
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1994



Stones River National Battlefield Landscape
Stones River National Battlefield

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

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:

Located three miles from Murfreesboro, Tennessee along the Nashville Pike, the Stones River National Battlefield is composed of six discontinuous parcels that combine to tell the story of one of the pivotal battles of the Civil War. Approximately one-tenth of the land over which the Battle of Stones River was fought is included within the national park.

The largest parcel, the Nashville Pike Unit (480 acres), acts as the focal point of the park's interpretation of the battle, offering a setting similar to that seen on the days of the battle. The Nashville Pike Unit represents a portion of the field of battle where General Rosecrans' Union Army of the Cumberland and General Bragg's Confederate Army of Tennessee clashed on December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863. Located across the street from the Nashville Pike Unit is the 20 acre Stones River National Cemetery, created in the late 1800s as part of a national cemetery movement. Also across from the Nashville Pike Unit is the .85 acre Hazen Brigade Monument, dedicated to Colonel William Hazen's union brigade. Further north and south of the Nashville Pike Unit are General Bragg's Headquarters Site and General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site, both set aside to honor the locations of the two opposing generals of 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, and Redoubt Brannan, located closest to the city of Murfreesboro, are the only remaining features of Fortress Rosecrans, the largest earthwork fortress built during the Civil War.

The battlefield was, and continues to be defined by Karst topography with shallow soils, limestone outcroppings, and sinkholes. A distinctive characteristic of the 1862-1863 battlefield that influenced the course of the battle was the cedar glades and thickets endemic to the region. Cedar glades are openings in thick stands of red cedar where the shallow soils prohibit permanent invasion by trees. However, the shallow soils do support a diverse, endemic plant community dominated by herbaceous annuals and mosses. Today, cedar thickets and glades survive in the central portion of the Main Battlefield, and serve as tangible links to the setting and its effect on the events of the battle. The natural resource value of the existing cedar glades are heightened by the presence of a reintroduced colony of endangered species (Tennessee Coneflower, *Echinacea tennesseensis*).

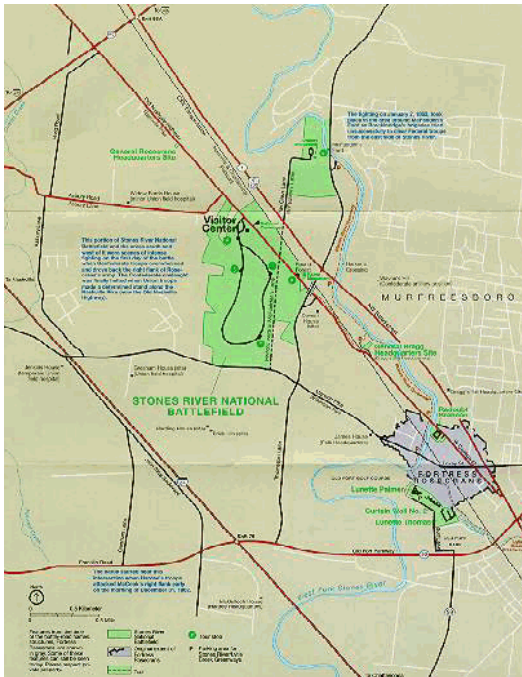
The park has several landscape features that are extant from the Civil War period, the commemorative and conservation periods. These features include: the Nashville Pike, Van Cleve Lane, Manson Pike, vegetation massings, monuments, the National Cemetery and associated walls, and earthworks.

No analysis or evaluation of the landscape characteristic features has been undertaken.

Stones River National Battlefield Landscape

Stones River National Battlefield

Site Plan



Stones River National Battlefield

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Stones River National Battlefield Landscape
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550109
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

Stones River National Battlefield Landscape

Stones River National Battlefield

Stones River National Battlefield is a 709 acre portion of a much larger landscape that encompassed the battlefield. Nine cultural landscapes were identified at the property: the Stones River National Battlefield Landscape, General Bragg's Headquarters Site, General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site, Hazen Brigade Monument, McFadden Farm Unit, Nashville Pike Unit, Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes, Redoubt Brannan, and the Stones River National Cemetery.

The STRI National Battlefield landscape unites five component landscapes to tell an overall story of the battle. Three of the component landscapes (General Bragg's Headquarters Site, General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site and the McFadden Farm Unit - containing the Artillery Monument) are discontinuous properties which are distinctly defined.

The STRI National Cemetery is defined by its enclosing wall which was built in 1927.

Although Fortress Rosecrans lacks integrity, as a whole it is the unifying landscape for two extant component landscapes: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes, and Redoubt Brannan.



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 draft Cultural Landscape Report (75%) 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 boundaries of the landscape of the Stones River National Battlefield are drawn to correspond with the property boundary established by the War Department Commission in 1928. These boundaries include an area previously included within the boundaries of the STRI National Register Historic District. With the acquisition of several hundred acres since the draft nomination, the boundaries of the historic district need to be revisited.

State and County:

State: TN

County: Rutherford County

Size (Acres): 709.00

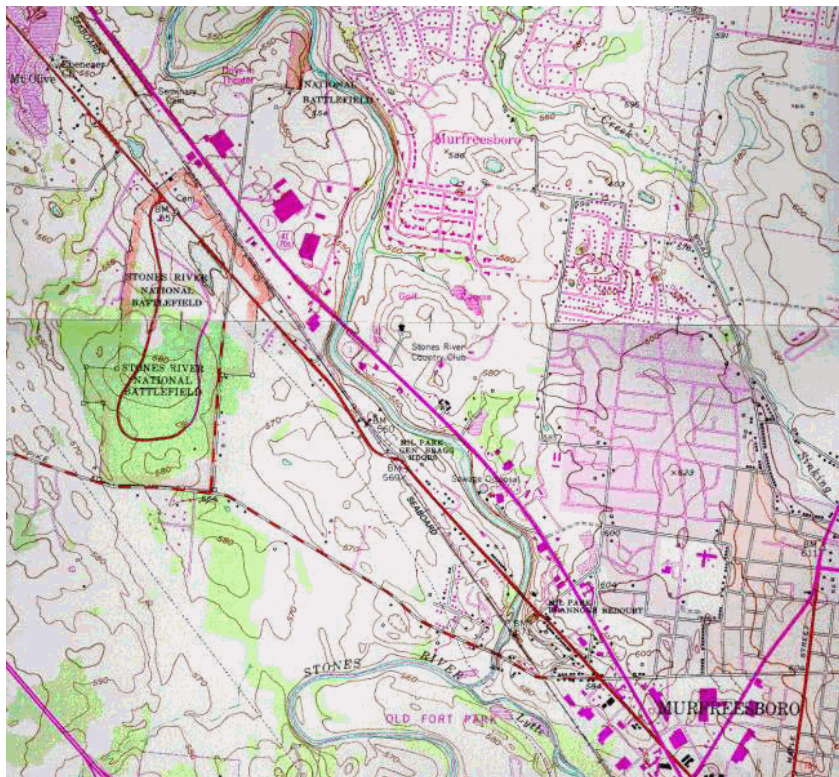
Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	550,240
UTM Northing:	3,971,630
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	554,320
UTM Northing:	3,968,240
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	551,430
UTM Northing:	3,968,910
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	550,510
UTM Northing:	3,969,010
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	552,420
UTM Northing:	3,969,320
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	550,660
UTM Northing:	3,970,630
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	551,160
UTM Northing:	3,971,000
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	551,800
UTM Northing:	3,971,490

Stones River National Battlefield Landscape
Stones River National Battlefield

Location Map:



Regional location of Stones River National Battlefield. (Walterhill, Tenn and Murfreesboro, Tenn. USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles. 1950, photorevised 1983/1984).

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.

Tract Numbers: 01-101 thru 01-228, 02-101 thru 02-108

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/01/2007

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:	Special Use Permit
Other Agreement:	Middle Tennessee State University
Expiration Date:	renewed every 5 years

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Special Use Permit for agriculture.

Type of Agreement:	Memorandum of Understanding
Other Agreement:	Emergency Services
Expiration Date:	expired

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

MOA with local authorities for emergency services.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest:	Fee Simple
--------------------------	------------

Public Access:

Type of Access:	Unrestricted
------------------------	--------------

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?	Yes
--------------------------------------	-----

Adjacent Lands Description:

The lands surrounding the Stones River National Battlefield contribute to the context of the Civil War battle that took place December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863. The battle raged over thousands of acres, only a small portion of which is preserved by the NPS today. The key events during the Battle of Stones River are within the park boundaries, but all adjacent land contributes to the significance of the Battle of Stones River.

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 federally owned park property (as of the last documentation date). 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:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	National
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:	B -- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event

Period of Significance:

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:	1862 - 1863
Time Period:	AD 1862 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
Other Facet:	1863 - 1933

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
---------------------------------------	----------

Statement of Significance:

The 709 acre Stones River National Battlefield is a significant landscape because it preserves the location of some of the most important events of the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863). The landscape retains its association to the battle that was one of the major engagements of the Union's western campaign that resulted in the occupation of Murfreesboro, control

Stones River National Battlefield Landscape

Stones River National Battlefield

of the supply network of middle Tennessee, and the initiation of the Union Army's campaign that resulted in the "March to the Sea."

The Stones River National Battlefield landscape is also significant due to its association with the early movement in the United States of battlefield preservation. The importance of the Battle of Stones River was recognized soon after the battle by veterans, private individuals and groups, and the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad. The interest and support of these groups led to the establishment and early development of the Stones River National Battlefield Park by the U.S. War Department in 1927-1933, as well as the development of the associated national cemetery.

Within these contexts, the Stones River National Battlefield landscape has the potential to contribute to the National Register historic district as a cultural resource.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Battle Site
Primary Current Use:	Landscape-Other
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Agricultural Field	Both Current And Historic
Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Stones River Battlefield	Historic
Stones River National Battlefield	Current
Stones River National Military Park	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1862 - 1863	Military Operation	A major battle of the Civil War occurred here from December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863.

Stones River National Battlefield Landscape
Stones River National Battlefield

Bragg, Braxton

Rosecrans, William S.

AD 1896 - 1927	Memorialized	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 park was eventually established in 1927.
AD 1927 - 1933	Established	Stones River National Military Park was established by Congress and administered by the War Department from 1927 - 1933.
AD 1933 - 2007	Conserved	The National Park Service has administered STRI since 1933.

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. 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' 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.



The Battle of Stones River, c. 1860 sketch.

(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 though they were responsible for erecting a number of wooden monuments to mark and interpret specific locations of the battlefield.

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 opposed 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) Stones River National Military Park, 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 Landis) 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 (Willett, 1958, pp 62, 95).

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 (Willett, 1958, pp 65-73).

The War Department's land acquisition at Stones River spanned the period 1928-1934. 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 which 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 Railroad in 1928. These two features had been owned and maintained by the railroad company as historical points of interest visible to rail passengers.

The Commission report directed the acquisition of additional lands that were privately owned. A 324 acre tract was selected to compose the Main Battlefield (presently called Nashville Pike Unit). The northern boundary of this tract was along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The southern boundary was located just south of the pivot point of the battle maneuver that significantly effected the course of the battle on December 31, 1862. This core area of the battlefield was selected because it was believed to have encompassed 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. These two quarter-acre sites were selected to preserve and interpret the location of the headquarter sites of the battle's two opposing Generals, Bragg and Rosecrans.

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 proposed 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 War Department's alteration and rehabilitation of the 324 acre core area of the park began immediately following its acquisition and was completed for the dedication of the Stones River National Military Park in 1932. As part of the rehabilitation of the tract, all the existing domestic and agricultural structures and associated features were determined to post-date the battle and consequently were removed. A wire fence was erected around the perimeter of the tract to exclude free-range cattle. In 1927, the administrative functions of the Stones River Military Park and the National Cemetery were consolidated. No new structures were built in the Military Park because all administrative, visitor contact, and utility functions were operated out of the existing structures located in the National Cemetery. Two existing roads that dated to the time of the battle (Nashville Pike and Van Cleve lane) were improved (graded and graveled) and incorporated into the park circulation network. Visitor access and interpretation was accommodated by the construction of a new tour road leading from Nashville Pike, through the core area, to Van Cleve Lane. At both ends of the tour road, formal entrance features were constructed that included stone walls, columns, gates and entrance signs. Three cannon (relocated from Redoubt Brannan) and a flagstaff were erected adjacent to the northern entrance gate (Willett, 1958, pp 74-76).

The War Department's alteration and rehabilitation to the existing vegetation is poorly documented. The Commission's 1928 field inspection described the northern section of the 324 acre tract as open and under cultivation. The central and southern portions were reported as rocky and under the cover of cedar. Immediately following acquisition by the War Department the open areas of the tract were plowed and seeded with fall oats. More specific information is available on the Departments treatment of the park entrance and tour road. Willett states that the park roads were "boulevarded" and "landscape plans were prepared...and 2,500 trees, plants, and shrubs were planted" (Willett, 1958, pp 73-76). Two maps prepared by the NPS in 1934, document the continued survival of these formal landscape treatments into the early period of NPS administration of the battlefield. These two maps (NPS drawing numbers 327-1063, 327-1064) document the configuration and species composition of formal plantings of exotic flowering trees and shrubs that occurred in association with the main park entrance features, along Nashville Pike, and in periodic clusters along the tour road.

(1933 - present) Stones River National Military Park, 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. The deeds to several tracts of land that had been authorized for acquisition by the War Department (65.6 acres) were not officially transferred to the government until after the park has been transferred to the NPS. The transfer of title to these lands brought the total park acreage to 344.69 acres. 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 additional acres.

NPS physical development and rehabilitation of the park can be divided into three phases: Park Development Era (1933-1934), 1940s-1950s, and the Mission 66 period. For the first two years after the park was transferred to the NPS, Public Works Administration workers made

improvements. Between 1933-1934 the tour road and Nashville Pike were regraded, vegetative buffers were planted along portions of the park's perimeter, and the open fields were disced, fertilized, and graded.

From the late 1930s to the late 1950s, a number of Park Master Plans were drawn and approved should funding be made available. The common focus of the majority of these plans was the rehabilitation of the park through physical development (e.g., relocation of the tour road and entrance features, construction of a new visitor center, and the acquisition of more than 1,000 acres to increase the percentage of the battlefield under federal protection and to connect the discontinuous tracts within the park). Preparation of these Master Plans did not include the research or preparation of a historic base map, or reference the troop movement maps prepared earlier by the War Department. Funding was never made available to carry out the recommendations of these plans. During the 1940s-1950s, available funding only allowed for the resurfacing of the tour road and Van Cleve Lane.

The primary phase of physical development at STRI was associated with the Servicewide Mission 66 initiative. The 1963 Master Plan, which included a historic ground cover map prepared by NPS Historian Edwin Bearss, guided the physical development in the park. Work completed between 1962 and 1965 included construction of a new visitor center and parking lot, and the conversion of the tour road into a closed-loop road with a single entrance on the Nashville Pike.

The history of NPS vegetation management practices at STRI has not been the focus of previous research. This inventory effort has been informed only by the information that can be gleaned from the series of maps that have been drawn of the Main Battlefield during its administration by the NPS. Two maps prepared in 1934, documented the continued survival of the War Department's planting of exotic flowering trees and shrubs at the park entrance and along section of the park tour road. These plantings do not survive today and previous research has not documented when or why they were removed. It is assumed however, that the exotic plantings were removed by the NPS in the 1930s-1940s as part of the Servicewide trend in historical parks to reintroduce native species in an attempt to create more historically accurate settings. The NPS's treatment of the broad vegetation patterns of the main park area also has not been documented in previous research. A comparison of the series of park maps prepared in 1936, 1962, and 1978 indicate that there has been no systematic and sustained effort by the NPS to restore or preserve the 1862-1863 configuration of woodland and open areas (see figure on next page). They also show that the configuration of the forested areas remained relatively constant from 1936 to 1962. The period of greatest change to the configuration of woodland appears to have occurred between 1962 to 1978. No maps have been produced since 1978 to allow a comparison with the existing configuration.



Stones River National Military Park main entrance, c. 1938.



View of Main Battlefield (Nashville Pike Unit), c. 1938.



Main entrance to Stones River National Cemetery, c. 1938.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape features considered contributing to the significance of the component landscape are identified below. Please refer to the individual component landscape CLIs for more detail.

Landscape Characteristic:

Topography

The elevated positions of the Artillery Monument and the National Cemetery (where Rosecrans also assembled an artillery park) are key remnants of the STRI historic landscape. The Artillery Monument occupies a portion of the Round Forest, a rocky, overgrown position where Union troops held off repeated Confederate attacks on Dec. 31, 1862 and Jan. 2, 1863. The National Cemetery also occupies one of the few elevated positions on the battlefield, a ridge supporting the historic Nashville Pike.

Spatial Organization

The relationship between key natural features such as the Round Forest, McFadden's Ford, Stones River, and the Cedar glades, and cultural features like the railroad, the Nashville Pike, and split-rail fences strengthens the visitor's understanding of the battle.

Circulation

The circulation patterns of STRI's historic landscape, particularly the Nashville Pike and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are contributing features of the historic landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Wilkinson Pike

Feature Identification Number: 120740

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad

Feature Identification Number: 99236

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 90232

LCS Structure Name: Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad

LCS Structure Number: HS-30

Feature: Old Nashville Highway

Feature Identification Number: 99237

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	7037
LCS Structure Name:	Old Nashville Highway
LCS Structure Number:	HS-15
Feature:	Van Cleve Lane
Feature Identification Number:	99238
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	7036
LCS Structure Name:	Van Cleve Lane
LCS Structure Number:	HS-14

Vegetation

Remnant historic vegetation patterns, particularly the relationship of Cedar glades and other forested areas to open fields, are key contributing features of the historic landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Cedar glades
Feature Identification Number:	120742
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Buildings and Structures

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Visitor Center
Feature Identification Number:	120738
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Views and Vistas

The vista between Union artillery parks and Cedar glades is an important feature of STRI's historic landscape. Likewise, views across Stones River from the Artillery Monument and between Rebdout Brannan and Stones River are contributing features of the historic landscape.

Archeological Sites

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

See inventories of the five component landscapes for more detail about their condition assessments: General Bragg's Headquarters Site (Good), General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site (Fair), Hazen Brigade Monument (Fair), McFadden Farm Unit (Fair), and Nashville Pike Unit (Good).

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Noise pollution from industrial and commercial development.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Exotic species (Kudzu, Privet, and Japanese Honeysuckle) threaten both the site's natural and cultural resource values.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	A History of Stones River National Military Park
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002857
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO
Citation Title:	Fence and Ground Cover Map, Part of the Master Plan, Stones River National Battlefield
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011029
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	SERO files
Citation Title:	"Approximate Location of Exotic Plants, With Number and Variety, Stones River National Military Park"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-1063
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"Entrance and Drive to Park and Cemetery, Stones River National Military Park,"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-1064
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"Existing Conditions, Stones River National Battlefield"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-20033A
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO

Citation Title:	"General Development Plan"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-3002
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"General Development Plan, Part of the Master Plan"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-3027
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"Stones River National Battlefield, Rutherford County, Tennessee, Land Status Map, Segment 01."
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-80,008
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"Topography, Stones River National Military Park"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-6002-1-2
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO
Citation Title:	"Visitor Center and Residence Area, As Built Drawing"
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Number:	NPS Map Number 327-3004
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	On file at SERO

Citation Title: Memorandum dated June 10, 1994

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: SERO files

Citation Title: "Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield."

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: SERO files

Citation Title: "Cedar Glades Report, Appendix B, General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Stones River National Battlefield Park."

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: STRI files

Citation Title: "Global Positioning Systems Survey of Battlefield Defining Features, Stones River Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee."

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: STRI files