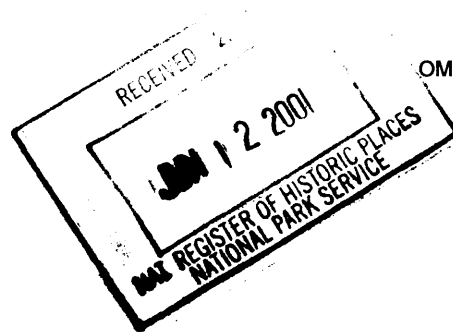


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chandler Stone Wall (Preferred)  
other names/site number Stone Wall Farm

2. Location

street & number Old Lebanon Dirt Road, 2 miles west of Mount Juliet Road  N/A not for publication  
city or town Mount Juliet  vicinity  
state TN code TN county Wilson code 189 zip code 37122

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/8/01  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
  - determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet
  - determined not eligible for the National Register
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other,  
(explain:)

Edson W. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

7.19.01

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing                      Noncontributing

		buildings
2		sites
1		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural field

AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural field

OTHER: Soil conservation; Flood control;

OTHER: Soil Conservation; Flood Control;

Underground drainage control

Underground drainage control

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

foundation Limestone

walls N/A

roof N/A

other Iron

Log

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**See Continuation Sheets**

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
- ENGINEERING
- CONSERVATION

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1905 – 1951

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1905

**Significant Person**

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Chandler, John David

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**See Continuation Sheets**

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**See Continuation Sheets**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Chandler Stone Wall  
Name of Property

Wilson County, TN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 33 acres Hermitage, 311-NE

### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>540160</u> Easting	<u>4005480</u> Northing	3	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>540200</u> Easting	<u>4005100</u> Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>540420</u>	<u>4005448</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>540345</u>	<u>4004080</u>

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**See Continuation Sheets /Map**

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**See Continuation Sheets**

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey W. Erdley  
Organization N/A date April 6, 2001  
street & number 4675 Old Lebanon Dirt Rd Apt F83 telephone (615) 773-4602  
city or town Mount Juliet state TN Zip code 37122-8314

### Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name Larry Lee Kent  
Street & number 1818 Chandler Radford Road Telephone (615) 754-9203  
City or town Mount Juliet state TN zip code 37122-3407

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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## DESCRIPTION

The Chandler Stone Wall is located along the south side of Old Lebanon Dirt Road (Tennessee State Road 4450), approximately 2 to 2.1 miles west of Mount Juliet Road (Tennessee State Road 171). This site contains two additional resources, cave and spring formation, and a farm field with an extensive drainage network. These sites are all historically significant and interrelated with the stone wall. Although the 205 acre farm surrounding the stone wall has been locally referred to as the "Stone Wall Farm" since 1958, only the stone wall and the immediate irrigation system developed by John D. Chandler is being nominated to the National Register. Since no known historic name is associated with the stone wall itself, "Chandler Stone Wall" is the preferred name chosen for the eligible property.

## STONE WALL

The stone wall was completed ca. 1905 by John David Chandler (1868-1958). This unique structure was designed to partially dam a local intermittent creek (Lick Creek) and a series of underground springs to promote soil reclamation. Chandler, a local farmer, stone mason, and blacksmith, spent approximately four years constructing the system utilizing "dry-laid" masonry to create the stone wall and supporting complex to assist his farming practices.

Chandler carefully selected the location and size of his stone wall to match the surrounding terrain of the historic farm field. The length of the wall encompasses the breadth of a small, shallow valley. Extending approximately 985 feet along the south side of Old Lebanon Dirt Road, the stone wall is approximately four to ten feet in height above ground and retains adjacent farmland south of the structure. Beginning at its west end, the stone wall runs in a roughly straight line approximately 135 feet east until it meets Lick Creek. Located at this junction are a dam and a small reservoir, which are semicircular in shape measuring approximately 75 feet in length. As with the stone wall, the dam is constructed with roughly cut limestone blocks and steel "angle iron" beams that Chandler fashioned in his blacksmith shop to serve as lintels. The lintels support a culvert that runs underneath the dam forming a small bridge that rests behind the dam. The stone wall rises dramatically on either end of the dam to form a large spillway channel in line with Lick Creek. This area retains water inside the reservoir on the north side of the dam, just before Lick Creek runs northward under Old Lebanon Dirt Road. Lick Creek drains into Stoner's Creek approximately 1035 feet to the northwest. From the dam, the stone wall weaves in a serpentine manner to the north before running straight for approximately 700 feet due east.

Chandler completed the construction of this system by himself. He cut the stone and hauled it to the road using mules hitched to a makeshift sled. Today there are still piles of Carter's limestone approximately 985 feet south-southeast of the junction of Old Lebanon Dirt and Chandler-Radford roads where Chandler quarried the stone for his wall. Carter's Limestone and Lebanon Limestone are two types of limestone found in the area. Chandler utilized Carter's Limestone because it is

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

much more durable than Lebanon Limestone, which is much weaker and tends to break apart quite easily. Although the farm field is underlain with Lebanon Limestone, the surrounding hills are comprised of Carter's Limestone and that material was easily accessible for the wall's construction. His first attempt at construction of the retaining stone wall was to lay the stones directly upon the ground. The soil failed to support the wall, which forced Chandler to reconstruct the structure by excavating a trench to bedrock. From bedrock, Chandler laid stone to the surface, and then added the dry laid stone that is visible above ground. After laying down the stones, Chandler backfilled the trench with soil.

This stone wall serves as a tool for flood control of the local watersheds and to conserve soil by mitigating erosion. Chandler used a cedar gate at the south end of the dam to hold the water in the adjacent field and also to control the flow of water into the reservoir. Several members of the original cedar logs remain in place, however, the floodgate is no longer in working order. He also designed the wall with flood overflow protection. So, if the water level rises above the dam it would simply wash over into the reservoir. Even a large overflow, which occurs annually, works to strengthen the wall and dam. The semicircular shape of the dam allows pressing floodwaters to compact the limestone arch, therefore, strengthening the structure.

Chandler's stone wall served as an extensive soil reclamation project. At the south side of the stone wall, the fields have been built-up by a depth of at least four feet. Chandler flooded his farmland and recaptured lost soil through use of an extensive drainage system. Still functional today, Chandler's system includes numerous ditches and hand-made underground tunnels lined with stone "drain tiles" that channel the flows from underground springs into the reservoir. Chandler's creation originally included a stone extension fence that admitted livestock into the reservoir area where they could drink. This portion of the original stone fence is no longer intact.

The structural integrity of the stone wall has remained unchanged for the past century. There were two disruptions to the structure in the 1990s, but both of these have been repaired or minimized. The first major change to the stone wall occurred in the summer of 1992. After a period of severe rainfall, the entire field south of the stone wall flooded, which forced water to pour over the dam. Although family members report seeing water flowing over the dam every few years, this time the flood waters were flowing over top of the length of the stone wall.<sup>1</sup> The floodwaters coming from the eastern watershed were so intense that neighbors reported seeing water shooting 30 feet into the air out of the cave at the eastern end of the wall. As a result of this tremendous force, the stone wall burst about 262 feet from the east end. The bulk of the wall was below grade and unaffected, but those stones above grade were knocked down on the northern side of the wall. Larry Kent spent the next few months repairing the wall to its original condition. After the repairs were complete, he worked throughout the fall with a Caterpillar D-6 bulldozer to reinforce the stone wall with topsoil from the field directly to the south of the wall. Kent pushed 1 to 3 feet of soil up against the wall in an effort to reduce water pressure directly on the stone face.

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Chandler Stone Wall  
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As a result of the continuous growth in Mount Juliet and the Nashville area, in 1997 Larry Kent agreed to the first intentional alteration of the stone wall. He, and many of his neighbors, entered into an agreement with Bill Robinson and Triple Crown Development for a sewer line easement.

This line was necessary to service a new subdivision between the field containing the stone wall and Interstate 40 known as Triple Crown Subdivision. To absolutely minimize the effect of this project on the wall, Kent carefully orchestrated the excavation and adjusted the development company's construction plans. They attempted to punch a sub-grade hole through the wall, but Kent forced them to carefully drill through the wall at bedrock.<sup>2</sup>

On August 22, 1997 Triple Crown contracted with True Line Coring and Boring to drill through the wall. They excavated on both the north and south sides of the wall approximately 40 feet from where the arch and the long straight eastern section merge. At that location, about nine feet of the wall is above grade and seven feet is below grade. Their digging confirmed that John Chandler did indeed dig down to bedrock and started construction of his wall upward from there. The construction project went very well with an 18-inch bore through the wall where a sleeve and eventually pipe were later placed. Kent used a digital videotape to carefully record this entire process. Other than the hole at bedrock-level, the wall was not altered or shifted in any other way.<sup>3</sup> (C)

## CAVE

The stone wall's watershed is supplemented by flows fed by subterranean solution channels under the Mount Juliet area. This entire area lies on top of a large area of limestone. The limestone formation has dissolved over time to create a vast network of caves and associated sinkholes. Within one square mile of the stone wall there are at least six caves at the surface and countless sinkholes ranging from 1 to 20 feet in diameter.

The largest secondary watershed that feeds into the stone wall is to the east of the farm. This area extends a quarter mile to the north of Old Lebanon Dirt Road to the top of a small ridge. It parallels Mount Juliet Road to the east, but stays on a ridge 1,320 feet west of the road. Its southern boundary is Pleasant Grove Road and the primary (surface) Lick Creek watershed bounds its western limit. This 720-acre watershed drains into a small intermittent stream in that valley. This stream flows to within about 500 feet of Old Lebanon Dirt Road where it drains into a large sinkhole. Any water entering this sinkhole then flows underground for 1,600 feet westward until it again reaches the surface. The water exits a small cave on the east end of the stone wall. It flows in a drain channel to the west for 100 feet, then to the south for 98 feet where it joins with water from a spring. This combined channel runs due west for 590 feet where it flows into Lick Creek, and subsequently through the culvert that runs underneath the dam. (C)

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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## FARM FIELD

Consisting of 33 acres, the open farm field includes Lick Creek, numerous hand-dug drainage ditches and three hand-made underground tunnels lined with stone "drain tiles" that were constructed by Chandler. The original construction of the drainage system leading to the wall uses several "drain tiles" leading from springs in the field to the main water channel of Lick Creek. Together, the drainage ditches and the underground tunnels help facilitate the flow of the underground springs to the reservoir. The field is dotted by a few trees and currently used to grow grass and wheat. In addition, hay and corn are grown for wildlife feed. (C)



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Wilson County, TN

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chandler Stone Wall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance for early 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural practices. Preceding the government-sponsored agricultural soil conservation efforts of the 1920s, the stone wall complex serves as an example of traditional agricultural practices. The structure is also eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of engineering as the stone wall complex works in concert with natural drainage and continues to function effectively a century after its completion.

John D. Chandler, born on December 26, 1868, purchased approximately 96 acres along Old Lebanon Dirt Road from his father-in-law, William Frank Jackson, for \$1,346.40 on January 23, 1902. His dwelling, located west of the existing dam and bridge, is no longer standing as it burned in the 1980s and was never reconstructed. Construction of the stone wall and drainage system may have begun prior to his legal ownership of the property, as family members state that the wall was completed around c. 1905. Allene Jackson Smith, Chandler's niece, stated on July 11, 1976 that she remembers Chandler's stone wall being completed before she started school.<sup>4</sup> Allene was born in 1900 and started school at the age of 7. She also stated that Chandler worked on the wall when her house burned in 1904. This information puts the wall completion date sometime around 1905.

The stone wall is constructed only a few feet south of the historic Old Lebanon Dirt Road that is reported to have been part of the "Trail of Tears". During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the road was part of the Knoxville and Nashville stage line. It was also the only road from Nashville to Lebanon, Tennessee. Old Lebanon Dirt Road appears to have been first recorded on the initial survey district map of the area dated 1807 and 1808. Heavy stagecoach traffic made Old Lebanon Dirt Road the most traveled route from the southwest to Virginia and the Carolinas.<sup>5</sup> With increasing traffic and vehicle speeds along the road, Old Lebanon Dirt Road ceased to be a true dirt road around 1980 when it was finally paved by the State of Tennessee.

The stone wall and accompanying system of tunnels and ditches is part of an intricate effort to promote soil conservation and irrigation using both man-made structures and natural features. Chandler owned and worked a farm field on the south side of the wall and built the wall to improve the soil quality of his field. He did this by using the wall and built-in dam to retain the floodwaters of Lick Creek. As the water slowly flooded his valley farm field, the fines and topsoil washed from the south and east. When the waters receded Chandler was left with new nutrient-rich topsoil for his farm field. Damming the water had the additional benefit of local flood mitigation and erosion control for his neighbors to the north. Chandler's careful selection of the location for the stone wall benefited him by catching both Lick Creek and the water coming out of the cave and springs

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Wilson County, TN

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on stone wall's east end. Water out of this cave contributes approximately one quarter of the water and sediment that settle in Chandler's field.

The primary Lick Creek surface watershed that drains through the stone wall is a 1,447-acre area to the south and east. Four smaller intermittent streams originating in small valleys flow west and north to feed into Lick Creek. The flow of these streams is supplemented by ground water bubbling through springs and draining through channels into the creek. There are several of these springs and channels through the farm fields directly to the south of the stone wall. Old Lebanon Dirt Road generally bounds the watershed to the north; a ridge running southeast to the east, Interstate 40 to the south, the watershed runs roughly 2,000 feet west of and parallel to John Wright Road to the west.

This individual effort at soil conservation gains significance due to its date of construction prior to the creation of the University of Tennessee Extension Service in 1914. This was not a government-sponsored or government-inspired effort. Chandler, however, was like other Tennessee farmers at the turn-of-the-century in that he was interested in trying new agricultural techniques in order to maximize his agricultural production. An earlier National Register nomination from Bedford County, the Spencer Eakin Farm (NR 1993), documented how Eakin from circa 1900 to 1910 established a new farm and experimented with new crops for larger agricultural markets.<sup>6</sup> Chandler's stone wall and irrigation system fits into that same mold.

Prior to the 1920s, the government played no active role in the promotion of soil conservation. Although government-funded research on soil improvement began during the 1800s, it was up to the individual farmer to upgrade and maintain his farmland. During the 1920s, agricultural journals and the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service began national campaigns, stressing the importance of individual soil control and land reclamation. These efforts finally led to congressional involvement in 1929, which funded a national study of soil erosion. Chandler, obviously acting alone in his decision to construct a drainage/land control system, 20 years prior to this state effort, illustrates this typical pattern in which individual farmers created their own systems of erosion control based on what each farmer knew or learned through traditional agricultural practices.<sup>7</sup> By ensuring better quality soil, and a more regulated water source, he could expect greater yields of corn, still a primary crop in Tennessee at the turn-of-the-century (and a good two generations before agricultural scientists introduced soybeans as another key market crop in the 1940s). Chandler and his family members continued to grow corn on this field through the 1950s.

Chandler's dry-laid stone wall suggests that some of the folklore regarding stone walls in Middle Tennessee needs to be tested more closely. Here is a wall built for conservation functions—not merely a decorative element to separate crops from livestock—at a time when the assumption is

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

that 20th century stone walls belong to horse farms and large estates. Other surveys of Middle Tennessee limestone fences indicated that slaves and later Irish laborers built them from 1840 to the turn of the century. Those constructed early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century may also be associated with the upper-middle class who moved to rural areas.<sup>8</sup> John Chandler did not fit into either of these groups of people.

Although Chandler was not like other men who built stone walls in Middle Tennessee, many of the features he integrated into his design are typical of similar structures. The term "dry-laid" indicates the lack of mortar in this type of fencing technique. Dry-laid fences were typically found in a narrow trench where the builders laid foundation stones directly on bedrock and stacked the stones. This created double-coursed walls with "battered sides that slope (d) inward toward the top".<sup>9</sup> Although Chandler first tried laying his stones on the surface, this structure collapsed and he reverted to this tried and true technique. Chandler also followed a common plan to allow water to "flow under the fence without putting pressure on it."<sup>10</sup> Typical construction methods in Tennessee and Kentucky incorporated a long lintel across the creek, supported by normally coursed stone on either side of above the lintel.<sup>11</sup> Chandler's dam used several hand-made steel "angle iron" beams to serve as lintels, supporting the approximate 12-foot wide dam. A cedar gate at the south end of the dam controlled the flow of water into the reservoir.

William F. Jackson was the first known owner of the property in which the stone wall rests. It is unknown whether George Williamson or John F. Radford owned the plot of land before him. William Jackson fathered five children: Charlie, Houston, George, Sally (Sallie), and Sally's twin brother who died at birth. Sally Jackson married John D. Chandler. Their marriage did not produce any children, and John survived his wife for many years.

As Chandler had no heir of his own, the current owner, Larry Kent, states his mother (Madge Lee [Quaintance] Kent), Chandler's niece, and her husband (Marshall Cordell Kent, Sr.) purchased the property on April 27, 1953 because Chandler could no longer care for the farm.<sup>12</sup> At that time, the parcel held approximately 57 acres. The stone wall forms the northern boundary of a farm field that is 33 acres. They eventually built a house overlooking the wall on its west end. Chandler passed away on December 6, 1958, 20 days prior to his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday. Larry Lee Kent purchased the property (approximately 57 acres) in 1991 from his father, Marshall Cordell Kent, Sr., and continues to use it for agricultural purposes.<sup>13</sup>

From 1998 to the present, Larry Kent has also sought to conserve the drainage area around the stone wall by harvesting topsoil from the field to the south. The wall has been very effective at slowing and retaining floodwaters behind the wall. As the water slows and floods the field, there

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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is sufficient time for the sediment in the flood water to settle out. Over the past hundred years, the depth of soil in this field has constantly risen. In an effort to prevent the field from rising too high, Kent has transported the soil to other locations on his farm as well as surrounding neighborhoods.

The Chandler Stone Wall is significant in the areas of engineering, agriculture and conservation. Embodying the distinctive construction methods of John D. Chandler, the stone wall and drainage system was built to promote soil conservation and the irrigation of his farm field. Chandler's dry-laid stone wall and stone-lined irrigation tunnels present a unique example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century farming practices in Wilson County, Tennessee. Although the floodgate is no longer intact, the wall and drainage system continue to be maintained and utilized for the irrigation and soil conservation of Chandler's original 33-acre field by the current owner.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9 Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 10

Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Chandler's stone wall is located on parcel 72.01 and is delineated on the accompanying Wilson County Tax Map 73 (scale 1" = 415'). The stone wall is located along the northern edge of a 33-acre field forming the northern boundary of this field. The area used for agriculture determines the other three sides. The eastern edge of the field slopes upward toward a rocky hill that is used for grazing livestock. This higher land has not been affected by the wall and is owned by Mrs. Riley Gillespie. The western boundary also slopes upward from the small Lick Creek valley. This boundary is also determined by a property line of a plot of land owned by M. Cordell Kent, Sr. This edge is also clearly visible as the land to the west of the field contains numerous hardwood and cedar trees, testifying to the fact that it has not been used as a farm field. There is a low wood and brush line that constitutes the southern boundary of the historic field. This boundary is the historic limit of the water level retained by the wall and is owned by MC Kent, Jr. The wall is located on "Stone Wall Farm" with a street address of 2260 Old Lebanon Dirt Road, Mount Juliet, Tennessee (Wilson County).

The tax map for this nomination has the scale of 1" = 415'. The Tennessee Board of Equalization prepared this scale tax map for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

### Boundary Justification

The 33-acre boundary includes all the elements historically associated with John D. Chandler's Stone Wall. This includes the stone wall; the field containing the drainage tunnels and ditches; and the cave.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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Photos by: Jeffrey W. Erdley  
Date: 24 March 2000  
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, TN 37243

Chandler Stone Wall from northwest of the arch from the north side of Old Lebanon Dirt Road  
1 of 25

The length of the Chandler Stone Wall from 300 meters to the north, view is directly south  
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The view of the wall eastward toward the arch, view from the western end of the wall  
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The arch and channel through the wall, view from the northwest  
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View from Old Lebanon Dirt Road looking over the wall upstream of Lick Creek, view is to the south  
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The arch formation, looking from Old Lebanon Dirt Road to the southwest  
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Looking eastward down the long stretch of the wall from the arch  
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Typical dry-laid construction of the limestone (section of wall just west of the arch)  
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Looking through the Lick Creek channel through the arch from the reservoir north of the wall, view to the south  
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Looking toward the arch from the southwest side of the wall  
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**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

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Chandler Stone Wall  
Wilson County, TN

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The view from the back (southwest) side of the stone wall showing the arch  
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The Chandler Stone Wall from Old Lebanon Dirt Road, view to the southeast  
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The high western section of the wall where it drops to the spillway over the arch  
25 of 25

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<sup>1</sup> Kent, Madge. Personal Interviews, December 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Kent, Larry. Personal Interviews, November 2000 – January 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Kent, Madge. Personal Interviews, December 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Jackson Smith, Allene. Interview with Madge Kent, 11 July 1976.

<sup>5</sup> Mt. Juliet, Tennessee, Old Lebanon Dirt Road 5 Miles Historical Trail. Mt. Juliet-West Wilson Historical Society, Mount Juliet, TN, 1977.

<sup>6</sup> Van West, Carroll. MTSU Center for Historical Preservation, 2001.

<sup>7</sup> Benedict, Murray R. Can We Solve the Farm Problem? New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1955, Page 321.

<sup>8</sup> Van West, Carroll. Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee. MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, 1994, p. F-54.

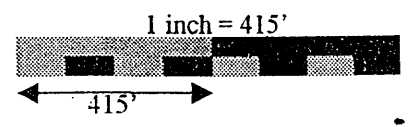
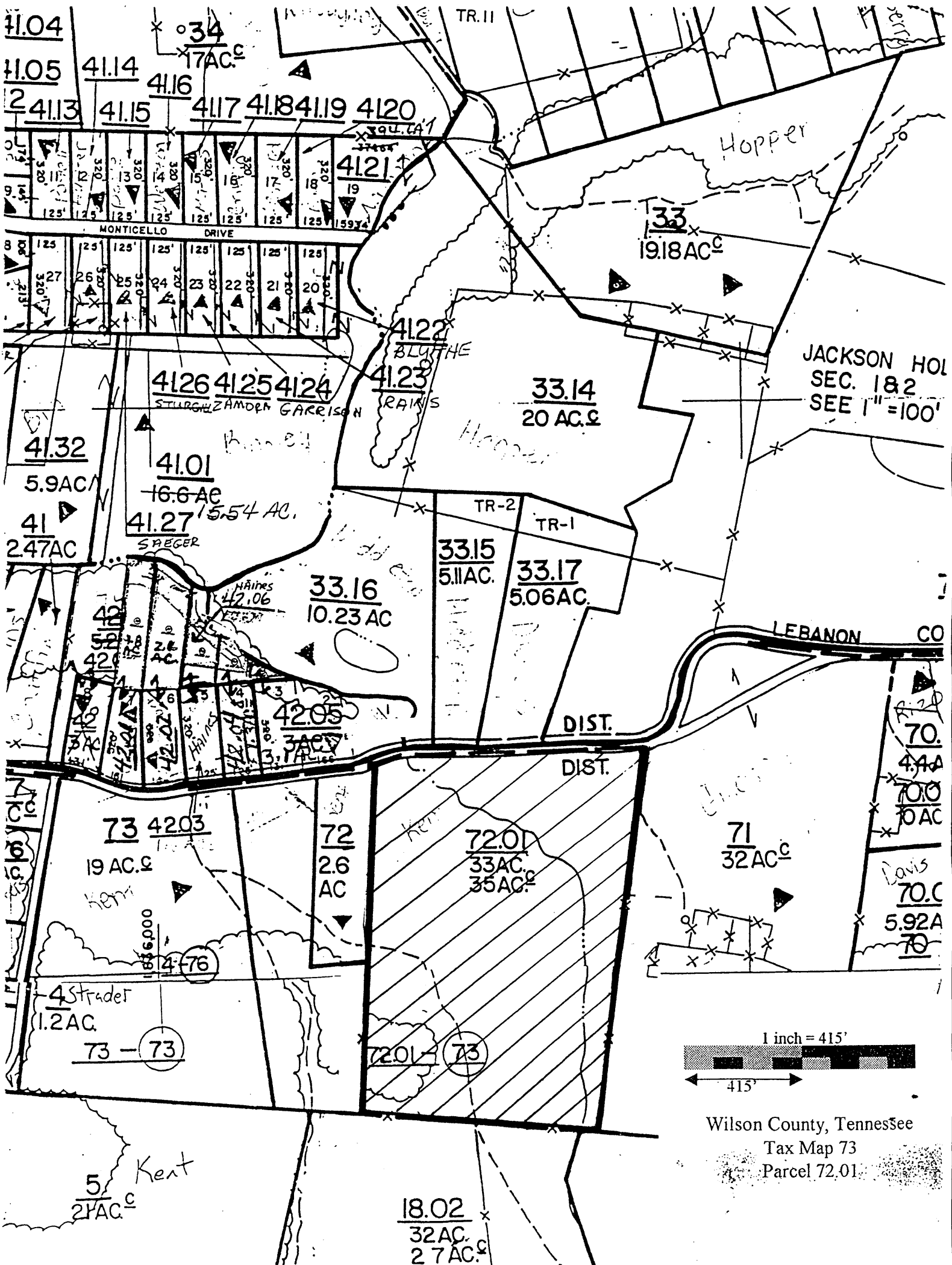
<sup>9</sup> Murray-Wooley, Carolyn and Karl Raitz. Rock Fences of the Bluegrass. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, pp. 25-26.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, p. 57

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, pp. 57-58

<sup>12</sup> Kent, Larry. Interview with TN-DOT historians, 28 August 1997 and Personal Interviews, November 2000 – January 2001.

<sup>13</sup> Kent, Madge. Personal Interviews, December 2000.



Wilson County, Tennessee  
 Tax Map 73  
 Parcel 72.01

