
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



General Bragg's Headquarters Site
Stones River National Battlefield

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

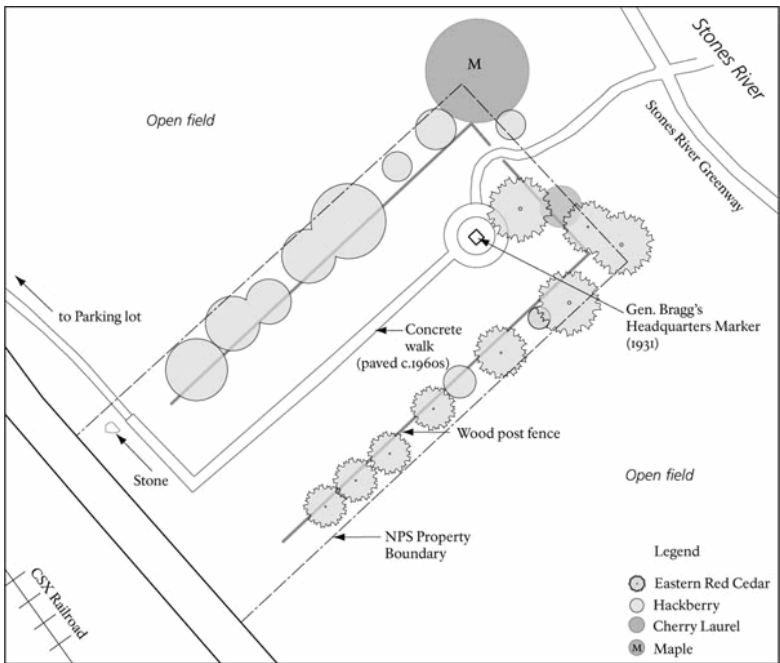
Inventory Unit Description:

Bragg's Headquarters is a discontinuous tract of Stones River National Battlefield located along Old Nashville Pike southeast of the Nashville Pike unit and National Cemetery. Access to the 0.65-acre headquarters site is provided by a paved county road that branches from the Old Nashville Pike at its intersection with the railroad. The site is approached from an adjacent parking lot shared with the Stones River Greenway. A concrete path leads the visitor from the parking lot along the entry road to the front of the site. A perpendicular sidewalk connects the walk to the focal point of the designed landscape—the Bragg marker.

The historic monument, erected by the War Department in 1931, is a pyramidal stack of cast concrete cannon shot with a six-foot square granite base. The terminus of the concrete walk widens to encircle the monument and a round grass border. The surrounding Bragg's Headquarters site is maintained as open space with a manicured lawn that slopes gently toward Stones River. A wood post fence and fencerow dominated by early successional growth follows the southeast, northeast, and northwest boundaries of the tract. The fencerow of cedars and hackberries shields the adjacent lands from view. The Stones River Greenway parallels the northeast border of the site and the Stones River. A concrete path leads from the Bragg marker to the Greenway, curving around a cedar tree just behind the monument. The path continues through a break in the fence to connect with the Greenway and provide access to the river.

The period of significance for the Bragg's Headquarters Site, part of the Stones River Battlefield historic district is 1862-1933. The Battle of Stones River marked the location of General Bragg's Headquarters in 1862-1863, while the War Department Administration commemorated the site in 1928-1933. These significant dates within the overall period of significance note the important history and commemoration of the headquarters location. Aside from the inscriptions, the marker is identical to the Rosecrans's Headquarter marker located approximately one and one quarter mile to the northwest.

Site Plan



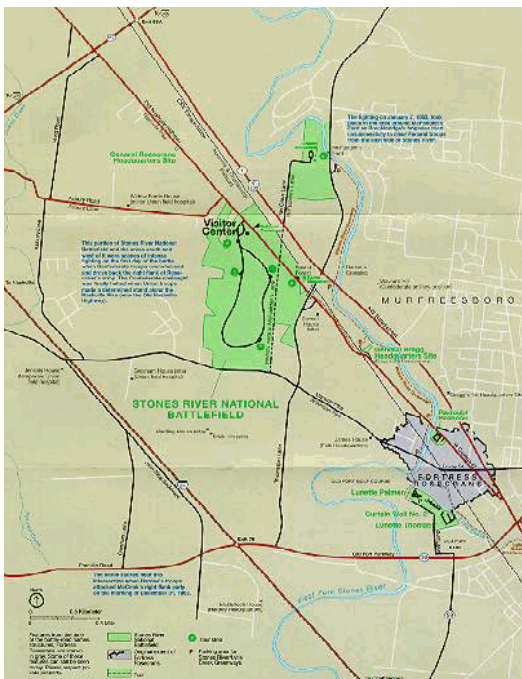
Site Plan
General Bragg's Headquarters Site
Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
June 2006 Drawn by: B. Wheeler



Site plan, existing conditions, 2006.

General Bragg's Headquarters Site

Stones River National Battlefield



The Bragg's Headquarters site is located between Fortress Rosecrans and the Nashville Pike unit of Stones River National Battlefield.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	General Bragg's Headquarters Site
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550101
Parent Landscape:	550109

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description

Bragg's Headquarters Site is a component landscape within the Stones River National Battlefield Landscape. An isolated parcel located south of the Nashville Pike landscape, the physical boundary of the site is based on the original 0.65-acre tract acquired by the War Department between 1928-1932. The authorized legislative boundary of Bragg's Headquarters Site is 6.35 acres.



CLI Hierarchy, Stones River National Battlefield, 2007.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

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

Concurrence Status:

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

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape boundaries follow the property lines of the Stones River National Battlefield tract acquired by the War Department in 1928 and commemorates the site of the Confederate commander's headquarters. Additional land is owned by the city of Murfreesboro surrounding the 0.65-acre site. Today, the southwestern, northern, and northeastern boundaries are delineated by a wood post fence and associated fencerow. The entire site is within the previously established boundaries of the STRI National Register historic district.

State and County:

State: TN

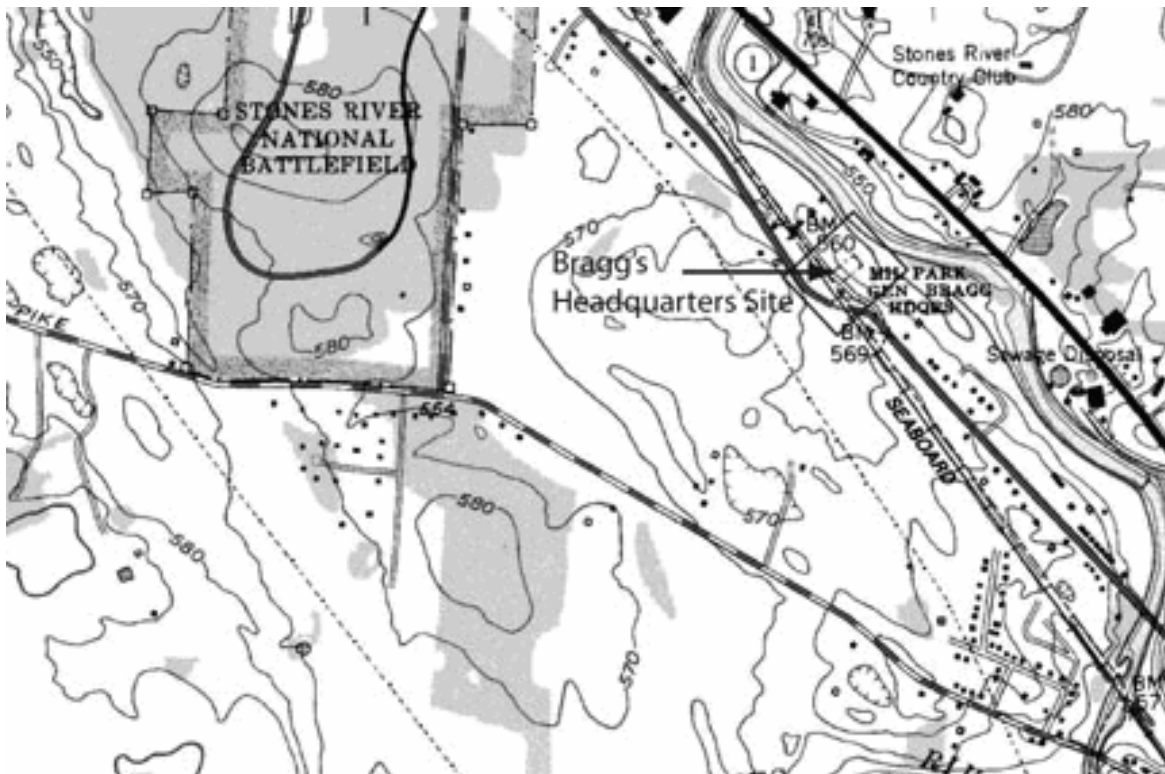
County: Rutherford County

Size (Acres): 0.65

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	552,420
UTM Northing:	3,969,320

Location Map:



Bragg's Headquarters Location Map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

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

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

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

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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



Regional map from Historic Resource Study, 2004.

Management Unit: STRI
Tract Numbers: 02-102
GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date: 08/01/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The 1999 General Management Plan outlines the objectives of the park, including the cultural landscape, battlefield interpretation, and development on adjacent lands. The GMP states the cultural landscape should be preserved to represent the major battle action. The headquarters of Bragg and Rosecrans are to be marked and maintained as open space.

Maintenance Location Code: BRAGG

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding
Expiration Date: expired

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Memorandum of Understanding with local authorities for emergency services.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple
Type of Interest: Less than Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The park's legislated boundaries include 6.35 acres at the Bragg Headquarters Site that is owned less than fee.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The adjacent lands were once part of the larger Stones River battlefield and contribute to the context and significance of the Civil War battle. Bragg's Headquarters site is surrounded by open fields with views of the roadway and railroad tracks, each extant historic resources. The Stones River Greenway and trailhead parking lot are adjacent to Gen. Bragg's Headquarters site.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

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

Existing NRIS Information:

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

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Criteria Considerations: F -- A commemorative property

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1862 - 1933

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Time Period: AD 1862 - 1933

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: The Civil War

Facet: Battles In The North And South

Other Facet: period of significance 1862-1863

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

General Bragg's Headquarters site is a significant component landscape contributing to Stones River National Battlefield historic district. The landscape is significant as the site of Gen. Braxton Bragg's headquarters during the Battle of Stones River 1862-1863 (Criteria A) and as a commemorative landscape designed by the War Department (Criteria C, Criteria Consideration F). Bragg's Headquarters site was the strategic position used by the Confederate commander on December 31, 1862 as well as the location of early battlefield preservation efforts by the federal government (1928-1933). The current monument marks the location of Bragg's headquarters during the fighting at Stones River and the 1930s designed landscape has features with good integrity.

The monument is the central feature in the Bragg's Headquarters landscape. The six-by-six granite base, topped with a pyramid of cast cannonballs is surrounded by a grass lawn and circular concrete path. The monument is an example of the distinctive type of Civil War commemoration placed in

battlefield parks by the War Department in the 1930s. The original path extends southwest from the monument to Old Nashville Pike, reflecting the importance of the road during the battle and the 1930s spatial orientation and site design. The boundaries of the designed landscape enclose an open area of mown turf around the monument. A modern fence and fencerow vegetation delineate the west, north, and east sides of the site. This formal landscape is representative of the period Civil War commemoration undertaken by the federal government.

The component landscape retains integrity of location and association with its Civil War context. The marker retains all aspects of integrity. The pyramidal marker, circulation route, and spatial organization are extant from the 1930s War Department period, though the vegetation species and walkway material have changed. The original wire fence has been replaced with a two-post wooden rail fence (supported by stones) and the original maple plantings are now predominantly eastern red cedar and hackberry trees. The marker and grass lawn are unchanged.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed
Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battle Site
Primary Current Use: Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Bragg's Headquarters Site	Current
Bragg's Headquarters, Stones River Battlefield	Historic
Bragg's Headquarters, Stones River National Military Park	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1862 - 1863	Military Operation	The Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862 -January 2, 1863). The Bragg Headquarters Site marks the Confederate headquarters during the battle.

General Bragg's Headquarters Site
Stones River National Battlefield

Braxton Bragg

AD 1896 - 1927	Conserved	Early commemoration and attempts to establish Stones River National Military Park
AD 1927 - 1933	Established	Congress establishes Stones River National Military Park, and the War Department administers the site.
AD 1931	Memorialized	War Department installs marker at Bragg's Headquarters site.
AD 1933 - 2006	Preserved	National Park Service begins administration of Stones River National Military Park (now National Battlefield).
AD 2001	Built	Post fence constructed on north, east, and south sides of Bragg's headquarters site.

Physical History:

(1862-1863) The Battle of Stones River

In the winter of 1862, Gen. Braxton Bragg's 38,000 man Confederate Army and Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans's 45,000 man Union Army were vying for control of Middle Tennessee's rich farmland and transportation routes. In October 1862, Bragg retreated from Perryville, Kentucky and moved south to concentrate his troops in Murfreesboro, Tennessee for the remainder of the winter. Rosecrans countered by ordering his troops from Kentucky to Nashville. On December 26, 1862, Rosecrans marched his troops further south, intending to engage Bragg's army before advancing on Chattanooga to gain control of its important rail center.

The two met at Murfreesboro at the end of the day on December 30th. At dawn on December 31, 1862, the Confederates opened the battle with a charge on the Union right flank. It was not until mid-afternoon that the Union army was able to establish a new line of battle along the Nashville Pike following a concentrated exchange of fire and the arrival of Federal reinforcements. Once the new line was established the days fighting ceased. Confederate commander Gen. Braxton Bragg established his headquarters south of Stones River near the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville Pike. From this location, Bragg planned his strategies for the continuation of the battle.

On the next day of the battle, New Years Day, the armies remained in position and there was no exchange of fire. On the morning of January 2, 1863, Bragg was surprised to find that the Union Army remained on the battlefield and had not retreated. Late in the day, Bragg ordered Gen. Breckenridge's brigade to launch an attack that eventually drove the Federal's first line back to a shallow crossing on Stones River known as McFadden's Ford. The battle came to a close as massive Union artillery fire stopped the Confederate advance.

Losses were heavy on both sides yet they each claimed victory. An estimated 13,000 Union and 10,000 Confederate soldiers were killed and wounded. On January 3, 1863, Bragg's Army retreated to Tullahoma, Tennessee and Rosecrans's Army remained to occupy the City of Murfreesboro, and construct Fortress Rosecrans - the largest earthen fortification built during the Civil War. From Fortress Rosecrans the Union Army was able to launch an attack on the Confederate rail center in Chattanooga, successfully dividing the Confederacy along the transportation routes running southeast through Tennessee. After the war, the battlefield was farmed and several houses were constructed.

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

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

In 1897, a local Congressman introduced legislation to establish Stones River National Military Park. The bill was approved by Congress with the backing and support of the Stones River Battlefield and Park Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Confederate Veterans, and the U.S. War Department. This first bill, more ambitious than the one eventually passed, called for the acquisition of 3,100 acres of the battlefield. Final approval of the bill was withheld by the Director of the Budget due to lack of funding. Establishment of a National Military Park at Stones River was not referred to Congress again until 1926.

(1927-1933) War Department Administration

In 1927, Congress authorized the establishment of Stones River National Military Park. A three-member Commission was appointed to research the troop movements and to inspect the battlefield. The majority of the research was conducted by Lt. Col. H.L. Landers of the Army War College. His study resulted in the production of ten maps including seven troop movement maps. In 1928, the Commission submitted its written report (supported by the troop movement maps prepared by Landers) describing its findings and recommendations for land acquisition and park development. The Acting Secretary of War approved the plan and directed the Commission to oversee its implementation. The State of Tennessee ceded jurisdiction over all lands that would be included in the park.

The War Department's acquisition of lands closely adhered to the Commission's recommendations. No portion of the battlefield north of Stones River was recommended for acquisition, in part, because it was inaccessible-no roads crossed the river in the vicinity of the battlefield. Central to the Commission's plan was the recognition that available funding was not sufficient to allow for the acquisition of the entire field of battle. Previous research has underscored that the Commission's final report recognized that only a portion of the approximately 3,100 acre battlefield could be acquired. The land that was recommended for acquisition was described by the Commission as a nucleus for future acquisition should funding be made available.

The War Department's land acquisition at Stones River spanned the period 1928-1933. It included the acceptance of four existing commemorative monuments or reservations that were present at the battlefield before the 1927 Establishment Act was authorized. This included the Stones River National Cemetery and the Hazen Memorial that were already in Federal ownership, and under the administration of the War Department. The Artillery Monument reservation (Monument Lot) and Redoubt Brannan (Old Fort Lot) were donated to the War Department by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway in 1928.

The Commission report directed the acquisition of additional lands that were privately owned. A 324-acre tract was selected to compose the Main Battlefield. This core area was selected because it was believed to encompass most, but not all of the area of the heaviest fighting or most significant actions of the battle. Two discontinuous tracts of private land were also acquired to mark and commemorate the location of the headquarter sites of the battle's two opposing commanders. A rectangular, 0.65 acre tract of land was acquired to mark and commemorate Bragg's Headquarters site, and a square 0.25 acre tract was acquired to mark

what was believed to be the location of Rosecrans's Headquarters site (later to be determined to have been located further to the southwest).

The commission recommended that 35 interpretive markers be erected within the park proper, two at the Artillery reservation, and one at Redoubt Brannan. An additional seven tablets were to be erected on seven parcels of land to interpret and mark specific events of the battle. These seven one-eighth acre parcels of land were the only tracts recommended by the Commission that were not eventually purchased for the park.

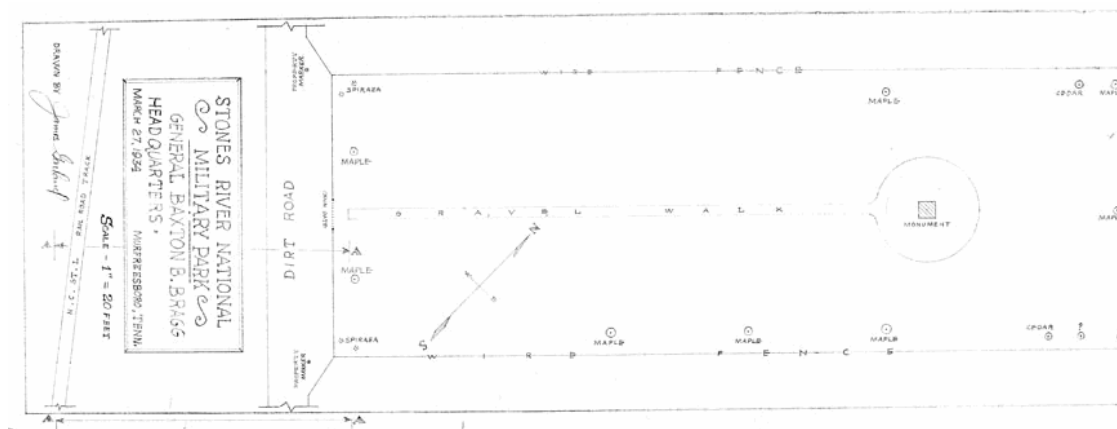
The design, development, and treatment of Bragg's Headquarters site by the War Department have not been the focus of previous research. The only information on the appearance and modification of the site must be derived from available mapping. The earliest map of the site dates to 1934, a year after the park was transferred to the administration of the NPS. It is assumed that this plan closely resembles the appearance of the tract at the end of the period of War Department development and administration of the site, and before its alteration by the NPS. A comparison of the 1934 site plan of Bragg's Headquarters site to Bearss' historic base map of the 1862-1863 battlefield indicates that the War Department was responsible for the design and implementation of a commemorative landscape that bore no resemblance to the site's appearance at the time of the battle. The 1934 plan shows a minimalist designed landscape that is focused on the pyramidal Bragg Headquarters monument. The plan shows all four sides of the 0.65-acre lot enclosed by a wire fence. A parking pull-off and chain gate on the southwest boundary provided access to the site. A straight, gravel walk is shown leading to, then encircling the headquarters marker. Vegetation is sparse. Cedar and maple trees are shown evenly spaces around the perimeter of the tract, and pairs of spirea are located in the southwestern corners of the tract.

(1933 - present) National Park Service Administration

Less than one year after the War Department's official dedication of the Stones River National Military Park in 1932, the park was transferred by Executive Order to the administrative control of the NPS. From 1933 until 1955, the park was administered from Chickamauga - Chattanooga National Military Park. Legislation enacted in 1960 changed the name of the park to Stones River National Battlefield. In 1987 and 1991, legislation expanded the authorized boundaries of the park by more than 350 acres.

Previous research has not documented NPS treatment or modification of Bragg's Headquarters site. A comparison of the site plans drawn in 1934, 1940, 1962, and 1963, yield the only available information on the evolution of the site during this period. This comparison indicates that the NPS made little change to the major components of the original design established by the War Department. Components of the War Department designed landscape that have been preserved by the NPS include the site's spatial organization and relation of the property boundaries and monument, circulation, and use. NPS alterations to the original design include the 1962 construction of a parking lot, and conversion of the original straight, gravel walkway to a concrete walk, and the 2001 construction of a post fence. These alterations have a minor impact on the original design and represent a continuation of the War Department's rehabilitation of the site to accommodate visitor access.

General Bragg's Headquarters Site
Stones River National Battlefield



Stones River National Military Park, Gen. B(r)axton B. Bragg Headquarters, March 27, 1934.



Bragg's Headquarter site marker, National Register photo, 1975.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The component landscape retains integrity of location and association with the historic Civil War significance of the site. The location of Bragg's headquarters during the battle is marked by the formal landscape installed in the 1930s. The War Department commemoration has integrity of design and setting. The material, workmanship, and setting from the 1930s are preserved in the spatial organization, marker feature, and views extant in the landscape. The plantings along the border retains integrity of location, design, association, though the species type has changed.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Association
	Setting

Landscape Characteristic:

Small Scale Features

The cannonball pyramid marking the location of Gen. Bragg's Headquarters is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape. The monument is set on a six-foot granite base and has integrity of location, association, materials, workmanship, setting, and design. The original cast-concrete marker commemorates the location of the Confederate commander's headquarters during the Battle of Stones River and is the centerpiece of the 1931 War Department landscape. There is a crack on the granite base of the marker.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	General Bragg's Headquarters Marker
Feature Identification Number:	99231
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	07038
LCS Structure Name:	General Bragg's Headquarters Marker
LCS Structure Number:	HS-16

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cracked granite base, May 2006.

Spatial Organization

The relationship between Stones River, the monument, Old Nashville Pike, and the railroad tracks is a feature of the War Department's design and a contributing element of the historic landscape. The spatial organization has integrity of location, setting, and association.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Overview of Bragg's Headquarters Site, May 2006.

Vegetation

The vegetation at the Bragg's Headquarters site contributes to the significance of the historic landscape as a planting feature of the War Department era. Though maple trees were originally planted and today eastern red cedars are present, the planting plan, organized along the boundaries is the same. The vegetation at Bragg's site has integrity of association and setting due to the row of trees along the fence line.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fencerow to southeast of Bragg's marker, May 2006.

Views and Vistas

The views to and from the headquarters site are contributing elements of the historic landscape. The vista to the west from the Bragg marker highlights the Old Nashville Pike and CSX railroad, historic transportation routes used during the Civil War. The significant vista remains open, per the War Department design, to preserve the same scenery that Bragg once viewed during the battle. The internal views within the War Department landscape are preserved in the open lawn bounded by fences and vegetation. The views have integrity of design, location, association, feeling, and setting.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The component landscape is well maintained and has good integrity. The cannonball marker, vegetative border, fence, and concrete walkway are in good condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	<p>Originally designed with a Maple tree border, the property is lined with cedar trees today. The cedar trees will not provide a vegetative screen as they mature and potential development may impact the site.</p> <p>The spirea as well as two maples flanking the entrance are missing, even though the fencerow trees remain in place. The overall vegetation pattern survives, but different species negatively impact the detailed scale of the landscape.</p>
Type of Impact:	Impending Development
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Road development is planned adjacent to Bragg's Headquarters site.
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	The Stones River Greenway trailhead shares a parking lot with the Bragg commemorative landscape. The cooperative use of the area increases the threat of vandalism.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Sean M. Styles and Miranda Fraley
Citation Title: Stones River National Battlefield, Historic Resource Study
Year of Publication: 2004
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: SERO

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Final General Management Plan
Year of Publication: 1998
Citation Publisher: NPS
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: SERO, STRI

Citation Author: Ann Willett
Citation Title: A History of Stones River National Military Park
Year of Publication: 1958
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 002857
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: On file at STRI

Citation Author:	Edwin C. Bearss
Citation Title:	Fence and Ground Cover Map, Part of the Master Plan, Stones River National Battlefield
Year of Publication:	1962
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011029
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at STRI
Citation Title:	Preservation and Management Plan, Environmental Assessment, Fortress Rosecrans, Stones River National Battlefield
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	017307
Citation Location:	On file at STRI
Citation Title:	Memorandum dated June 10, 1994.
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield."
Source Name:	Other
Citation Location:	On file SERO
Citation Title:	"Global Positioning Systems Survey of Battlefield Defining Features, Stones River Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee".
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file STRI

Citation Title: "Report on Archeological Investigations of Lunette Palmer and Redoubt Brannan, Parts of Fortress Rosecrans, Located at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, SEAC Accessions 993 and 1021."

Source Name: Other

Citation Location: On file STRI

Citation Title: "Fortress Rosecrans: A History, 1865-1990."

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: On file at SERO