible to utilize a prefabricated structure.

Historic Site

This plan proposes no major effort on the fortress at the top of the hill, as the remains are already the best extant in the region. A new access with a slope of less than 8% slope should be constructed, utilizing the existing cleared area. This path should be surfaced with a "chip and

seal" surface, like the access road, and should terminate at the entrance gate to the fortress.

From this point, a self-guided interpretive trail should be constructed through the fortress. Markers should be placed at the remains of significant features or areas within the fortress, and at points where views out to the city and hills beyond may be seen.

These views will be facilitated by clearing approximately 3 acres below the fortress walls, as shown in the Master Plan (Figure Number 6) and installing lawns or low-growing groundcovers.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS

The existing bare earthen path from the Cumberland Science Museum should receive "chip and seal" paving and some clearing to reduce the under-

story cover in the immediate vicinity. Also, screen planting should be installed between the open field in the eastern portion of the site and Herschel Greer Stadium and along the fence enclosing the stadium. This open field should be maintained through annual mowing or "bush hogging" so as to provide the "open-field" and "forest edge" habitat for the Science Museum's studies. Finally, a trail loop for nature study should be constructed in the area South of the Cumberland Science Museum and North of the picnic grounds.

A suggestion to the team was to study a site for the Battle of Nashville Memorial (now on 8th Avenue South at the I-440 right-of-way). There is one location, at the high point above Ridley Boulevard's peak, where statuary or some sort of feature might be located. This site would be visible from the interstate highway and from Ridley Boulevard and, with clearing on the hillside, would provide a visual connection between the Fortress and anything located on that site. This location would also be close enough to the street to allow patrolling to help forestall any potential for vandalism.

Memorials

The planning team has considered that the site, when redeveloped, will be the only public facility specifically oriented to the Civil War in Nashville. As such, it would be appropriate to further the "visibility" of the site and to use it as a base for explanation of the Federal fortification system and the Battle of Nashville, and to disseminate information on Civil War remains in the region.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Metropolitan Historical Commission -

I. IT IS RECOMMENDED: That the Historical Commission serve as catalyst for future study, retaining control of planning jointly with the Metropolitan Board of Parks and Recreation, and the Cumberland Science Museum. If appropriate to future decisions, the Nashville Baseball Club will also be consulted.

II. That the historic site be removed from the area leased by the Cumberland Science Museum, to facilitate application by the Metropolitan Department of Parks and Recreation for grants to fund various activities, and to place it back under the direct responsibility of the park management staff.

III. That the entities involved with the Fort Negley Park site adopt certain responsibilities, as follows, for the long-term husbandry of the sites resources:

A. Planning

1. Develop a plan for interpretation.
2. Jointly supervise any site modifications with the Park Board.

B. Monitoring - Maintain long-term overview of the sites' historic interpretive program.

C. Operations and Maintenance - Development programs, such as "living history" presentations and ceremonies which may assist in interpretation of the site.

D. Publicity - Develop tools for the continued "publicity" of the site, including displays at the Cumberland Science Museum, and written, graphic, and audio-visual messages to the public.

Department of Parks and Recreation -

A. Planning

1. Supervise the expedition of the physical plan of this report, with the Historical Commission.
2. Serve as the agency to prepare funding applications for development of facilities on the site.

B. Monitoring

1. Observe use of the site for future additional recreational needs.
2. Provide patrols by the Park Police force, to deter occupancy by vagrants and to prevent vandalism.

C. Operations and Maintenance

1. Coordinate multiple uses and events which may be developed for the site by the Historical Commission.
2. Maintain facilities and grounds of the site as developed under this proposal.

D. Publicity - Assist the Historic Commission with the promotion of the historic site; through its existing mechanisms.

Cumberland Science Museum -

- A. Planning - Assist the agencies with the prime planning role, by reviewing their plans for conflicts with the Museum's functions.

- B. Monitoring - Take an active role in observation of the site,

watching for mis-use and maintaining communications with the park police when necessary.

C. Operations and Maintenance -

Take an active role in promoting the "husbandry" of the facility through its interpretive programs. Promote the use of the site, by interpreting reasons by which the site was originally chosen as a fortification, and by interpreting the substantial vegetative and wildlife (i.e. bird communities) on the site, which have been introduced since 1936.

D. Publicity - Produce displays for permanent exhibition at the Museum, which tie the historic and natural resource together for the visitor.

IV. That the agencies adopt the principles stated above as the basis for a future plan of action, as well as an Operations and Maintenance plan.

V. That a plan for Interpretation be begun, so that decisions for phasing and stabilization can be made based upon a knowledge of the need to retain, or remove, certain aspects of the site.



COST ESTIMATE

DATE: AUGUST 1980

PROJECT NO.: 21399

PROJECT: FORT NEGLEY PARK LOCATION: NASHVILLE, TN

CLIENT: METROPOLITAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ADDRESS: 2ND AVE. SOUTH @ BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TN

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF RE-USE OF FORT NEGLEY PARK FOR BOTH RECREATION AND HISTORIC INTERPRETATION.

PURPOSE OF ESTIMATE: DEVELOP ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS FOR PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE SITE.

DESIGN DATA: N/A

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: COSTS BASED ON 1980 BID RESULTS

NOTE: This estimate of construction quantities and costs is made on the basis of our experience and represents our best judgement, but we cannot and do not guarantee that the construction quantities and costs will not vary from this quantity and cost estimate.

PREPARED BY: RE FARNER

REVIEWED BY: W H DAVIDSON

APPROVED BY: T G MARTIN

PROJECT: Fort Negley ParkDATE: 8/80 PAGE 2 OF 3

ITEM	Units	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Estimated Costs
1. Clearing & Grubbing	Ac.	2	4,000	\$ 8,000.00
2. Selective Clearing	Ac.	1	3,000	3,000.00
3. Seeding Lawns	Ac.	2	1,500	3,000.00
4. Fencing (6' chain link)	L.F.	1,200	10	12,000.00
5. Roads & Parking				
a. Clearing & Grading	S.Y.	850	5.50	4,675.00
b. Curb Removal	L.F.	370	1.00	370.00
c. Crushed Stone Base (8")	S.Y.	850	4.60	3,910.00
d. Prime Coat	S.Y.	850	0.30	255.00
e. Wearing Surface	S.Y.	850	4.20	3,570.00
f. Extruded Curbing	L.F.	430	2.50	1,075.00
g. Double Surface (Chip & Seal)	S.Y.	6,000	2.50	<u>15,000.00</u>
				Subtotal
				\$28,855.00
6. Utilities				
a. Sewer (8" V.C.P.)	L.F.	520	25	13,000.00
b. Manhole	Ea.	1	1,000	1,000.00
c. Waterline (2" Copper)	L.F.	700	14	9,800.00
d. Appurtenances	L.S.	-	-	250.00
e. Road Patching	L.S.	-	-	500.00
f. Electric Overhead Service	L.S.	-	-	<u>1,500.00</u>
				Subtotal
				\$26,050.00
7. Facilities				
a. Restroom	S.F.	400	70	28,000.00
b. Picnic Units	Ea.	12	800	<u>9,600.00</u>
				Subtotal
				\$37,600.00
8. Trails				
a. Grading	S.Y.	806	10	8,060.00
b. Crushed Stone Base	S.Y.	806	3.75	3,022.50
c. Double Surface (Chip & Seal)	S.Y.	806	2.50	<u>2,015.00</u>
				Subtotal
				\$13,097.50

PROJECT: Fort Negley ParkDATE: 8/80PAGE 3 OF 3

ITEM	Units	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
9. Remove Wooden Structures	L.S.	-	-	\$ 10,000.00
10. Interpretive Signage	L.S.	-	-	1,500.00
11. Stone Repairs	L.S.	-	-	5,000.00
12. Ivy Eradication	L.S.	-	-	5,000.00
13. Screen Planting	L.S.	-	-	<u>6,000.00</u>
	Cost Total			\$159,102.50
	Contingencies (15%)			<u>23,865.38</u>
	TOTAL			\$182,967.88

MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE 37132

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

July 21, 1980

Mr. Tom Martin
Miller, Wihry, Lee Inc.
Landmark Court
2147 Belcourt Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

RECEIVED
JUL 23
MILLER, WIHRY & LEE, INC.
NASHVILLE BRANCH

Dear Tom:

I am enclosing for your review a draft statement I prepared on the Fort Negley Project as well as copies of such related materials as documentation from the printed official records of the Civil War, various photographs, and a few other items.

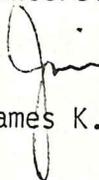
Some of the best materials I located came from the Still Photographs section of the National Archives. I have been awaiting further information on a lead I came up with that indicated that the General James St. Clair Morton papers are in Pennsylvania. These should shed further light on future restoration and/or interpretation opportunities.

My time expended to-date is as follows:

1.) research in the printed official records	3.5 hours
2.) research at the National Archives, Washington on March 19 and May 14	4.0 hours
3.) other research (bibliographical, newspaper, etc.)	1.5 hours
4.) correspondence, preparation of draft	2.5 hours
Total	<u>11.5 hours</u>

I think the Fort Negley projects offers great opportunities for the Nashville community. I appreciate having been included on the project team.

Sincerely,



James K. Huhta

JKH/kp

FORT NEGLEY

Fort Negley in Nashville and Fortress Rosecrans in Murfreesboro were conceived as the centerpieces of the Union Army's strategy to insure total and effective domination over the Trans-Appalachian Confederacy as well as to serve as springboards for the final Union assault in Georgia and the Carolinas. Both were built by the West Point-trained civil engineer Brigadier-General James St. Clair Morton who, as probably the most highly regarded fortification architect of his time, extended the craft of fortifications design and construction far beyond the theories advanced by his mentor D. H. Mahan (who had published in 1836 "A Complete Treatise on Field Fortification", the most important work on that topic before the Civil War). Fort Negley was intended to serve as the military planning and administrative headquarters, while Fortress Rosecrans was the central supply depot for the army. Both were designed to withstand lengthy sieges and massive assaults and, as a consequence, were essentially impregnable. The two installations represented, as mentioned above, the centerpieces of a Union Army chain of fortification that extended from Kentucky through Tennessee into the Deep South.

It is fortunate that both are receiving long-overdue attention because not only do they represent significant and unusual resources of kind unequalled elsewhere in the country, but they offer unusual cultural, recreational and economic development potential. The City of Murfreesboro has acquired an over 300 acre site to protect the environs of Fortress Rosecrans, to develop another component of a tourism industry for that community that has grown ten-fold in six years (from a dollar volume of \$3,000,000.00 in 1973 to over \$30,000,000.00 in 1979), and to develop one of the most comprehensive outdoor recreational

and cultural complexes in Tennessee. Miller, Wihry, Lee Inc. have also served as competent advisors and planners for the old Fort Park project in that community.

If anything, Fort Negley offers even greater multiple-use potential because of its proximity to both the population of Nashville and to the enormous tourism industry already in existence. A careful development plan for the Fort Negley should, as a consequence, look at the site not only as a recreational and cultural complex for the people of the community, but also as another tourism stimulus.

One especially unusual feature of Fort Negley itself is the fact that it was "restored" during the Depression years of the 1930's under a federal assistance program for the unemployed. The interpretive potential of the fort is considerably enhanced by that aspect. Not only could the fort interpret the general history of Nashville and the mid-South during the Civil War, but it could also communicate the science of military architecture and engineering, in addition to the changing craft of historic preservation itself as the "restoration" of the '30's and the recommended restoration of the 1980's are compared and contrasted.

Another unique feature of the fort is its principally masonry construction which contrasts with the brick and earthenwork fortifications which were more commonplace in the nineteenth century.

Finally, the fort is a classic expression of the art and science of modern military architecture as originated in the late seventeenth century by the French military architect Sebastien de Vauban (whose Manual of Siegecraft and Fortification was the standard of its day), and as modified in the nineteenth century by Mahan and Morton. This especially seen in the lunettes, demi-lunettes, fortified turrets, hurdle revetments and faises which dominate the design of the fort.

The project would be greatly assisted by the relatively abundant documentation, especially photographic, that exists on the fort for both the 1860's and 1930's. This would certainly facilitate decisions related to restoration and interpretation as well as provide major research economies.

My own personal recommendation for the site would urge a multiple use (recreational and cultural) for the acreage beyond the walls of the fort. As to the fort itself, I would recommend general clearance of underbrush from the fort itself to make the overall expanse of the fortification visible to the visitor. I would suggest that major trees be retained in most instances to provide shade for the summer visitor. Visitor trails could be provided to assure access to all areas of the "ruins". Areas of potential hazard and danger could be placed off limits. Finally, I would urge that any restoration or stabilization at the outset be confined to those limited areas of the fort where the documentation, especially photographic, is strongest. The restoration or stabilization of one lunette and one armored turret could provide the visitor with a feeling and understanding of the fort and its design at a fraction of the cost of a total restoration. Further investigation needs to be directed to reuse of the museum facility, apparently constructed during the 1930s, in the main powder magazine, but later abandoned. Possibly, in this instance some cooperative working relationship could be established with the Cumberland Museum to assist in the development and administration of a small museum which could, for example, emphasize the science of fortification design and construction. Such a relationship could conceivably also increase visitation to Cumberland's main facility adjacent to the Fort Negley site.

The attached copies reflect the body of documentation that has been assembled from a variety of sources to support these general observations and to provide the basis for further study. The underlining indicated information that may

be of especial importance.

FEDERAL PROGRAM LISTING

	Page	Land Acquisition	Development of Facilities	Operation and Maintenance	Planning
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
--Community Planning Service	1				x
--Conservation Operations	2				x
--Resource Conservation and Development	3				x
--Small Watershed	4	x	x		x
--Recreation Facility Loans	5	x	x		x
--Food Service for Children	6			x	x
--Urban and Community Forestry	7				x
--Essential Community Facilities Loans	8	x	x		x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
--Coastal Zone Management	9				x
--Public Works and Economic Development	10		x		x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
--Corps of Engineers Planning Assistance	11				x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE					
--Environmental Education	12		x	x	x
--Office for Handicapped Individuals	13				x
--Older Americans Act	14		x	x	x
--Community Education	15				x
--Rehabilitation Services	16		x	x	x
--Social Service Program	17			x	x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
--Community Development Block Grants	18	x	x		x
--Comprehensive Planning Assistance "701"	19				x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
--Land and Water Conservation Fund	20	x	x		x
--Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program	21		x	x	x
--Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid	22	x	x	x	x
--Technical Assistance - HCRS	23				x
--Federal Surplus Property for Parks and Recreation	24	x			x
--Technical and Professional Assistance - NPS	25				x
--Young Adult Conservation Corps	26			x	
--Youth Conservation Corps	27			x	
--National Environmental Education, National Environmental Study Area, National Environmental Education Development	28				x

FEDERAL PROGRAM LISTING

	Page	Land Acquisition	Development of Facilities	Operation and Maintenance	Planning
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE --Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	29			x	x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR --Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)	30			x	x
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION --Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities in the Federal Aid Highway Program	31	x	x		x
ACTION --Retired Senior Volunteer Program	32			x	
--The Senior Companion Program	33			x	
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION --Community Development Grants	34	x	x		
COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION --Summer Youth Recreation	35			x	x
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY --Clean Water Act	36	x		x	x
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS	37			x	x
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS	38				x