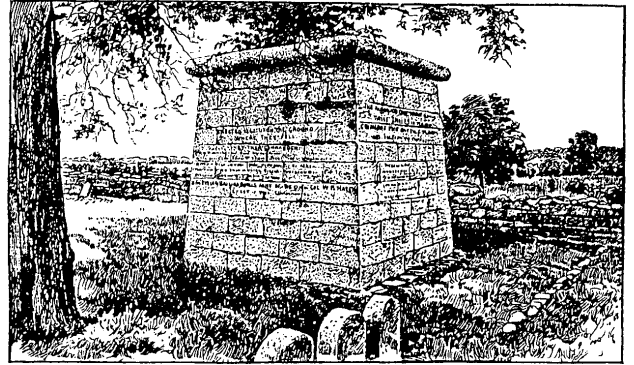


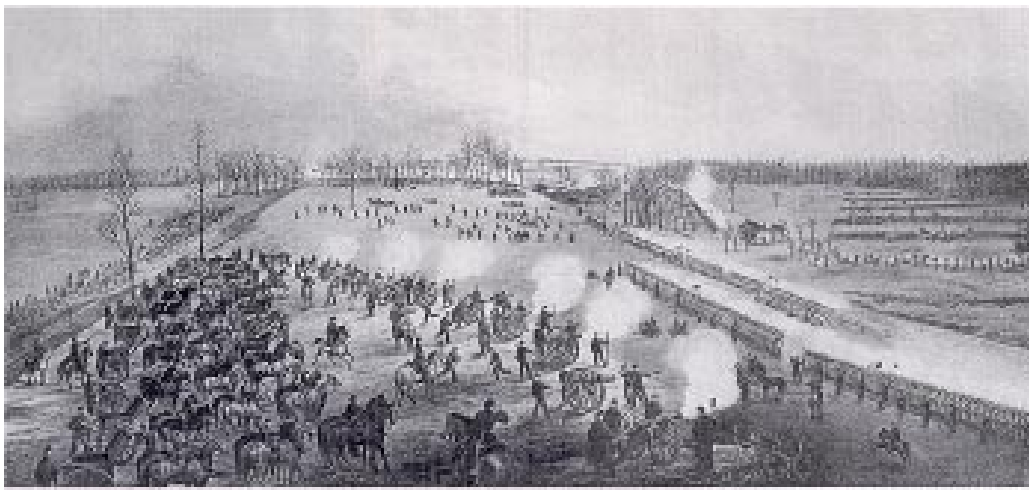


## Hazen Brigade Monument



MONUMENT TO THE DEAD OF HAZEN'S BRIGADE, ON THE POSITION HELD BY HIS BRIGADE IN THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE PIKE AND THE RAILROAD. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1884.

### Why A Monument?



The defense of the Round Forest by Hazen's Brigade helped anchor the Union lines that defended the Nashville Pike as depicted in this A. E. Matthews Lithograph.

Hazen's Brigade occupied some of the most contested ground on the battlefield at Stones River. The 9th Indiana, 41st Ohio, 6th Kentucky and 110th Illinois were posted at the edge of the Round Forest astride the tracks of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.

Hazen's men would be the only

Union soldiers to hold there position throughout the fighting on December 31, 1863. They would repel four attacks across the fields of the Cowan Farm in fighting so bitter that the soldiers named the place "Hell's Half-Acre."

On January 2, 1863, Hazen's Brigade would help push back the attack of

Breckinridge's Confederates after Union artillery had broken their momentum.

By the end of the battle, Hazen's regiments had sustained 409 casualties, representing over 29 percent of those engaged. Forty-five of those men lost their lives and would be honored by a monument built by their comrades.

### Words to Honor the Fallen

The Hazen Brigade Monument was erected in 1863 by members of that brigade in memory of the unit's casualties in the Battle of Stones River. After the battle, Captain A. Johnson, 9th Indiana Infantry, and a detail of officers and men of Hazen's Brigade selected a low crest between the Nashville Pike and the railroad for their monument. This was part of the line they had defended so well during December 31, 1862.

Later in 1863, forty-five soldiers were buried next to the monument inside the stone wall. Early in 1864, two skilled stone cutters carved inscriptions on the monument.

#### South Face (Facing Nashville Pike)

HAZEN'S BRIGADE  
TO  
THE MEMORY OF ITS SOLDIERS  
WHO FELL AT  
STONES RIVER, DEC. 31ST 1862  
"THEIR FACES TOWARDS HEAVEN, THEIR  
FEET TO THE FOE"

#### West Face

THE BLOOD OF ONE THIRD OF ITS SOLDIERS  
TWICE SPILLED IN TENNESSEE  
CRIMSONS THE BATTLE FLAG OF THE BRIGADE  
AND INSPIRES TO GREATER DEEDS  
Lt. Col. Geo. T. Cotten 6th Ky. Vols.  
Capt. Chas. S. Todd 6 Ky Vols. Killed at  
Capt. Isaac M. Pettit 9th Ind. Vols. Stone River  
1st Lt. Calvin Hart 41st O. Vols. Dec. 31st  
1st Lt. L. T. Patchin 41st O. Vols. 1862  
2nd Lt. Henry Kessler 9th Ind. Vols.  
2nd Lt. Jesse G. Payne 110 Ill. Vols.

## North Face (Facing Railroad)

ERECTED IN 1863 UPON THE GROUND

WHERE THEY FELL

FORTY FIRST INFANTRY OHIO VOLUNTEERS	LT. COL. A WILEY
SIXTH INFANTRY KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS	COL. W. E. WHITAKER
NINTH INFANTRY INDIANA VOLUNTEERS	COL. W. H. BLAKE
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS	COL. T. S. CASEY

Nineteenth Brigade Buell's Army of the Ohio. Col. William B. Hazen 41st  
Inf'try O. Vols. Commanding

## East Face

THE VETERANS OF SHILOH

HAVE LEFT A DEATHLESS HERITAGE OF

FAME UPON THE FIELD OF

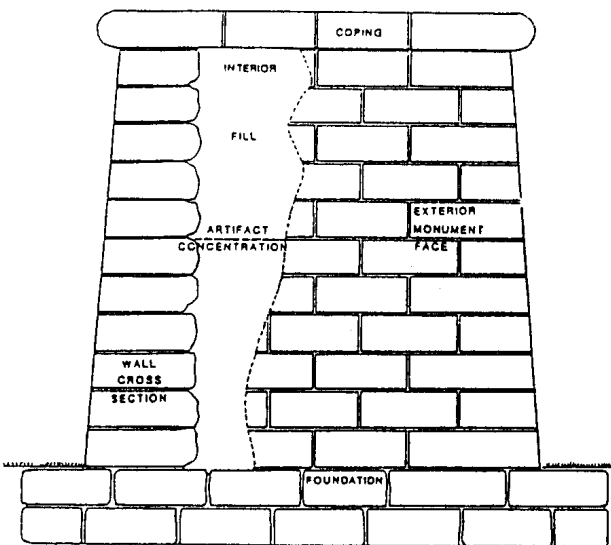
STONE RIVER

Capt. James Houghton	9th Ind. Vols.	
1st Lt. & Adj. T.J. Patton	9th Ind. Vols	Killed at
1st Lt. Joeseeph Turner	9th Ind. Vols.	Shiloh
1st Lt. Franklin E. Pancoast	41st O. Vols.	April 7th
2nd Lt. Chauncey E. Takott	41st O. Vols.	1862
2nd Lt. Anton Hand	6th Ky. Vols.	

## Inside the Monument: 1985 Discoveries

In 1985, while repairing the monument, workers discovered what is believed to be a Civil War "time capsule." The objects we found are now on display in the visitor center. The monument is approximately 10-foot square and built of limestone blocks about 1.6 feet thick. The interior was filled with pieces of limestone left over from cutting and dressing the stone. Soil was added to level off each course. Two bullets, eight buck and ball shot, a lead disk, a freshwater mussel shell, two bone fragments, six horse teeth and two small wood fragments were found in the fill. Archeologists believe these small items, probably from the battle, were in the soil that was used for fill.

About five feet above the ground level, nine artifacts were found: two 12 pound and one 6 pound cannon balls, three rifle artillery shells (Archer, Read and Burton), two rifle musket barrels (Springfield and Austrian), and a cedar staff. Their placement, all on one level, does not appear to be accidental. There were three groups of three objects (3 cannon balls, 3 rifle artillery shells, 3 long objects). The artillery ammunition and musket barrels were most likely Confederate equipment. To date, no one agrees on the meaning of this "time capsule."



Schematic Drawing of Hazen Brigade Monument

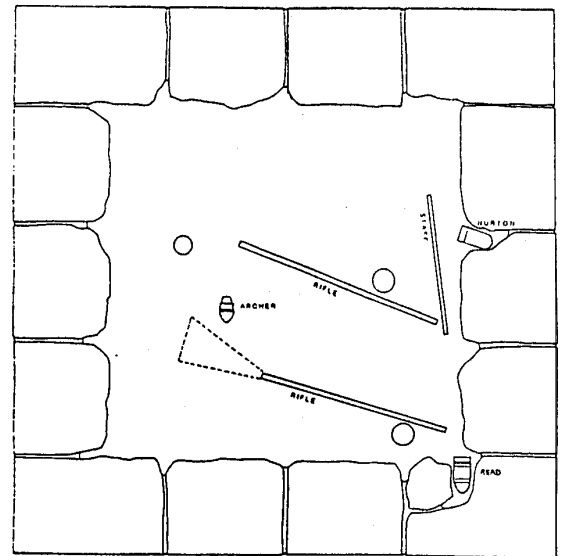


Diagram Showing Placement of Artifacts

## Time Capsule Theories

### Symbols of Battle?

The objects may have been chosen as symbols of the "tools of death" that the Hazen's men faced during the battle. Perhaps this was a boastful display of weapons used by a defeated enemy. Either of these ideas seems to reflect the inscriptions on the monument.

### Religious Symbolism?

The general religious orientation of the mid-19th century might lead to the interpretation of the items as Christian symbols. One such possibility would be that the number of objects (9) was symbolic of angels as the dispensers of the fate of nations and warriors of heaven. Another possibility is that each of the three groups of three similar items were meant to imply the Trinity. Even more intriguing is that the objects are laid out to form Masonic symbols.

### Symbols of Hazen's Brigade?

Perhaps the nine objects symbolized the 9th Indiana Infantry, or the "IL" suggested by the placement of the muskets and cedar rod represent the 110th Illinois. Lt. Edward Crebbin, Co. F, 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry led the detachment charged with constructing the monument and presumably placed the nine items inside.