



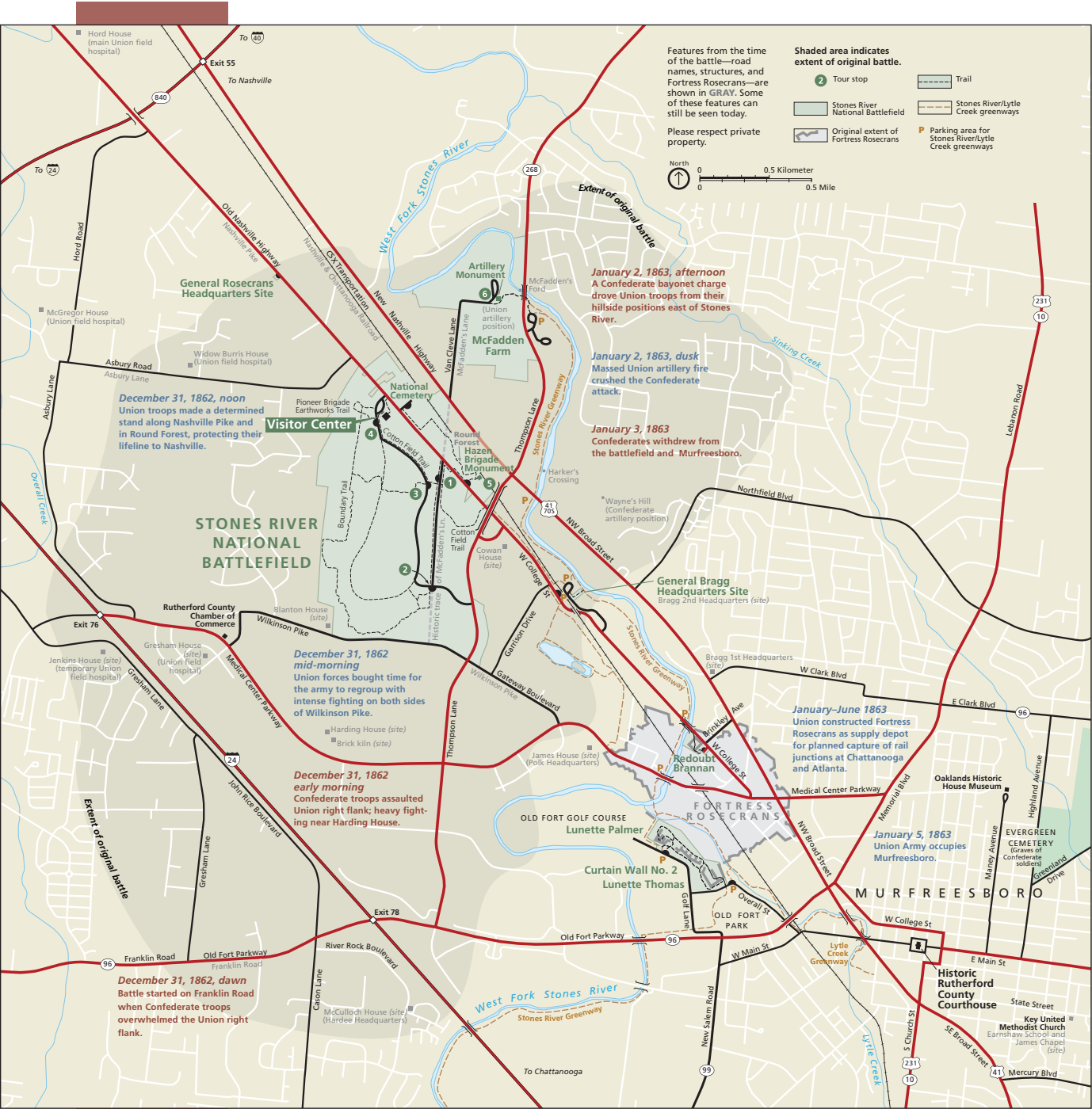
Foundation Document

Stones River National Battlefield

Tennessee

November 2014





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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. A questionnaire was circulated to seek input from park stakeholders and this information was taken into consideration during the process. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Stones River National Battlefield can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Stones River National Battlefield commemorates the Battle of Stones River—an important three-day American Civil War battle fought between December 31, 1862 and January 2, 1863, within the Central Basin of Tennessee, just west of the city of Murfreesboro. During this pivotal confrontation, nearly 23,500 soldiers became casualties (killed, wounded, or captured) out of the more than 81,000 engaged in an effort to control one of middle Tennessee’s most productive agricultural areas and a critical, centrally located transportation network.

Confederate forces commanded by Gen. Braxton Bragg eventually relented, leaving Stones River in control of Union forces, commanded by Gen. William S. Rosecrans. For the Union army, the rate of casualties was the highest of any battle in the war. For the Confederate army, due to the massing of Union artillery, the casualty rate was second only to the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Battle of Stones River marked the commencement of the Union Army’s campaign that resulted in the “March to the Sea,” and at the same time marked the end of the Confederate Army’s attempt to move into Kentucky and the North. This battle was also important both psychologically and politically. The Union victory boosted morale in the North, strengthened President Lincoln’s political decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, and permitted the construction of Fortress Rosecrans, a large supply depot and base of operations that fueled the army’s drive to Chattanooga and Atlanta. Remnants of the fortress exist within the current boundary.

“I can never forget, whilst I remember anything, that about the end of last year and the beginning of this, you gave us a hard-earned victory, which, had there been a defeat instead, the nation could scarcely have lived over.”

— President Abraham Lincoln to
Union General Rosecrans, 1863,
on the Battle of Stones River





The park interprets and preserves the scene of the Battle of Stones River and the subsequent Union occupation of nearby Murfreesboro. The park consists of six noncontiguous parcels, which together comprise approximately 15% to 18% of the land over which the Battle of Stones River was fought. The largest portion of the national battlefield is the Nashville Pike unit, which acts as the focal point of the park's interpretation of the battle. Adjacent to the Nashville Pike unit is the Stones River National Cemetery, authorized in 1864 and built in 1865 as part of a national cemetery movement. Also, across from the Nashville Pike unit is the Hazen Brigade Monument, dedicated to Col. William Hazen's Union Brigade. Farther north and south of the Nashville Pike unit are General Bragg's headquarters site and General Rosecrans's headquarters site, both set aside to mark the locations of the two opposing general's headquarters during the engagement. Due north of the Nashville Pike Unit, along the Stones River, is the McFadden Farm unit, containing the Artillery Monument. Finally, Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, and Redoubt Brannan, located in the city of Murfreesboro, are the only remaining features of Fortress Rosecrans, the largest earthwork fortress built during the Civil War.

In addition to historical resources, the park protects several cedar glades featuring an indigenous plant community found only in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Pyne's ground plum (*Astragalus bibullatus*), an endangered plant species, and Tennessee purple coneflower (*Echinacea tennesseensis*), a recently delisted plant species, are present in the park and extensive measures have been taken to protect these species. These cedar glades are not only important natural resources, but were significant features of the landscape during the battle. The National Park Service works closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the management of these glades.

Stones River National Battlefield provides a haven for people seeking an outdoor experience. Recreational activities available at the park include auto touring, biking, bird-watching, fishing, hiking, jogging, dog walking, nature walks, interpretive programs, and picnicking.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Stones River National Battlefield was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on March 3, 1927 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD preserves, protects, and promotes understanding of the significant sites and historic events associated with the Battle of Stones River, fought during the American Civil War.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Stones River National Battlefield, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Stones River National Battlefield. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- The Battle of Stones River secured middle Tennessee, its vital transportation network, and its rich agricultural lands for the Union, while providing a much needed strategic victory that bolstered Union morale as the American Civil War moved into 1863.
- The Union victory at Stones River strengthened political support for President Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, which went into effect on January 1, 1863. The proclamation signaled a major shift in American Civil War goals—from a fight to preserve the Union to a struggle for freedom.
- The Hazen Brigade Monument, one of the oldest intact American Civil War monuments, was built on the Stones River battlefield in 1863 by soldiers who served under Col. William Hazen to memorialize the brigade's actions and losses.
- After the Battle of Stones River, Union forces, with the help of formerly enslaved laborers, constructed Fortress Rosecrans, one of the largest Civil War earthen fortifications, to serve as a major supply depot for both the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns. Stones River National Battlefield protects surviving portions of these earthworks.
- Stones River National Cemetery was one of the first national cemeteries authorized by the federal government. The national cemeteries were a response to military and civilian concerns with the way in which the nation cared for war deaths.
- The freedmen's settlement known as Cemetery, established following the American Civil War on the site of the Battle of Stones River, existed until the designation of Stones River National Battlefield in 1927, and beyond. Some park neighbors are descendants of those early community members. Some of the freedmen who lived there played an integral role in the building of Stones River National Cemetery.
- Stones River National Battlefield protects cedar glades, a specially adapted plant community, including some plants known to occur only within a few select locations within Rutherford County, Tennessee.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Stones River National Battlefield:

Battlefield Landscape

Stones River National Battlefield, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, preserves the core area of a much larger battlefield landscape. Key elements of that core battlefield landscape within the park include the historic Nashville Pike (present-day Old Nashville Highway), the historic Nashville & Chattanooga Railway (present day CSX Transportation), historic McFadden Lane, the Round Forest, the Slaughter Pen, the Pioneer Brigade earthworks, McFadden Farm, and other wartime features. Natural features that existed during the time of the battle include Stones River, cedar brakes, cedar glades, fields, exposed limestone, and karst topography, all of which can be found on the battlefield landscape today. These landscape features serve as tangible links to the battle of Stones River and further our understanding of the historic events that took place here. The National Park Service has identified and documented multiple distinct cultural landscapes that contribute to the battle landscape as a whole.

Stones River National Cemetery

Stones River National Cemetery is important for its association with the movement to establish, design and administer a national system of cemeteries during and after the American Civil War. The cemetery is significant for late 19th century funerary landscape architecture and retains a high degree of integrity characteristic of the original, formal design. The monuments, limestone wall, and grave markers have characteristic style, construction, and layout distinctive to national cemeteries of the period.





Commemorative Landscape and Monuments

The commemorative landscape and monuments at Stones River National Battlefield reflect efforts to remember those who fought in the conflict, document events of the battle, and understand the legacy of the American Civil War. The Hazen Brigade Monument, the Artillery Monument, 43rd Wisconsin / 180th Ohio Marker, U.S. Regulars Monument, General Bragg's Headquarters marker, General Rosecrans's Headquarters marker, Cannonball Pyramids, Standing Cannon markers, and the more recent Michigan marker are key monuments within the park and contribute to the commemorative landscape at Stones River National Battlefield. These monuments also provide opportunities to reflect on and understand the history of commemoration of the American Civil War.

Fortress Rosecrans

Following the Battle of Stones River, General Rosecrans ordered the construction of a 200-acre earthen fortification at Murfreesboro, which became known as Fortress Rosecrans. The fortress served a three-fold purpose: (1) function as a forward supply depot for the Army of the Cumberland, (2) provide a refuge for the garrison in the event of an attack, and (3) serve as the muscle of the military occupation of Murfreesboro and discourage military and guerilla activity. Fortress Rosecrans was also the largest enclosed earthworks of the American Civil War, protecting the river crossings of both the Nashville Pike and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The surviving remnants of Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brannan are significant because of their association with Union occupation of Murfreesboro, and are representative of 19th century military fortifications and connections to the immense logistical network that enabled the Union to prevail in the American Civil War.

Archeological Resources

Archeological resources have been documented throughout Stones River National Battlefield. The majority of archeological resources at the park are associated with the American Civil War battle of Stones River and its aftermath. These include the remains of historic structures, earthworks, military encampments, headquarter sites, burial locations, and other battle-related materials. Archeological investigations have revealed evidence of American Indian presence at the site. The remains of the freedmen's settlement of "Cemetery" are a fundamental part of the archeological record, which is managed and interpreted as part of the archeological resources at the park. Future investigations could reveal new information and data on the freedmen's settlement. These resources provide valuable information and are fundamental to understanding and interpreting the events that took place at Stones River.

Museum Collections

The museum collections at Stones River National Battlefield contain a wide variety of objects that serve as tangible links to the past. The collections are primarily focused on the American Civil War-era and the Battle of Stones River. Weapons, flags, uniforms, and personal items associated with the battle and occupation are on display and in storage at the park. An extensive library, archives, and manuscript collection includes regimental records that are made available to researchers. Artifacts excavated during archeological investigations make up another key part of the museum collections. The collections also contain numerous natural history specimens from the park.

Other Important Resources and Values

Stones River National Battlefield contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Stones River National Battlefield:

Appropriate Recreational Opportunities

Trails at Stones River National Battlefield provide access and connections to historic sites and landscape features that figured prominently in the Battle of Stones River. Trails also provide visitors the opportunity to view plants, animals, and natural features. Self-guided walking trails of the sites associated with the Battle of Stones River include wayside exhibits that interpret the events that took place on the battlefield. The park trail system also connects to the Stones River Greenway, which includes 10-plus miles of paved trails along Stones River and Lytle Creek, providing access to Fortress Rosecrans, General Bragg Headquarters site, Redoubt Brannan, and the McFadden Farm site.

Cedar Glades

Globally rare cedar glade habitat is a significant natural feature within Stones River National Battlefield. Designated as a Tennessee State Natural Area, these open areas with shallow soil, karst topography, and harsh conditions provide a home to a community of rare and endangered species like Pyne’s ground plum. The relationship between the open fields, cedar breaks (dense cedar thickets), geological features, and the cedar glades on the Stones River Battlefield also played a prominent role in troop movements and the outcome of the battle.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Stones River National Battlefield:

Theme 1: Stones River was one of the major Civil War battles in size, complexity, and long-term results.

Subthemes:

- At Stones River, more than 81,000 men fought for three days over an area of 4,000 acres under adverse mid-winter conditions. The 23,000 casualties is comparable to the number of casualties at Antietam and Shiloh.
- Massing large numbers of artillery pieces saved the battle for Union forces.
- Stones River is representative of the strategy, organization and tactics, logistics, technology, and communications used during the American Civil War.





Theme 2: The Battle of Stones River significantly changed the course of the Civil War by shifting momentum from the Confederate Army to the Union Army and providing a timely boost for the Union cause.

Subthemes:

- The battle stopped Confederate efforts to regain much of middle Tennessee and threaten Nashville, and gave the Union control of the productive agricultural land and the vital transportation/supply network of the region.
- The battle gave a much needed boost (psychological, political, diplomatic) to the Union cause after recent election results, defeat at Fredericksburg, and major reverses in the Vicksburg campaign.

Theme 3: The battle profoundly affected the lives of countless people—civilian as well as military.

Subthemes:

- The rate of casualties was enormous. Based on some scholarship, for the Union army, it was the highest of the war; for the Confederate army, it was second only to Gettysburg.
- The sounds, sights, smells, and the horror of battle left indelible impressions on the participants and witnesses.
- The battle illustrated the poignancy of split loyalties that were common in the Civil War, including divided families, communities, and states.
- The battle engaged people of diverse racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds.
- The battle affected civilians in states throughout the north and south.

Theme 4: The rural landscape of Stones River battlefield – especially its terrain, vegetation, and features – notably influenced the battle.

Subthemes:

- Roads, cedar woods, landforms, rock outcrops, structures, and the river disrupted and channeled troop movements.
- Most of the approximately 25 homes on the battlefield were used as field headquarters and hospitals.

Theme 5: Stones River National Battlefield represents an important early effort in the movement toward battlefield commemoration in the United States.

Subthemes:

- Veterans, the military, concerned citizens, and congressmen acted very early to commemorate the Battle of Stones River by constructing the Hazen Monument, establishing the national cemetery, building the artillery monument and marking the battlefield, and by introducing legislation to create a national military park.
- These early commemoration and preservation efforts were followed by legislation authorizing Stones River National Battlefield in 1927.
- Stones River National Battlefield represents only a small portion (15-20%) of the original battle area, where land use changes from rural to commercial, industrial, and residential are occurring at a rapid rate; the National Park Service cooperates with local communities in preserving the surviving integrity of the battlefield and the general appearance of the 1860s agricultural landscape.

Theme 6: The Confederate army's withdrawal from the area after the battle allowed Union forces to build Fortress Rosecrans, a major supply/logistics/transportation base, and to affect Murfreesboro throughout the rest of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Subthemes:

- Fortress Rosecrans, with its multiple curtain walls, redoubts, and lunettes was one of the largest Civil War earthen fortifications of its type.
- Throughout the Civil War, civilian lives were disrupted by continued military activity.
- Major Union presence from 1863 through the end of the war adversely affected the area because of raids, minor battles, and general disruption of the regional economy and the lives of resident families. The newly freed African Americans welcomed the Union presence as a source of protection.
- Union presence and occupation continued well after Fortress Rosecrans was abandoned in 1866.
- The Cemetery Community emerged on battlefield lands, in which U.S. Colored Troop veterans and other freed African Americans developed a rural community structure and agricultural regime within a broader social context of hostility and resentment.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Stones River National Battlefield.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Stones River National Battlefield, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<p>The Battle of Stones River secured middle Tennessee, its vital transportation network, and its rich agricultural lands for the Union, while providing a much needed strategic victory that bolstered Union morale as the American Civil War moved into 1863.</p> <p>The Union victory at Stones River strengthened political support for President Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, which went into effect on January 1, 1863. The proclamation signaled a major shift in American Civil War goals—from a fight to preserve the Union to a struggle for freedom.</p>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Stones River National Battlefield, park staff have identified multiple cultural landscapes, including the Nashville Pike (Main) unit, McFadden Farm unit, the Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters site, General Bragg's Headquarters site, Stones River National Cemetery, and Fortress Rosecrans, which includes four component structures—Curtain Wall No. 2, Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, and Redoubt Brannan. All landscapes are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. • The cultural landscapes for the Stones River Battlefield Landscape, Nashville Pike unit, General Bragg's Headquarters site, Redoubt Brannan, Curtain Wall No. 2, and Lunettes Palmer, and Thomas are in good condition. The cultural landscapes for the Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters site, McFadden Farm unit, and Stones River National Cemetery are considered to be in fair condition. • Although they have been altered since 1864, the vegetation patterns within the park today resemble patterns extant during the battle and played a significant role in the stories on the battlefield landscape. The relationship of open space to cedar breaks, and the use of historic styles of fencing to demarcate the boundaries of the agricultural fields give the visitor strong feelings of association with the landscape of 1863. • The park staff maintains fields through invasive plant treatments, prescribed fire, and mowing. • The internal views of the battlefield enhance the association to the historic landscape, particularly the view from the visitor center toward the loop road, the view down Old Nashville Highway, and the view from Thompson Lane toward Van Cleve Lane. Visual intrusions on the battlefield exist from development outside the park boundaries. • Geologic formations, such as the memorable karren formations of the "Slaughter Pen," played a significant role in the stories on the battlefield landscape. American Indian uses, farming and settlement patterns, and the movement of troops and equipment were shaped by the Stones River and the surrounding karst topography. Karst features on the landscape include caves, sinkholes, and karren. • The Pioneer Brigade earthworks have not been formally assessed for condition, but are generally in good condition. The park has implemented projects to improve the overall condition of the Pioneer Brigade earthworks and associated landscape. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the battlefield landscape is largely stable. • The McFadden Farm unit's cultural landscape condition has been improved since NPS acquisition of the land, though there is much remediation work to be completed. • Forest vegetation trend monitoring conducted in 2013 by the NPS Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN) Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) program has suggested that the park has a high degree of plant diversity compared to the other 13 parks that comprise the network; however, the park also has among the highest density of nonnative plant species. The area and density of nonnative plants cleared within the park in recent years has been extraordinary, and maintenance of these previously cleared areas is continual and vital to the success of the restoration program. • The park continues field maintenance using techniques described above in order to maintain open fields and forest lands as they were at the time of the battle. • Increasing development outside the park continues to negatively impact viewsheds and night skies. Increasing traffic adversely affects the soundscape and air quality. • Regional development is increasing, changing stormwater runoff. • The park has improved interpretation through building fences, placing cannon and soldier silhouettes, and through field and forest maintenance, in order to help visitors visualize the battle landscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite extensive management efforts, the density of invasive plant species in the park is among the highest of all NPS units in the Southeast Region. Invasive plant species and more than 140 nonnative plants threaten native and rare plant communities and detract from the ability to interpret and preserve battlefield resources. • Average annual temperature is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F by 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F by 2070 for the region due to climate change. This change in climate could create opportunities for nonnative species to move into this habitat. • Increasing traffic correlated with an increasing population of Murfreesboro has resulted in increased wildlife-vehicle collisions near the park. • Development and traffic in Murfreesboro pose threats to the soundscapes, night skies, and air quality in the park. • External views from the battlefield have been compromised by incompatible development. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme storm events are projected for the region due to climate change. Severe storm events such as tornados and heavy rains will continue to threaten trees within the battlefield landscape. • The biological integrity of the West Fork of the Stones River from Sinking Creek to Lytle Creek near Murfreesboro is impaired due to siltation and other pollutants, probably from stormwater discharges from municipal storm sewer systems. • Widening historic roads or constructing new roads could introduce heavy and unsafe traffic nearby and within the park's boundary. Examples include the Old Nashville Highway, Wilkinson Pike, and Thompson Lane at Artillery Monument. • Unauthorized social trails exist within the park, particularly at the center of the cedar glades and the trail system. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish additional formal trails in appropriate areas (i.e., outside cedar glades) to lessen social trailing impacts. A boardwalk could be installed in appropriate cedar glades locations in order to protect the glades while still allowing safe visitor access and interpretive opportunities. • Develop and provide increased opportunities for partnerships and volunteerism. • Increase participation with Friends of Stones River National Battlefield. • Continue to work with City of Murfreesboro to ensure that development is compatible with the joint interests of the park and the city. • Work with the NPS Night Skies and Natural Sounds Division to mitigate impacts on battlefield landscape (including the night skies and natural soundscape). • Continue development of a sustainability committee to increase sustainability practices parkwide (e.g., mowing operations, light and faucet retrofits, etc.). • Continue remediation of reclaimed land from various land uses following the battle in order to restore the battle-era landscape. These efforts include vegetation management, fence building, removal of trash, plugging water wells, pumping septic systems, and some slope regrading. • Continue building coalitions with local county and city government and nonprofit groups and private landowners to promote community awareness of invasive plants and the benefits of native landscaping.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis. • Monitoring natural resource conditions and species. • Photo-point monitoring. • Research/study of the historic fences. • Archeological site condition assessments. • Archeological overview and assessment. • Section 110 surveys for archeological resources. • Ethnographic overview and assessment (in process). • Natural resource condition assessment (in process). • The collection of continuous weather data from existing weather sites (or evaluating weather summaries for the local area on a scheduled frequency) to validate regional changes in climate. • Climate change vulnerability assessment of cultural and natural resources that make up the battlefield landscape.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan (in process). • Trail management plan. • Integrated pest management plan (update). • Fire management plan (update). • Resource stewardship strategy. • State of the Park report. • Historic resource study for the entire park (update). • Viewshed management plan. • Accessibility assessment.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; 42 U.S.C. 4321 • Clean Water Act • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (Public Law. 100-91) • US National Park Service General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended (Redwood Act of 1978) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield Landscape
<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (3.1) "General" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.4.4.2) "Removal of Exotic Species Already Present" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (5.3.5.2) "Cultural Landscapes" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (5.3.5.3) "Ethnographic Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Stones River National Cemetery
Related Significance Statements	<p>Stones River National Cemetery was one of the first national cemeteries authorized by the federal government. The national cemeteries were a response to military and civilian concerns with the way in which the nation cared for war deaths.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national cemetery is identified as a cultural landscape in the park, and is listed as a contributing resource for the overall listing of Stones River National Battlefield in the National Register of Historic Places. A cultural landscape inventory has been completed for the national cemetery. A cultural landscape report is in draft form for the cemetery, and when completed will guide management of the site. • Historic structures in the Stones River National Cemetery include headstones, a limestone wall, a cannonball pyramid, standing cannons, Regular Brigade Monument, 43rd Wisconsin/180th Ohio Monument, flag pole, and a set of markers featuring the poem "Bivouac of the Dead," written by Theodore O'Hara in 1847. The reconstructed rostrum is a contributing structure on the landscape, but is not historic. • The park's Resource Management Office, maintenance facilities, and two houses for the park are within the boundary of the cemetery. • All structures in the national cemetery are in good condition, with the exception of the flagstaff, which was last evaluated to be in fair condition. • The cemetery is not Americans with Disabilities (ADA) accessible. • Two-thirds of the national cemetery's stone wall was completely repaired, repointed, and rebuilt in 2008. • The flagstaff was painted and the weather vane at the top of the pole was repaired over a period of years in the 2000s. • The 1882 U.S. Regulars Monument is a 15-foot sandstone column on a granite stepped base, topped with a bronze eagle. The monument is in good condition after being vandalized in 1995 and subsequently repaired in 1999. • The headstones are cleaned as often as possible, often through volunteer projects, and are not replaced unless damaged beyond repair. • More than 600 trees are part of the national cemetery, and all have been GIS plotted. The trees provide a substantial amount of shade and make it difficult to keep consistent turf covers. • Every headstone in the national cemetery has been photographed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national cemetery's condition is relatively stable.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stones River National Cemetery
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The railroad is encroaching on the cemetery wall by pushing rocks off its railroad bed toward the cemetery. • The viewshed is also disrupted by the nearby car dealership and a number of other commercial buildings, as well as the park maintenance buildings and fence. • The reconstructed rostrum structure requires cyclic maintenance, and if not performed properly, or if paint is applied to the uncured wood, paint problems will surface. The wooden portion of the rostrum is rotting and not holding paint. The rails are set in concrete steps, and when water infiltrates the joints and freezes, the concrete steps break. • Headstones require regular hand cleaning to remove staining and biological growth while minimizing damage to the stone. Maintaining legibility of the headstone inscriptions is a critical element of the national cemetery's memorial function. • The Mission 66 parking lot for the national cemetery is an encroachment on the cemetery, but will probably remain in place. • The well within the well house in the national cemetery could be an avenue for pollution to enter the water table. • Average annual temperature is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F by 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F by 2070 for the region due to climate change. This change in climate could increase the threat of invasive species such as the gypsy moth and ash borer, posing threats to national cemetery trees, although they have not yet been documented in the park. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme storm events are projected for the region due to climate change. Severe storm events could increase tree hazards in the cemetery, along with tree roots that threaten headstones. • Maintenance damage to headstones from mowing, string trimmers, etc. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an accessibility assessment to evaluate the need for access to various parts of the national cemetery. • Repoint, disassemble, and re-lay the cemetery wall. • Provide vegetation screening between the cemetery and the Mission 66 structures in the maintenance yard. • Move the powder magazine out of the cemetery landscape. • Continue monitoring for invasive insects to protect the health of cemetery trees and vegetation. • Interpret the existing CSX railroad line with a wayside that discusses the historic use of the railroad at the same time during the Civil War and the historic railroad stop at the cemetery.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stones River National Cemetery
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree condition assessment of trees in the cemetery. • Administrative history of the park. • Determination of national register eligibility for Mission 66 structures in the park. • National register nomination for the park (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree management plan. • Turf management plan. • Preservation maintenance plan. • Accessibility transition plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference “Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV” for the “Battlefield Landscape” FRV <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference “NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director’s Orders)” for the “Battlefield Landscape” FRV



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape and Monuments
Related Significance Statements	<p>The Hazen Brigade Monument, one of the oldest intact American Civil War monuments, was built on the Stones River battlefield in 1863 by soldiers who served under Colonel William Hazen to memorialize the brigade's actions and losses.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters site, General Bragg's Headquarters site, and McFadden Farm/Artillery Monument site are identified as cultural landscapes in the park. Cultural landscape inventories and a cultural landscape report have been completed for these four landscapes. • The park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. • The Hazen Brigade Monument, built in 1863 by skilled soldiers of Hazen's Brigade, is a four-sided limestone monument with battered (inwardly sloping) walls, surrounded by a stone fence. The Hazen Brigade Monument cultural landscape is in fair condition. The monument is eroding, with some original stones missing from the Hazen Brigade Monument cemetery. The mortar on the monument has to be repointed periodically. Portland cement was used during one of these treatments and negatively impacted the monument. • The General Bragg's Headquarters marker was built in 1931. The General Bragg's Headquarters site cultural landscape is in fair condition. The site is discontinuous from the main park site and lies in between two swaths of city-owned land used for a dog park and a playground/greenway access. • The General Rosecrans's Headquarters marker was built in 1931. The site is discontinuous from the main park site. Although the General Rosecrans Headquarters site cultural landscape is in good condition, the viewshed from the site is impaired by the new chain link fence installed by the owner of the neighboring quarry. • The 1906 Artillery Monument is a 34-foot concrete obelisk built within the McFadden Farm unit of the park (and part of the McFadden Farm cultural landscape). The Artillery Monument was the last monument placed on the Stones River battlefield before federal acquisition. The monument is in good condition, but requires ongoing maintenance. The base of the monument is chipping, particularly on the east side. • The Michigan State Historical Commission Marker (1966) is not on the List of Classified Structures (database), although it is managed by the National Park Service as a cultural resource, under an NPS policy that considers all commemorative structures and markers within park units to be cultural resources. It has recently been repainted. • Although legislation allows for placement of state markers on national battlefields, other state monuments have not been placed on the battlefield. This may be due in part to declining interest in constructing such monuments, and also due to the cost of design, construction, and cyclic maintenance. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing cyclical maintenance is needed for the monuments.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Landscape and Monuments
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to the park's limestone monuments (especially the Hazen Brigade Monument) is caused by acid rain and its precursors (wet sulfur and nitrogen deposition). • The railroad directly behind the Hazen Brigade Monument is encroaching on the monument by pushing rocks off its railroad bed toward the wall as well as potentially impacting the site through vibration. • The railroad and concrete plant near the Hazen Brigade Monument impact the viewshed and soundscape. • Lack of staff and funding necessary to continuously clean and provide maintenance for the monuments as often as needed. The park currently does not have any preservation maintenance plans for any of the monuments. • Vandalism is a constant threat to the monuments. Vandalism most frequently occurs at the headquarters sites. • Birds defecate on the monuments and fire ants establish mounds next to them. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the widening of Thompson Lane, there are opportunities to provide new access trails and roadway configuration to the Artillery Monument area. • Partnerships could be explored to help clean and maintain monuments (e.g., the maintenance of Artillery Monument through the Middle Tennessee State University concrete management program). • Replace or modify interpretive waysides at the Hazen Brigade Monument. • Implement tour road plan to improve parking at Hazen Brigade Monument in order to allow access for buses and school groups. • Through the regional air quality programs, work with state and federal air regulatory agencies and other stakeholders to address air quality impacts in the park from sources of pollution. • Develop management direction that emphasizes efforts to protect air quality, scenic views, and resources sensitive to air pollution.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures reports (in process). • Monument wall and cemetery wall conservation study. • Monitoring of monument condition.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation treatment plan / management plan. • Revisit the development concept plan for tour routes in order to determine Artillery Monument access.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV" for the "Battlefield Landscape" FRV <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)" for the "Battlefield Landscape" FRV

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fortress Rosecrans
Related Significance Statements	<p>After the Battle of Stones River, Union forces, with the help of formerly enslaved laborers, constructed Fortress Rosecrans, one of the largest Civil War earthen fortifications, to serve as a major supply depot for both the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns. Stones River National Battlefield protects surviving portions of these earthworks.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only a small portion of Fortress Rosecrans is extant today. The fort once covered approximately 200 acres in the vicinity of Stones River, the Nashville Pike, and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. All that is left of the fort today is Lunettes Palmer and Thomas (including a fragment of the unfinished Lunette Thomas earthworks located near the tennis courts), Redoubt Brannan, a traverse of Lunette Negley, Curtain Wall No. 2, and part of Curtain Wall No. 1. Fortress Rosecrans is identified as a cultural landscape in the park and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Separate cultural landscape inventories have been completed for "Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes" and "Redoubt Brannan." A cultural landscape report has been completed for the park, which includes discussion of Fortress Rosecrans. All of these remaining earthworks, with the exception of Curtain Wall No. 1 and the traverse of Lunette Negley, are owned by the National Park Service and are within the boundaries of the park. The City of Murfreesboro owns Curtain Wall No. 1, while the Lunette Negley traverse is privately owned. Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, Curtain Wall No. 1, and Curtain Wall No. 2 are set in a park environment with broad views, consistent with a historic landscape that was swept clean of foliage to provide fields of fire. Redoubt Brannan is on West College Street where it crosses Stones River; Lunette Palmer/Lunette Thomas/Curtain Wall No. 2 are farther south near the Old Fort Gold Course and the commercial development along Tennessee State Route 96 west of downtown Murfreesboro. Because the earthen fortifications at Stones River were never meant to be permanent, they are especially vulnerable to the elements. The remaining 3,000 feet of Fortress Rosecrans are classified as four historic structures: Redoubt Brannan, Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, and Curtain Wall No. 2; all are in fairly good condition. Since 1994, the park has built trails, boardwalks, and viewing platforms to protect the earthworks while allowing visitor access. These trails and boardwalks have decreased social trailing and their impacts on the earthworks. The earthworks are maintained under a variety of vegetation cover, largely native grasses. The focus of vegetation management has been the removal of nonnative and hazardous vegetation, and the establishment of native plants. Vegetation has also been managed to stabilize the slope leading to Lytle Creek. Currently, woody vegetation obscures some of the historic views of the river that help connect the fortification to its historic use. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of the earthworks at Fortress Rosecrans is relatively stable, and in some ways improving due to protection and stabilization associated with planting native grasses. Active bush hogging in recent years has improved the viewshed from the trail and the road.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fortress Rosecrans
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brannan are threatened by a severe infestation of groundhogs that threaten to undermine the walls of the structures. Burrows created by these mammals threaten the long-term stability of the earthworks by accelerating erosion that may lead to the collapse of these features. The setting of Redoubt Brannan is compromised by the surrounding commercial, governmental, and residential structures. Average annual temperature is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F by 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F by 2070 for the region due to climate change. This change in climate could increase nonnative species, as well as woody plant species (shrubs, vines, trees, etc.), that could degrade integrity of the earthworks. Lunette Thomas was used for years (prior to NPS management) as the backstop for local law enforcement target practice, leading to potential leaching of lead from ammunition embedded in the earthwork. Vandalism and graffiti to boardwalks and waysides occurs several times a year. Some social trailing occurs, although the improvements to the authorized trails and boardwalks have greatly lessened this threat. There is a lack of communication and formal planning with the City of Murfreesboro regarding developments nearby the earthworks. Continued development near the earthworks negatively affects the viewshed, such as the pending construction of a new indoor tennis center. An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme storm events are projected for the region due to climate change. Severe storm events could increase tree hazards near trails that pose safety threats to visitors and employees. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue and expand long-term monitoring of native grasses on the earthworks, to measure species composition, density, and percentage ground cover. A 3D digital model of the earthworks could be produced with precise elevational data as a baseline. Continue using <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> to appropriately protect the earthworks. Increase and expand interpretation opportunities for Fortress Rosecrans in its discontinuous location from the main battlefield. Increase NPS presence at Fortress Rosecrans in order to deter inappropriate activities. Partner with the City of Murfreesboro and other owners in order to preserve and interpret the remnants of Curtain Wall No. 1, the abandoned earthworks across Golf Lane from Lunette Thomas, and the remnants of Lunette Negley adjacent to Medical Center Parkway. Curtain Wall No. 1 is one of the last remaining intact portions of Fortress Rosecrans not in federal hands, and partnership and interpretation would greatly increase visitor appreciation of the site. The remnants of Lunette Negley are physically the most separated, have no direct pedestrian access, and would be the most difficult to preserve.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fortress Rosecrans
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment related to lead issues at Fortress Rosecrans. • National register nomination for Fortress Rosecrans (update). • Archeological overview and assessment. • Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis. • Monitoring the earthworks related to vegetation and erosion. • Photo-point monitoring.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report and/or historic structure report for Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brannan (including an update to the existing earthworks management plan). • Historic resource study for whole park (update). • Viewshed management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference “Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV” for the “Battlefield Landscape” FRV <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference “NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)” for the “Battlefield Landscape” FRV



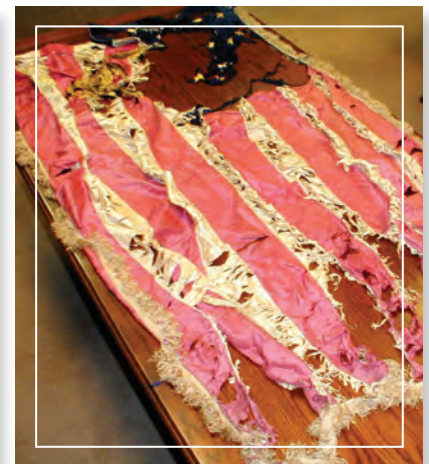
Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Stones River secured middle Tennessee, its vital transportation network, and its rich agricultural lands for the Union, while providing a much needed strategic victory that bolstered Union morale as the American Civil War moved into 1863. • After the Battle of Stones River, Union forces, with the help of formerly enslaved laborers, constructed Fortress Rosecrans, one of the largest Civil War earthen fortifications, to serve as a major supply depot for both the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns. Stones River National Battlefield protects surviving portions of these earthworks. • The freedmen's settlement known as Cemetery, established following the American Civil War on the site of the Battle of Stones River, existed until the designation of Stones River National Battlefield in 1927, and beyond. Some park neighbors are descendants of those early community members. Some of the freedmen who lived there played an integral role in the building of Stones River National Cemetery.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources at Stones River National Battlefield consist of burial locations (i.e., Stones River National Cemetery, Hazen Brigade Cemetery, the site where two United States Colored Troops were buried, and the McFadden family cemetery), earthworks (e.g., Fortress Rosecrans), the headquarters sites of General Rosecrans and General Bragg, the freedmen's settlement at Cemetery, and other battle-related locations. In addition, the park harbors evidence of pre-Civil War use by ancient cultures and American Indian groups. • Most of the archeological work performed at the park aimed to identify Civil War-era cultural resources. Archeological investigations have yielded some artifacts, including bone scatters, bifaces (stone tools with points flaked sharp on both sides), and chert and rock flakes associated with the carving of projectile points. In addition to prehistoric sites, there may be other as yet unidentified sites associated with the Trail of Tears, which passed through portions of land now within the park. • Pre-Civil War use is evidenced at the original McFadden site (probably archaic), prehistoric use of the river crossing at McFadden's Ford, and the toll house for the Nashville Pike. • Archeological resources related to the Battle of Stones River include bullets and cannon projectiles, and the data gathered based on their relevance to firing patterns. • Archeological resources following the Battle of Stones River exist related to the freedmen's settlement at Cemetery (largely along Van Cleve Lane), turn-of-the-century farmsteads, the rostrum within the national cemetery, and the earthworks of Fortress Rosecrans. • Archeological resources exist associated with the monuments as well. The excavation of the Hazen Brigade Monument revealed the presence of artifacts placed by the monument's builders in its interior prior to the monument being sealed and completely filled. While repairing the monument, park staff members discovered two 12-pounder cannon balls, one 6-pounder cannon ball, an Archer, a Read, and a Burton artillery shell, two rifle barrels, and a cedar staff. These items are now part of the park's museum collection. • Staff from the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) have evaluated some archeological sites at the park, but less than 30% of the park has been surveyed since the 1970s, and no archeological overview and assessment has been conducted. • Archeological materials excavated and surveys are kept at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and are available to the park. The facilities and care of the materials meet the NPS museum collections standards. • The national cemetery, McFadden Family Cemetery, and Harlan Cemetery have been archeologically surveyed. The Hazen graves have been surveyed with ground penetrating radar. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources are relatively stable because they are protected in situ or within collections at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening historic roads or constructing new roads (including those within the park tour road plan) could introduce heavy and unsafe traffic near and within the park boundary and could potentially harm archeological resources. Examples include the Old Nashville Highway, the Wilkinson Pike, and Thompson Lane at Artillery Monument. • Groundhogs and other burrowing and rooting animals pose threats to in situ archeological resources. • The possibility of illegal collecting and vandalism is a minor threat since the park sees high levels of visitation that may discourage illicit activities. Vandalism may be more frequent to aboveground cultural resources such as monuments. • Regional development patterns point to increased urbanization and the potential for increased stormwater runoff. Runoff may contain potentially hazardous chemicals from nearby development that is damaging to archeological resources. • Damage to the park's archeological resources (particularly metal resources) is caused by acid rain. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are projected for the region due to climate change. Flooding from storms could threaten resources at McFadden Farm unit and Lake Garesche. Wind damage from the storm events could increase tree fall within the battlefield, potentially affecting archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued compliance with of section 106 during wayside construction and maintenance activities that may affect archeological resources. • Continue learning more about current archeological collections through the use of improved methods such as portable x-ray fluorescence to reevaluate collections. • Learn more about freedmen's settlement through use of archeology investigations. • Use the park atlas to geo-reference archeological resources with historic troop movements and topographic maps.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment. • Cultural resource base map (including GIS information). • Section 110 survey of entire park. • Ethnographic overview and assessment (in process). • LiDAR map of archeological resources. • Archeological site condition assessments.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV" for the "Battlefield Landscape" FRV <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)" for the "Battlefield Landscape" FRV

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statement	<p>The Battle of Stones River secured middle Tennessee, its vital transportation network, and its rich agricultural lands for the Union, while providing a much needed strategic victory that bolstered Northern morale as the American Civil War moved into 1863.</p> <p>After the Battle of Stones River, Union forces, with the help of formerly enslaved laborers, constructed Fortress Rosecrans, one of the largest Civil War earthen fortifications, to serve as a major supply depot for both the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns. Stones River National Battlefield protects surviving portions of these earthworks.</p> <p>The freedmen's settlement known as Cemetery, established following the American Civil War on the site of the Battle of Stones River, existed until the designation of Stones River National Battlefield in 1927 and beyond. Some park neighbors are descendants of those early community members. Many of the freedmen who lived there played an integral role in building the Stones River National Cemetery.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are about 190,000 items that are curated through the museum collections, and most are in good condition. • With the exception of 5,000 archeological artifacts housed at the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida, and some natural history objects are on loan to and stored at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, the remainder of the park's collections are on-site. • Due to the dispersed nature of the collections, there may be portions of the collections that are missing or need to be returned to the park. • Most of the objects are stored in the curatorial storage room on the ground floor of the visitor center. Collections are in climate-controlled storage, and there is digital temperature monitoring of conditions. • Storage facilities for the park's museum collection were added during renovation of the visitor center, which was completed in 2004. Some artifacts requiring preservation or mitigation were treated at that time, and objects considered particularly rare or threatened (especially those composed of paper or fabric) were removed from display and replaced with replicas. Storage room is filling up. Climate conditions are less than optimal due to insulation that does not meet NPS Museum Handbook standards and a heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system that is not suited to provide recommended temperature and humidity levels. • The collection includes a mix of biological, historical, and archeological items. These include cloth materials, metals, and cannons. • The park has an archive and manuscript collection that includes irreplaceable documents from the battle and occupation eras, as well as valuable graphic and photographic park development-era sources. • Archival and manuscript collections comprise the majority of collections housed at Stones River; all are available to researchers upon request. The park receives 20 to 30 research requests every year and is currently digitizing the archives and photographic museum collections. This material is being made available on the park website. • The park maintains files on regiments that fought in the Battle of Stones River and those that served in Murfreesboro and Rutherford County during the war. Many of these files contain detailed information about individual soldiers including their letters and diaries. • The park museum, installed in 2004 inside the visitor center, houses multiple displays that interpret the significance of the Battle of Stones River, both as a local event and as a part of the larger context of the Civil War. • Exhibits include newspaper articles detailing specific events leading up to and following the battle; audio presentations of letters and diaries from soldiers who fought at the Battle of Stones River; displays of militia uniforms and items carried by soldiers; cannon tubes that were present at the battle; the regimental flag of an Arkansas unit; and a park orientation film featuring the battle story.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary exhibit space is available in the visitor center lobby. The park has also exhibited replicas in other locations such as the Murfreesboro Public Library. • NPS museum standards allow for the outdoor display of artillery, including cannon tubes on the battlefield. These exhibits were removed from the Museum Checklist per guidance received from the NPS Southeast Regional Curator. • The overall backlog on cataloging artifacts is only 3.3%, a remarkably small number for a park with no official archivist or museum collections specialist. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park continues to receive periodic loan requests for museum objects. • The museum and library collections continue to grow through donations, purchases, and field collection additions.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the dispersed nature of the collection, some items may be lost or misplaced. • The park does not have a specialist full-time museum staff member; instead, museum duties have become a collateral duty at the park. There is limited staff time and funding to care for museum collections. • Because the park does not have a full-time museum staff member, it is ineligible to receive accreditation from the American Alliance of Museums for its collections and does not meet the Department of the Interior standard. • The park visitor center where the collections and museum exhibits are stored has been broken into twice in the past two years, though no museum objects were stolen. Increased security (including fire protection) is needed. • Some of the digital information about the collections needs to be consolidated and organized. • Temperature and humidity readings in the collections indicate that the HVAC unit may need to be replaced. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire a staff archivist or museum collections specialist. • Explore student positions and funding for volunteer curation work. • Through residency requirements for Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) public history Ph.D. program, enable a student with advanced training to curate the collection for a season. • Systematically photograph and digitize the collections. • Use more of the collection interpretively with the help of a curator on staff at the park. • The park currently has ample storage space for the collections, but the archives take up a lot of space. The park could free up space in its storage by sending some of the archival material to the National Archives and Records Administration.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection condition survey. • Fire and security survey. • Museum collections appraisal. • Administrative history of the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection management plan. Collection storage plan. Integrated pest management plan (update). Scope of collection statement (update). Museum housekeeping plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) Antiquities Act of 1906 Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 Museum Act of 1955, as amended Paleontological Resources Protection Act Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" NPS Management Policies 2006 (2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.1) "General Management Concepts" NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.1.4) "Partnerships" NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.2) "Studies and Collections" NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" NPS Management Policies 2006 (5.1) "Research" NPS Management Policies 2006 (8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>





Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recreation at the park is very active; people come to the park for walking, jogging, trail running, biking, bird-watching, taking photographs, dog walking, and picnicking.• Interpretation and education are other forms of appropriate recreation in the park, and the park sees many visitors eager to take part in ranger programs, auto tour routes, and reading interpretive wayside exhibits.• The Superintendent’s Compendium discusses appropriate recreation and designates areas in the park for recreational uses.• The park is connected to the Murfreesboro Greenway System. Trails are less crowded in the park than the greenway.• Clean facilities in the park support the visitor experience.• There is one picnicking area near the visitor center that is often used by school groups and joggers for stretching.• Scooters, rollerblades, and skateboarding are not allowed in the park due to the lack of suitable trails or roads for these activities.• Campfires and camping are not permitted in the park.• Special events take place in the park and require permits. These events include races, weddings, retirement military ceremonies, commissioning ceremonies, music videos and commercials, and paranormal investigations.• Commercial photographers need a permit to operate within the park.• Bikes are considered vehicles under state law so they must comply with traffic rules in the park and follow the one-way signs for the vehicles.• Fishing is allowed within the park along the banks of the Stones River.• Average annual temperature is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F by 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F by 2070 for the region due to climate change. This projected warming trend could reduce water resources at the battlefield (e.g., Stones River), impacting fishing and other recreational activities. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The park does not have an accurate count of recreational use, so recreational trends are unknown.

Other Important Resource or Value	Appropriate Recreational Opportunities
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors walking dogs often do not adhere to leash regulations and do not pick up appropriately after their dog. • Visitors not using the trail along the main park road and instead running and walking on the road pose a safety issue. • Unauthorized picnicking may adversely affect the experience of other visitors. • Social trailing. • Off-road bike use. • Bike use at Tour Stop 3 and on the trail to the river at McFadden Farm (which are not designed for bike use). • Attempted hunting within park boundaries. • Illegal geocaching and letter boxing, including the placement of items for others to find. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue collection and use of visitor-provided photos in social media. • Continue collaboration with the City of Murfreesboro to provide better connections between park trails and the Murfreesboro Greenway System. • Develop shade structures or shelters that could be used for picnicking as well as an outdoor classroom near the visitor center. • Develop a bike path from the Michigan Marker to Tour Stop 2 to provide a legal way for bike users to make a loop in the park. • Increase ranger-led programs for natural resource topics (including bird-watching, nature hikes through the glades, etc.).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational survey or trail counters to determine recreational use. • Focus group study particularly related to recreation.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail management plan. • Accessibility assessment.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (28 CFR 36) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (Chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10) • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook



Other Important Resource or Value	Cedar Glades
Related Significance Statements	<p>Stones River National Battlefield protects cedar glades, a specially adapted plant community, including some plants known to occur only within a few select locations within Rutherford County, Tennessee.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The park includes a Tennessee State Designated Natural Area of 185 acres (including cedar glade habitat). These ecosystems are considered globally rare.• Park cedar glades are in exceptional condition, although they are experiencing some slow encroachment from woody species.• The 2009 tornado impacted about 60 acres of the park that contain cedar glades. The park has done some restoration work to the glades, but more work remains to be completed.• Succession is occurring as the limestone of the karst topography breaks down and creates soil, creating more soil available for plants to take advantage of that and have more extensive root systems than those plants that are specially adapted to the glades.• A disturbance regime was perpetuated in these habitats by livestock. The park is working to reintroduce disturbance regimes through the introduction of fire.• The cedar glades provide habitat for one federally endangered plant species, the Pyne’s ground plum.• The cedar glades provide habitat for one recently delisted species, the Tennessee purple coneflower. Through extensive restoration efforts of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and cooperative partners, the flower was delisted in 2010, marking a major restoration achievement.• Both species were transplanted to the park in hopes of establishing viable, sustainable, and protected populations of these rare, endemic cedar glade plants. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The park’s status as a federally protected area will effectively preserve these rare cedar glade habitats and associated plants. However, invasive plants and other woody species are encroaching into the glades. Efforts are ongoing to deter establishment of nondesirable, competing species in the areas.• Populations of Tennessee purple coneflower remain stable but recently transplanted Pyne’s ground plum populations have been decreasing.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cedar Glades
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual temperature is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F by 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F by 2070 for the region due to climate change. This change in climate could increase nonnative plant species and woody plant species in the cedar glades. Nonnative plant species are the biggest threat to the overall health of ecosystems, including the cedar glades, at Stones River. The Tennessee Exotic Pest Plant Council considers 44 nonnatives at Stones River to be invasive (i.e., possessing the ability to take over areas and outcompete native species). Eighteen of these are a severe threat, and 20 are a significant threat to park resources. • Woody species encroaching into the glades (such as eastern red cedar) fill in the open spaces that compose the glades and drop leaf litter that alters soil pH. • An increase in frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation events are also projected for the region due to climate change. Severe storm events could increase tree hazards in the cedar glades. • Poaching of plant species. • Social trails through the cedar glades. • Herbivores in the park, such as deer and rabbits, may eat the endangered Pyne's ground plum, hindering recovery of the plant. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish additional formal trails in appropriate areas (i.e., outside of cedar glades) in order to lessen social trailing impacts. A boardwalk installed in appropriate cedar glade locations may help protect the glades while still allowing safe visitor access and interpretive opportunities. • Partner with numerous organizations to remove invasive plants and restore natives. • Continue CUPN I&M program monitoring of cedar glades. • Continue partnership with Missouri Botanical Garden and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to monitor, research, and protect Pyne's ground plum and Tennessee purple coneflower, and to improve habitat in and around cedar glades for rare plants. • Continue native habitat restoration program that collects native seeds and transplants from in and around the park for revegetation of the historic fields and earthworks. • Enhance personal (ranger programs) and nonpersonal interpretation of the glades (waysides, web features, museum exhibits, etc.).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please reference "Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts."
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from periodic monitoring of cedar glades. • Photo-point monitoring. • Monitoring for invasive insects (gypsy moth and emerald ash borer). • Natural resource condition assessment (in process). • The collection of continuous weather data from existing weather sites (or evaluating weather summaries for the local area on a scheduled frequency) to validate regional changes in climate. • Climate change vulnerability assessments of cultural and natural resources that make up the battlefield landscape.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cedar Glades
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail management plan. • Update integrated pest management plan. • Vegetation management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); 16 U.S.C. 703-712 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; 42 U.S.C. 4321 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Water rights adjudication and law • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Flood Insurance Program <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6.2) "Water Rights" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.6.4) "Floodplains" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS Wildland Fire Management Reference Manual 18



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of Part 1: Core Components. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance that still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Stones River National Battlefield and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Urban Development and Regional Growth.** Stones River National Battlefield is in a rapidly urbanizing area of Rutherford County that is projected to grow significantly in the next decades. The park's resources, particularly the historic viewsheds, are impacted by existing and proposed adjacent development surrounding the park. Increasing development near the park will also impact the natural resources and visitor experience at the park by creating noise, light, air, and water pollution as well as through the destruction of plant and animal habitat. Air quality in Murfreesboro and water quality within the Stones River are both already compromised due to urban development. Land will continue to be developed, altering wildlife habitat. This could have an effect on wildlife populations in the park. Continued monitoring of these environmental factors through the CUPN I&M program will be needed.

Some of the roads and railroads neighboring the park played a crucial role in the course of the battle, but are not owned or maintained by the park. Widening these roads will affect the park's viewsheds and cultural landscape and potentially introduce heavy and unsafe traffic within the park boundary. Most recently, plans are in place to widen Thompson Lane (north of Broad Street), Wilkinson Pike, Old Nashville Highway, and Asbury Road. There are also discussions to construct a road through the Miller tract, adjacent to the New Vision Baptist Church. It is unlikely that CSX, the current operator of the nearby railroad, will add new tracks or attempt to change the alignment of the existing tracks near the park, but a commuter rail has been suggested.

In addition to increased development and road widening, the park faces changing utility corridors and rights-of-way. Many of these rights-of-way are not fully documented, owned by numerous companies, and are subject to change as the power grid is reworked. Keeping track of the ownership of these rights-of-way and proactively influencing right-of-way decisions is an ongoing challenge.

In light of these considerations, the park should continue to adopt a proactive stance toward preservation of park resources and landscapes by continuing to partner with Rutherford County in future efforts to update the county's 1989 Comprehensive Plan, as well as the City of Murfreesboro to adopt new land use and development design guidelines that are more compatible with the park's resource protection goals. The park may also want to initiate National Register of Historic Places nominations for adjacent historic properties, also in cooperation with local or state preservation groups. Data needs to help address this parkwide issue include a viewshed analysis and wildlife population monitoring. Planning needs include a viewshed management plan and a trail management plan.





- **Protection of the Entire Battlefield Landscape.** The current boundaries of the park reflect a small portion of the original landscape over which the Battle of Stones River took place. Many historic properties not owned by the park and outside the current authorized boundary are threatened by urban expansion, and their preservation or alteration will significantly affect our understanding and interpretation of the historic events that took place during the battle. Structures that date to the time of the battle, including houses, earthworks, roads, and railroads, have significant value in helping visitors understand and connect to the historic events that occurred on the landscape. The destruction of these resources reduces the historic fabric of the overall battlefield and impacts key fundamental resources within the park. Incompatible development, such as high-density commercial or residential construction, could indirectly undermine the park's integrity by compromising vistas that are key to the interpretation of the battle's noteworthy events. Opportunities exist to work with private landowners; state, county, and city officials; and preservation groups such as the Civil War Trust and Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association to conserve these parcels or transfer ownership to the National Park Service. Planning needs to help address this parkwide issue include a boundary adjustment study that references the park's general management plan.
- **Connectivity to the Community.** As Rutherford County's population continues to grow and development increases surrounding the park, the park will see heightened demand for the use of the national battlefield as "green space" for activities such as jogging, biking, picnicking, dog-walking, and auto-touring. Additional parking may be needed at the visitor center to accommodate many of these uses, and a shade structure with picnic tables would be useful for picnickers and educational programs.

Appropriate revisions also need to be made to the auto tour route and accompanying signs in order to better serve visitors seeking to participate in this activity. Current wayfinding tools, including brochures and signage, can be confusing to park visitors, particularly in noncontiguous parcels of the park like the McFadden Farm. In addition, there are small sections of the auto tour route where bicyclists may conflict with motorists if appropriate bike trails are not put in place, such as in between the Michigan Marker and Tour Stop 2. Some tour stops are difficult to pull out of, such as the parking lot for the Hazen Brigade Monument, where motorists must back into Van Cleve Lane to exit the tour stop. The park has completed a tour road plan, as well as a sign plan. The signs are currently in good condition and only minor improvements are needed on the road. Funding has been secured for the trail portion of the sign plan, but additional funding is needed to fully implement the tour road plan.

The Stones River Greenway, a key piece of the Murfreesboro Greenway System, is close to several parcels of the park. To better accommodate increased recreation demand in the city, increased visibility of the park, and to help coordinate green space protection efforts, the park hopes to increase connectivity between the greenway system and the park's trail system. New waysides and directional signs could be added along the Stones River Greenway to direct pedestrians to various park sites like the Artillery Monument and Fortress Rosecrans.

Planning needs related to this parkwide issue include a development concept plan for the visitor center area related to expanded parking and a shade structure and trail management plan to help address connectivity between park trails, local neighborhoods, and the greenway.

- Sustainability.** The park strives to be a leader in sustainability in the community through modeling NPS service-wide sustainability practices. The park has already implemented a number of programs, including fleet reduction, rental of some E-85-compatible vehicles, and the organization of a sustainability committee within the park. Long-term goals for sustainability at the park include seeking LEED certifications for appropriate infrastructure, promotion of bicycle and pedestrian use (potentially through implementing a bike rental program), purchase of a Smart car, and continued use of sustainable landscape practices through stormwater filtration and planting native grasses. A sustainability plan is needed to help the park achieve these long-term goals.



Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
National Cemetery	Tree management plan	H	Some hazard trees in the national cemetery exist and others' roots are posing threat to headstones. This planning effort would follow the data need to conduct a tree condition assessment of trees in the cemetery.
Parkwide, Battlefield Landscape, Recreation, Cedar Glades	Trail management plan	H	Needed in order to help decide what trails should be made accessible; how to provide interpretation on the trail system; how to appropriately provide access while protecting cedar glades; and how to connect the park's trail system to the city's greenway.
National Cemetery	Turf management plan	H	The over 600 trees in the national cemetery provide a substantial amount of shade, making it difficult to keep consistent turf cover over all the graves. This plan would provide strategies for identifying, planting, and maintaining shade-tolerant grasses in the national cemetery.
Battlefield Landscape, National Cemetery, Recreation	Accessibility assessment	H	This programmatic plan would strategically identify a process for bringing all aspects of the park into compliance, over time, with accessibility standards, per the Architectural Barriers Act and Americans with Disabilities Act. The park currently has a Project Management Information System (PMIS) statement for an accessibility assessment, which could take the form of a "self-evaluation and transition plan for inclusive park programs" as recommended by NPS policy.
National Cemetery, Commemorative Landscape	Preservation maintenance plan / management plan	H	Specifically for the monuments, metal gates and upright cannons in the national cemetery. The park currently has a PMIS statement in the system for this plan that would provide guidance on the long-term preservation and stewardship of monuments and markers throughout the park.
Fortress Rosecrans	Cultural landscape report for Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brennan (including an update to the existing earthworks management plan)	H	Specifically for the earthworks at Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brennan. This would provide earthworks management guidance and maintenance standards for these structures.
Parkwide, Battlefield Landscape, Fortress Rosecrans	Viewshed management plan	H	Related to increasing development surrounding the park that impacts viewsheds from the battlefield, this plan would evaluate options for maintaining important viewsheds in and around the park by working with park neighbors and monitoring compatible development efforts around the park.
Parkwide	Development concept plan	H	Specifically for the visitor center area in order to expand the parking area and provide a shade structure for visitor use. This plan would also address issues related to the re-routing of the auto tour road and how visitors are accessing the park.
Parkwide	Boundary adjustment study	M	Needed in order to protect battlefield resources within the park's authorized boundary. Would refer to the 1998 general management plan, alternative 1 (proposed action), which called for expanding the boundaries of the national battlefield to include an additional 759 acres, most of this south of Manson Pike.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Battlefield Landscape	Fire management plan	M	An update is needed to 2003 fire management plan / environmental assessment.
Battlefield Landscape	State of the Park report	M	This plan would provide a snapshot of the current status and future trends related to the condition of natural and cultural resources, visitor experience, and park facilities. It would help inform visitors and park stakeholders about the park's efforts to maintain and improve the condition of resources. A State of the Park report is scheduled for 2015.
Parkwide	Sustainability plan	M	This plan would build and formalize sustainability efforts of the park that consider a changing climate, and could potentially be initiated in-house. The park could use the "Green Parks Plan" as guidance, which defines a long-term strategic plan for sustainable management of the NPS operations.
Battlefield Landscape	Resource stewardship strategy	M	This plan would define desired future resource conditions, identify priorities for cultural and natural resources, and develop a monitoring strategy.
Battlefield Landscape	Long-range interpretive plan	L	This is an ongoing effort and is scheduled to be completed in 2014 and be published in early 2015.
Battlefield Landscape, Cedar Glades	Natural resource condition assessment	L	This is an ongoing effort.
Battlefield Landscape, Museum Collections, Cedar Glades	Integrated pest management plan	L	Up-to-date in 2009. Needs to be periodically updated. It should also include guidance on invasive species found throughout the park.
Museum Collections	Scope of collection statement	L	Up-to-date in 2012. Needs to be periodically updated.
Museum Collections	Museum housekeeping plan	L	Up-to-date in 2014. Needs to be periodically updated.
Commemorative Landscape	Revisit the development concept plan for tour routes in order to determine Artillery Monument access	L	The Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-Guiding Tour Routes / Environmental Assessment (2005) should be revisited in order to determine appropriate access to the Artillery Monument once the state widens Thompson Lane. This plan could be an amendment to the existing plan and as it exists now is "shovel ready."
Museum Collections	Collection management plan	L	As of 2014, a PMIS statement is in; this plan is likely to be funded.
Battlefield Landscape, Fortress Rosecrans	Updated historic resource study for the entire park	L	Prior Historic Resource Study was developed in 2004 and did not include the national cemetery, the Trail of Tears, pioneer brigade earthworks, or Reconstruction-era resources.
Museum Collections	Collection storage plan	L	As the museum collections continue to grow and develop, a collection storage plan will be needed to address long-term storage capacity issues.
Cedar Glades	Vegetation management plan	L	This plan would specifically relate to management of the cedar glades.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need this Data Need Relates To
Commemorative Landscape	Hazen Brigade Monument wall and cemetery wall conservation study	H	Study to explore best conservation methods (including relocation or protection) for the Hazen Brigade Monument wall and cemetery wall in light of railroad encroachment. This study could potentially be done in collaboration with the NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, in Natchitoches, LA.
Battlefield Landscape, Fortress Rosecrans, Archeological Resources	Archeological overview and assessment	H	An archeological overview and assessment would provide baseline research on archeological resources, determine eligibility of individual archaeological sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (none are currently listed individually), and would help park managers supplement the interpretation of archaeological resources in the park. A request for this data is currently in the PMIS system.
Museum Collections	Fire and security survey	H	Specifically for the park's museum collections; would update the last fire and security survey report (1997). The building has an inadequate security system and has been broken into in the past.
Recreation	Focus group study particularly related to recreation	H	The focus group study would offer park managers a better sense of local recreation trends and preferences before a major influx of recreational users. This is also an opportunity to be proactive in bringing our story to the recreational users.
Parkwide, Battlefield Landscape, Fortress Rosecrans	Visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis	H	Adjacent development threatens the park viewshed. The management objective in the 1998 GMP states <i>"provide atmosphere at a series of vignettes/sites that allows the visitor to visualize the rural setting at the time of the battle, to understand the battle events, and to contemplate the sacredness of the ground."</i> These two data needs complement each other and would be completed together. A visual resource inventory provides additional information for local communities and stakeholders to consider in land use planning to protect important battlefield landscapes. This visual resource inventory and viewshed analysis would precede the viewshed management plan.
National Cemetery	National register nomination for the entire park	M	A national register nomination needs to be completed for the entire park (including a potential separate listing for the cemetery) to keep designations for the park current.
Commemorative Landscape	Monitoring of monument condition	M	This monitoring would provide baseline data on the deterioration rate of each of the monuments in order to inform a preservation plan. This is related to periodic photo-monitoring efforts also described as a data need. This monitoring will need to be performed with the assistance of a technical specialist in this field in order to focus on the structural issues with the monuments.
Fortress Rosecrans	Monitoring of the earthworks related to vegetation and erosion	M	The park is reinitiating this effort in fiscal year 2014; involves monitoring vegetation and erosion through the NPS Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units network.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need this Data Need Relates To
National Cemetery	Determination of eligibility for Mission 66 structures in the park	M	Determining the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of Mission 66 structures and features within the park would guide their future use, maintenance, and management strategies.
Battlefield Landscape, Archeological Resources	Section 110 surveys for archeological resources	M	Per Section 110 of the National Preservation Act of 1966 (U.S.C. 470), the park is required to identify historic properties ahead of any individual project requirements and then develop a plan for the protection or management and use of these properties. These surveys would identify and evaluate archeological resources. This would follow the conclusion of the archeological overview and assessment.
Archeological Resources	Cultural resource base map (including GIS information)	M	Archeological data are already available via the NPS SEAC cultural resources viewer. Additional cultural resource data would be helpful. May tie off of the ethnographic overview and assessment.
Battlefield Landscape, Cedar Glades	Collection of continuous weather data from existing weather sites (or evaluating weather summaries for the local area on a scheduled frequency)	M	These data would validate regional changes in climate. The park could work with partners, the NPS Climate Change Response program, or others to collect these data from existing sources.
Battlefield Landscape, Cedar Glades	Climate change vulnerability assessment of cultural and natural resources	L	Climate change vulnerability assessments build off of resource condition assessments, considering the range of plausible climate futures for the region that includes the national battlefield.
Cedar Glades	Information from periodic monitoring of cedar glade	M	Periodic monitoring of park resources through I&M is being conducted, but the cedar glades are not specifically being targeted. This monitoring is particularly important because there is one federal endangered species and some state endangered species present.
Fortress Rosecrans	National Register for Fortress Rosecrans	L	The original National Register of Historic Places nomination for Fortress Rosecrans was completed in 1974, updated in 2000, and needs to be updated to better reflect current scholarly research and understanding of the earthworks.
Recreation	Recreational survey or trail counters to determine use	L	Need to conduct visitor survey to gauge recreational use and preferences, and monitor visitor use of trails. This will help the park determine ways to improve recreational opportunities and services.
Battlefield Landscape	Monitoring of natural resource conditions and species	L	This is an ongoing effort.
Battlefield Landscape, Fortress Rosecrans, Cedar Glades	Periodic photo-point monitoring	L	This is an ongoing effort. Last conducted in 2006. Funding has been secured for 2015.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Parkwide Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need this Data Need Relates To
Commemorative Landscape	Historic structure report	L	In progress as of 2014. One report for each major monument to be completed.
Battlefield Landscape, Archeological Resources	Ethnographic overview and assessment	L	To be completed in 2015. The ethnographic overview and assessment provides summary information and data on peoples who traditionally define some part of the park's cultural and natural features as significant to their ethnic heritage and cultural viability.
National Cemetery	Tree condition assessment of trees in cemetery	L	This is an ongoing effort. GIS data has been collected for all 600 trees within the National Cemetery. Section 106 will need to be completed prior to any tree work.
National Cemetery, Museum Collections	Administrative history of the park	L	Park staff currently refers to the 1958 administrative history as well as other master's theses and a mix of other informal data. More complete data are needed, including information regarding the National Cemetery and museum collections. This project is funded and scheduled to be completed in 2016.
Museum Collections	Collection condition survey	L	An updated is needed to the 1993 collection condition survey. Collections are relatively stable, and are in better climate controlled than previously. However, a collection condition survey would help determine additional climate control standards that are necessary. The park has submitted a PMIS request for this project.
Museum Collections	Museum collections appraisal	L	Obtain appraisal of museum collections to determine replacement values for insurance purposes.
Battlefield Landscape	Research / study of the historic fences	L	The park identified the importance of a historic/agricultural fence lines in understanding the battlefield landscape. This study would identify the locations of historic fences and develop a strategy for their ongoing maintenance.
Battlefield Landscape, Archeological Resources	Archeological site condition assessments	L	Cyclical data effort. Someone from the NPS Southeast Archeological Center updated site condition assessments in 2011.
Archeological Resources	LiDAR map of archeological resources	L	May have some of this data available at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. This could potentially be accomplished through a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit with Middle Tennessee State University.
Fortress Rosecrans	Risk assessment related to lead issues at Fortress Rosecrans	L	Need to address potential lead abatement issues at Fortress Rosecrans from the previous use of some earthworks as firing practice backdrop for local law enforcement.
Parkwide	Monitoring for invasive insects (gypsy moth and emerald ash borer)	L	This is an ongoing effort.
Parkwide	Monitor wildlife populations within park, including deer herd and coyotes	L	This will become a larger issue as development increases surrounding the park.

Part 3: Contributors

Stones River National Battlefield Park

Gayle Hazelwood, Superintendent

Teresa Watson, Administrative Office (retired)

Gib Backlund, Chief of Operations

Troy Morris, Integrated Resources Program Manager

Jim Lewis, Park Ranger

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Stones River National Battlefield

Summary of Legislation Presented in Appendix A

- Act of July 17, 1862 established the power of the President to designate national cemeteries (12 Stat. 596)
- Act of March 3, 1927 established Stones River as a National Military Park under the jurisdiction of Secretary of War (PL 69-777, 44 Stat. 1399)
- Act of April 15, 1930 amended the enabling legislation of the park (PL 71-127, 46 Stat. 167)
- Executive Order, June 10, 1933, ordered transfer of jurisdiction to Secretary of Interior (EO No. 6166)
- Act of April 22, 1960 redesignated area as a national battlefield (PL 86-443, 74 Stat. 82)
- Act of December 23, 1987, revised the boundary (PL 100-205, 101 Stat. 1433)
- Act of December 11, 1991, revised the boundary (PL 102-225, 105 Stat. 1682)



Act of July 17, 1862 established the power of the President to designate national cemeteries (12 Stat. 596)

596

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 200. 1862.

This section to apply to all under arrest and awaiting trial.

Certain officers of the army and marine corps may be retired.

1861, ch. 42, § 17.
And, p. 289.

Contracts, &c. for goods or supplies to be reported promptly to Congress.

Interest in contracts not to be transferred.

Penalty.

Rights of United States saved.

Supplies to be marked.

Punishment of certain contractors found guilty of fraud, &c.

Certain contractors subject to rules, &c. for land and naval forces.

President may dismiss, for cause, any officer;

may purchase cemetery grounds.

Law authorizing additional aides-de-camp repealed.

1861, ch. 24.
1861, ch. 47.

release from arrest: *And provided, further,* That the provisions of this section shall apply to all persons now under arrest and awaiting trial.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the name of any officer of the army or marine corps, now in the service, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the army register or naval register, as the case may be, forty-five years, or he shall be of the age of sixty-two years, it shall be in the discretion of the President to retire him from active service and direct his name to be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of such retirement; and the President is hereby authorized to assign any officer retired under this section or the act of August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to any appropriate duty; and such officer thus assigned shall receive the full pay and emoluments of his grade while so assigned and employed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all contracts made for, or orders given for the purchase of, goods or supplies by any department of the government shall be promptly reported to Congress by the proper head of such department if Congress shall at the time be in session, and if not in session said reports shall be made at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided,* That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy shall be required to mark and distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service either in the army, navy, marine corps, or volunteer force, in the United States service, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismission would promote, the public service.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall have power, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds, and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act approved the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States,'" approved the twenty-ninth of July,

Act of March 3, 1927 established Stones River as a National Military Park under the jurisdiction of Secretary of War (PL 69-777, 44 Stat. 1399)

CHAP. 374.—An Act To establish a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created, to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War:

(1) A commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army;

(2) A veteran of the Civil War who served honorably in the military forces of the United States; and

(3) A veteran of the Civil War who served honorably in the military forces of the Confederate States of America.

Sec. 2. In appointing the members of the commission created by section 1 of this Act the Secretary of War shall, as far as practicable, select persons familiar with the terrain of the battle field of Stones River, Tennessee, and the historical events associated therewith.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect the battle field of Stones River, Tennessee, and to carefully study the available records and historical data with respect to the location and movement of all troops which engaged in the battle of Stones River, and the important events connected therewith, with a view of preserving and marking such field for historical and professional military study. The commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of War not later than December 1, 1927.

March 3, 1927.
[H. R. 8246.]
[Public, No. 777.]

Stones River National Park.
Commission created.

Army Engineer officer.

United States Civil War veteran.

Confederate States Civil War veteran.

Qualifications of commission.

Inspection and report of battle field of Stones River, for preserving, etc.

Report of commission.



Contents.	Such report shall describe the portion or portions of land within the area of the battle field which the commission thinks should be acquired and embraced in a national park and the price at which such land can be purchased and its reasonable market value; the report of the commission shall also embrace a map or maps showing the lines of battle and the locations of all troops engaged in the battle of Stones River and the location of the land which it recommends be acquired for the national park; the report of the commission shall contain recommendations for the location of historical tablets at such points on the battle field, both within and without the land to be acquired for the park, as they may deem fitting and necessary to clearly designate positions and movements of troops and important events connected with the battle of Stones River.
Assistance of War Department officials, etc.	SEC. 4. The Secretary of War is authorized to assign any officials of the War Department to the assistance of the commission if he deems it advisable. He is authorized to pay the reasonable expenses of the commission and their assistants incurred in the actual performance of the duties herein imposed upon them.
Acquiring lands by purchase or condemnation. Duties of commission.	SEC. 5. That, upon receipt of the report of said commission, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation, such tract or tracts of lands as are recommended by the commission as necessary and desirable for a national park; to establish and substantially mark the boundaries of the said park; to definitely mark all lines of battle and locations of troops within the boundaries of the park and erect substantial historical tablets at such points within the park and in the vicinity of the park and its approaches as are recommended by the commission, together with such other points as the Secretary of War may deem appropriate: <i>Provided</i> , That the entire cost of acquiring said land, including cost of condemnation proceedings, if any, ascertainment of title, surveys, and compensation for the land, the cost of marking the battle field, and the expenses of the commission, shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000.
<i>Proviso.</i> Cost limitation.	SEC. 6. That, upon the ceding of jurisdiction by the legislature of the State of Tennessee and the report of the Attorney General of the United States that a perfect title has been acquired, the lands acquired under the provisions of this Act, together with the area already inclosed within the national cemetery at the battle field of Stones River and the Government reservation in said battle field upon which is erected a large monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers of General Hazen's brigade who fell on the spot, are hereby declared to be a national park, to be known as the Stones River National Park.
To be the Stones River National Park, on cession of jurisdiction by Tennessee, etc.	SEC. 7. That the said Stones River National Park shall be under the control of the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized to make all needed regulations for the care of the park. The superintendent of the Stones River National Cemetery shall likewise be the superintendent of and have the custody and care of the Stones River National Park, under the direction of the Secretary of War.
Control of Secretary of War. Superintendent.	SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into agreements, upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, with such present owners of the land as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holdings, upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads, and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority.
Agreement with present holders of lands, for protection thereof, etc.	

SEC. 9. That it shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having troops engaged in the battle of Stones River to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Stones River National Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated, the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary.

States may mark lines of battle of their troops.

Proviso.
Approval of marking, etc., by Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That if any person shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall willfully destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall willfully destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree, or trees growing or being upon such park, except by permission of the Secretary of War, or shall willfully remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter, or any part thereof, constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battle on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall for each and every such offense be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Penalty for destroying, injuring, etc., property.

SEC. 11. That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no obligation for the purchase of lands shall be incurred until the commission has fixed the boundaries of said park.

Amount authorized to be expended.

Proviso.
Conditions.

Approved, March 3, 1927.

Act of April 15, 1930 amended the enabling legislation of the park (PL 71-127, 46 Stat. 167)

CHAP. 167.—An Act To amend section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tennessee," approved March 3, 1927.

April 15, 1930.
[H. R. 2825.]
[Public, No. 127.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tennessee," approved March 3, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the said section will read as follows:

Stones River National Park, Tenn.
Vol. 44, p. 1400,
amended.

"That, upon receipt of the report of said commission, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation, such tract or tracts of lands as are recommended by the commission as necessary and desirable for a national military park; to establish and substantially mark the boundaries of the said park; to definitely mark all lines of battle and locations of troops within the boundaries of the park and erect substantial historical tablets at such points within the park and in the vicinity of the park and its approaches as are recommended by the commission, together with such other points as the Secretary of War may deem appropriate; to construct the necessary roads and walks, plant trees and shrubs, restore and care for the grounds, including the Hazen Monument: *Provided*, That the entire cost of acquiring said land, including cost of condemnation proceedings, if any, ascertainment of title, surveys, and compensation for the land, the cost of marking the battle field, the expenses of the commission, and the establishment of the national military park, shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Acquisition of lands by purchase or condemnation.

Hazen Monument included.

Proviso.
Cost limitation.

Approved, April 15, 1930.

Executive Order, June 10, 1933, ordered transfer of jurisdiction to Secretary of Interior (EO No. 6166)

SECTION 2.—NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS

All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The functions of the following agencies are transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Department of the Interior, and the agencies are abolished:

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.
Public Buildings Commission.
Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.
National Memorial Commission.
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission.

Expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the Commission of Fine Arts, the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Rushmore National Commission shall be administered by the Department of the Interior.

Interpretation of section 2 [Executive Order No. 6228, July 28, 1933].—Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, is hereby interpreted as follows:

1. The cemeteries and parks of the War Department transferred to the Interior Department are as follows:

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.
Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee.
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, Virginia.
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina.
Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina.
Moore's Creek National Military Park, North Carolina.
Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia.
Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.
Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee.
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi.



Act of April 22, 1960 redesignated area as a national battlefield
(PL 86-443, 74 Stat. 82)

Public Law 86-443

AN ACT

April 22, 1960
[H. R. 9543]

To revise the boundaries and change the name of the Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee, and for other purposes.

Stones River National Battlefield,
Tenn.
Boundary revision.
16 USC 426d.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in furtherance of the purposes of the Act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1399), authorizing establishment of the Stones River National Military Park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest, for inclusion in the Stones River National Military Park, such additional lands and interests in lands, not to exceed seven acres, as in the discretion of the Secretary are necessary for the preservation and interpretation of the battlefield of Stones River, Tennessee.

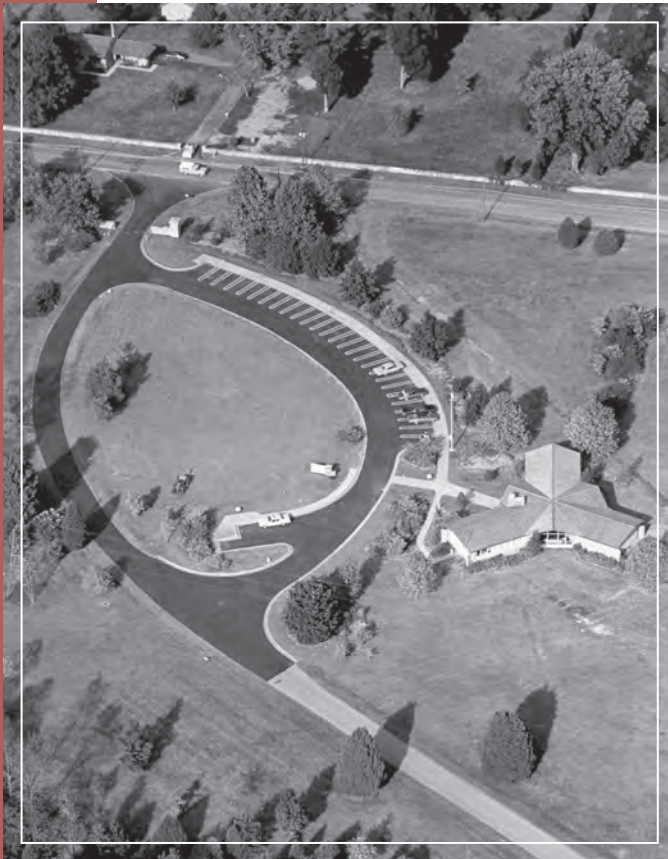
SEC. 2. Stones River National Military Park is hereby redesignated as the Stones River National Battlefield, and any remaining balance of funds appropriated for the purpose of the Stones River National Military Park shall be available for the purpose of Stones River National Battlefield.

Administration.

SEC. 3. The administration, protection and development of the Stones River National Battlefield shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

16 USC 1, 2-4, 22,
43.

Approved April 22, 1960.



Act of December 23, 1987, revised the boundary (PL 100-205, 101 Stat. 1433)

PUBLIC LAW 100-205—DEC. 23, 1987

101 STAT. 1433

Public Law 100-205
100th Congress

An Act

To amend the boundaries of Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee, and for
other purposes.Dec. 23, 1987
[H.R. 1994]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.

16 USC 426n.

(a) EXPANSION OF STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD.—In furtherance of the Act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1399), as amended, the boundary of Stones River National Battlefield (hereinafter referred to as “battlefield”) is hereby revised to include the lands generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Stones River National Battlefield” numbered 327/80,001, and dated March 1987. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior and in the office of the Superintendent of the Stones River National Battlefield.

16 USC 426.

Public
information.

(b) ACQUISITION OF LANDS.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as “Secretary”) is hereby authorized to acquire lands or interests therein within the boundary of the battlefield by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Any lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Tennessee or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this Act shall become part of the battlefield, subject to all the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. AGREEMENT.

16 USC 426o.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into an agreement with the city of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, under which (1) the Secretary shall acquire sufficient interest in land and shall construct thereon a trail linking the battlefield with Fortress Rosecrans, (2) the city shall operate and maintain the trail in accordance with standards approved by the Secretary, and (3) the Secretary shall preserve the existing remnants of Fortress Rosecrans and the city shall operate and maintain the fortress.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 426p.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved December 23, 1987.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1994 (S. 963):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 100-187 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 100-243 accompanying S. 963 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 133 (1987):

June 29, considered and passed House.

Dec. 11, considered and passed Senate.

Act of December 11, 1991, revised the boundary to include Fortress Rosecrans
(PL 102-225, 105 Stat. 1682)

105 STAT. 1682

PUBLIC LAW 102-225—DEC. 11, 1991

Public Law 102-225
102d Congress

An Act

Dec. 11, 1991
[H.R. 3881]

To expand the boundaries of Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD BOUNDARY CHANGE.

The Act entitled “An Act to amend the boundaries of Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee, and for other purposes”, approved December 23, 1987 (101 Stat. 1433), is amended as follows:

16 USC 426n.

(1) In the first sentence of section 1(a) strike “numbered 327/80,001, and dated March 1987” and insert “numbered 327/80,004B, and dated November 1991”.

(2) In section 1(b), insert “(1)” after “LANDS.—”, and add at the end thereof the following:

“(2)(A) Before acquiring any lands under this Act where the surface of such lands has been substantially disturbed or which are believed by the Secretary to contain hazardous substances, the Secretary shall prepare a report on the potential hazardous substances associated with such lands and the estimated cost of restoring such lands, together with a plan of the remedial measures necessary to allow acquisition of such lands to proceed in a timely manner, consistent with the requirements of subparagraph (B). The Secretary shall submit such report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

“(B) The Secretary shall not acquire any lands under this Act if the Secretary determines that such lands, or any portion thereof, have become contaminated with hazardous substances (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601)).

“(3)(A) Except for property which the Secretary determines to be necessary for the purposes of administration, development, access, or public use, an owner of improved property which is used solely for noncommercial residential purposes on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may retain, as a condition of such acquisition, a right of use and occupancy of the property for such residential purposes. The right retained may be for a definite term which shall not exceed 25 years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of the spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be retained. The Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value of the term retained by the owner.

“(B) Any right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section may, during its existence, be conveyed or transferred, but all rights of use and occupancy shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate to assure the use of

the property in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Upon his determination that the property, or any portion thereof, has ceased to be so used in accordance with such terms and conditions, the Secretary may terminate the right of use and occupancy by tendering to the holder of such right an amount equal to the fair market value, as of the date of the tender, of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

"(C) This paragraph applies only to owners who have reached the age of majority.

"(D) As used in this paragraph, the term 'improved property' means a detached, year-round noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before the date of enactment of this paragraph, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, such land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated."

(3) Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. AGREEMENT.

16 USC 426o.

"The Secretary is authorized to enter into an agreement with the city of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, containing each of the following provisions—

"(1) If the city agrees to acquire sufficient interest in land to construct a trail linking the battlefield with Fortress Rosecrans, to construct such trail, and to operate and maintain the trail in accordance with standards approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall (A) transfer to the city the funds available to the Secretary for the acquisition of such lands and for the construction of the trail, and (B) provide technical assistance to the city and to Rutherford County for the purpose of development and planning of the trail.

"(2) The Secretary shall agree to accept the transfer by donation from the city of the remnants of Fortress Rosecrans at Old Fort Park, and following such transfer, to preserve and interpret the fortress as part of the battlefield.

"(3) In administering the Fortress Rosecrans, the Secretary is authorized to enter a cooperative agreement with the city of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for the rendering, on a nonreimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement services and cooperative assistance by nearby law enforcement and fire preventive agencies."

(4) Redesignate section 3 as section 4, and insert the following new section after section 2:

16 USC 426p.

"SEC. 3. PLANNING.

16 USC 426o-1.

"(a) **PREPARATION OF PLAN FOR REDOUBT BRANNAN.**—The Secretary shall, on or before February 1, 1992, prepare a plan for the preservation and interpretation of Redoubt Brannan.

"(b) **UPDATE OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary shall, on or before March 31, 1993, update the General Management Plan for the Stones River National Battlefield.

"(c) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary is authorized to provide technical assistance to the city and to Rutherford County in the development of zoning ordinances and other land use controls that would help preserve historically significant areas adjacent to the battlefield.

"(d) **MINOR BOUNDARY REVISIONS.**—If the planning activities conducted under subsections (a) and (b) of this section show a need for minor revisions of the boundaries indicated on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary may, following timely notice in writing to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate of his intention to do so and providing an opportunity for public comment, make such minor revisions by publication of a revised boundary map or other description in the Federal Register."

Approved December 11, 1991.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area

The Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area is a partnership unit of the National Park Service and administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University. Since its inception, the heritage area has worked with communities and organizations across the state to tell the powerful stories of the home front, the demands of fighting and occupation, the freedom of emancipation, and the enduring legacies of Reconstruction. The Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area and Stones River National Battlefield partner every 18 months on a symposium related to the Civil War and its aftermath.

Stones River Cedar Glades and Barrens State Natural Area

The 185-acre Stones River Cedar Glades and Barrens State Natural Area was designated in 2003, and lies entirely within Stones River National Battlefield. In the course of protecting this area for historical importance, the National Park Service has also recognized the importance of the unique cedar glade habitat found here. It is an important site for the recovery of one federally endangered plant species, Pyne's ground plum, and one recently delisted species, Tennessee purple coneflower. The National Park Service at Stones River provides exemplary resource management techniques in protecting the cedar glades and their cultural resources. This includes aggressive invasive plant management and also the use of native grasses and local genotypes in managing and preserving the historical earthwork structures outside the natural area. The park cooperates with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation on the continued protection of the State Natural Area.

Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation power lines	Right-of-way		Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation	Right-of-way for power lines on wooden poles along the north side of the Old Nashville Highway that provide service to park and park neighbors.
South Central Bell Telephone Company power lines	Right-of-way		South Central Bell Telephone Company	Right-of-way for power lines on wooden poles extending along the south side of the Old Nashville Highway and west of Van Cleve Lane that provide service to park and park neighbors.
Tennessee Valley Authority transmission lines	Right-of-way		Tennessee Valley Authority	100 foot right-of-way through the battlefield that contains six 60-foot steel towers carrying three 46-KV power transmission lines. Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation has since purchased the transmission lines, but the 100-foot easement is still owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Servicewide agreement with Eastern National			Eastern National Parks Association	Servicewide agreement for operation of bookstores, including the bookstore at Stones River National Battlefield visitor center.
Friends of Stones River National Battlefield	General agreement		Friends of Stones River National Battlefield	Formalize partnership between park and friends group.
Fire assistance		Expired	Rutherford and Salem Blackman Volunteer Fire Departments; Murfreesboro Fire Department	Agreements need to be renewed related to local fire department assistance.
Agreements with Middle Tennessee State University, including the Department of History, the Center for Historic Preservation, the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, the School of Agribusiness and Agriscience, the Department of Biology, and the Environmental Education center	Cooperative agreement	2015, updated every five years	Middle Tennessee State University	Assistance with a variety of park projects, including production of the park's natural resources condition assessment and production of the park's ethnographic overview and assessment.
Austin Peay State University	Cooperative agreement	Renewed periodically on an as needed basis		Monitoring vegetation and erosion on historic earthworks.
Compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Servicewide programmatic agreement		Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers	Compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Groundhog control	Cooperative agreement	Renewed periodically on an as-needed basis	U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services	Control of burrowing groundhogs on historic earthworks.

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Planning Document	Date
Cavalry Operations in the Battle of Stones River. E.C. Bearss	1959
The Union Artillery and Breckinridge's Attack. E.C. Bearss	1959
The Battle of Hartsville and Morgan's Second Kentucky Raid. E.C. Bearss	1960
The History of Fortress Rosecrans. E.C. Bearss	1960
The Rebels Concentrate at Stones River. E.C. Bearss	1960
Master Plan	1974
An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Stones River National Battlefield and the Proposed Development Impacts on Them. C.H. Blee	1976
Natural Resource Management Plan	1976
National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form: Stones River National Battlefield	1977
General Management Plan / Development Concept Plan / Final Environmental Impact Statement	1980
Final Interpretive Report	1983
Rousseau's Division at Stones River. D.A. Brown	1984
Investigation of the Hazen Brigade Monument. J.W. Walker	1989
Statement for Management, Basic Operations Statement	1989
Trail Study / Environmental Assessment	1989
Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield. J.W. Walker, J.D. Merritt, and S.J. Shephard	1990
An Archeological Survey of the Visitor Center Addition and Parking Lot Expansion. S.C. Bryne	1990
Preservation and Management Plan Environmental Assessment, Remnants of Fortress Rosecrans: Lunettes Palmer and Thomas	1992
Report on Archeological Investigations at Redoubt Brannan, Part of Fortress Rosecrans, Located at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee	1992
Scope of Collections Statement	1983, with 1992 addendum
Survey of Battlefield Features at the Civil War Site of Stones River	1993
Trail Study / Environmental Assessment	1993
Cultural Landscape Inventory	1994
Strategic Plan	1997
Access and Use Policy for the park's library	1997

Planning Document	Date
Museum Fire and Security Survey Report	1997
Preservation and Visitor Use Plan and Environmental Assessment for Lunette Thomas. Amendment to: Preservation and Management Plan Environmental Assessment Remnants of Fortress Rosecrans: Lunettes Palmer and Thomas	1998
General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: General Bragg's Headquarters Site	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: Hazen Brigade Monument	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: McFadden Farm Unit	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: Redoubt Brannan	1998
Cultural Landscape Inventory: Stones River National Cemetery	1998
Baseline Water Quality Data, Inventory and Analysis	1998
Vascular Flora of Stones River National Battlefield Including Notes on Natural Communities and Rare Species. T. Hogan and M. Webber	1999
Vascular Plant Inventory, Baseline and Photo Point Monitoring, and Rare Species Monitoring of the Calcareous Glades of Stones River National Battlefield. T. Hogan, R. Sutter, and N. Rudd	1999
Museum Housekeeping Plan	1999
Level One Water-Quality Inventory and Monitoring (USGS)	2001
Archives and Records Management Plan	2001
Visitor Service Project	2002
Fire Management Plan / Environmental Assessment	2003
Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield. C. Nordman	2004
Vegetation Mapping at Stones River National Battlefield. R. Welch.	2004
Historic Resource Study	2004
Business Plan, Fiscal Year 2005	2005
Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles of Stones River National Battlefield. B. Miller, J. Spiess, and M.L. Niemiller	2005
Final Report of Bird Inventory: Stones River National Battlefield, 2003–2005. S. Stedman and B. Stedman	2005
Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-Guiding Tour Routes / Environmental Assessment	2005
Tour Road Plan	2005
The Road Inventory of Stones River National Battlefield	2006

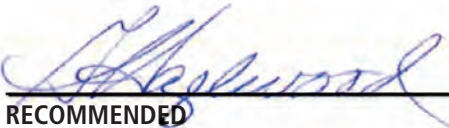
Planning Document	Date
Fish Inventory at Stones River National Battlefield. D. Mullen	2006
Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. T.H. Roberts and K.L. Morgan	2006
Inventory of Mammals at Stones River National Battlefield. M.L. Kennedy, H.L. LaMountain	2006
Final Report of Bird Inventory: Stones River National Battlefield, 2003-2005. S. Stedman and B.H. Stedman	2006
Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield. T.H. Roberts and K.L. Morgan	2006
Strategic Plan, 2007–2011	2007
Cultural Landscape Report	2007
Weather and Climate Inventory, Cumberland Piedmont Network	2007
Groundhog Management Long-term Management Plan and Environmental Assessment	2008
Traffic and Safety Analysis: Improvements to the Self Guiding Tour Routes	2008
Integrated Pest Management Plan	2009
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition – Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN)	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition – Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN)	2011
Geologic Resources Inventory Report	2012
Visitor Service Project	2013
Museum Emergency Operations Plan	Draft



Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Stones River National Battlefield

November 2014

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

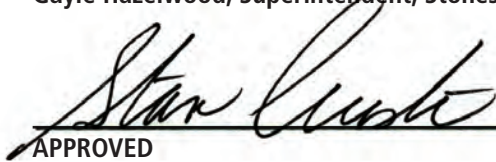


RECOMMENDED

Gayle Hazelwood, Superintendent, Stones River National Battlefield

Date

11/19/14



APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date

11/20/14



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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November 2014

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