



Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report

March 2023

Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
Interior Region 2

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March 2023

Quinn Evans

National Park Service

Region 2

Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science





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
Stones River National Battlefield
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<http://www.nps.gov>

Cover Image: Quinn Evans, 2021

Stones River National Battlefield

Cultural Landscape Report Update

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this cultural landscape report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the landscapes and historic structures of National Park Service (NPS) units in the Interior Region 2, South Atlantic-Gulf. A number of individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank the staff at Stones River National Battlefield for their assistance throughout the process. We hope this study will be a useful tool for park management in continuing efforts to preserve the cultural landscape and to others interested in the significance of the park's many cultural resources.

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Acknowledgments

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Introduction

Management Summary

Stones River National Battlefield, located approximately three miles northwest of downtown Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is composed of a portion of the battlefield associated with the Civil War battle of Stones River, which occurred from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. Union Major General William S. Rosecrans's hard-fought victory at this key engagement in the Stones River campaign secured federal control of Middle Tennessee, bolstered Northern morale following a significant defeat at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and supported the Emancipation Proclamation as it took effect. The park was established by an act of the United States Congress on March 3, 1927, as Stones River National Military Park, and was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933.¹

The park consists of six discontinuous parcels that protect approximately 15 to 18% of the total land involved in the Battle of Stones River. The largest portion of the park is the Nashville Pike Unit, which includes the park headquarters and 490 acres that serve as the interpretive focal point of the battlefield. Smaller outlying parcels include the McFadden Farm Unit and the headquarters sites of Union Major General William S. Rosecrans and Confederate General Braxton Bragg. The park also includes two parcels that contain remnants of Fortress Rosecrans, the largest earthwork fortress built during the Civil War.²

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) describes the historical development of the park; documents the existing site conditions; identifies and assesses the integrity of the historic landscape; and presents treatment strategies that facilitate preservation of the park's resources, address park management concerns, and inform ongoing and proposed

facility development.

This project is an update to a Cultural Landscape Report completed for Stones River National Battlefield in 2007. The updated report summarizes and expands upon the documentation and treatment included in the previous CLR, addresses additional lands acquired since 2007, and incorporates research, analysis, and treatment related to historical associations outside the Civil War era including the Cemetery Community, a freedpeople's community that existed on the battlefield following the Civil War, and the Trail of Tears.

Previous Planning and Management Documents

This CLR is informed by existing planning documents that address management of Stones River National Battlefield, including:

- *Stones River National Battlefield General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement* (1998)³
- *Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study* (2004)⁴
- *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report* (2007)⁵
- *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document* (2014)⁶

1 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document* (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2014), 3.

2 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document*, 4.

3 National Park Service, *Final General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Environmental Impact Statement, Stones River National Battlefield* (Rutherford County, TN: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998).

4 Sean M. Styles, with Miranda Fraley, Mary O. Ratcliffe, and Robert W. Blythe, eds. *Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study* (Atlanta, Georgia: Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2004).

5 Wiss, Janey, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report* (Atlanta, GA: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2007).

6 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document*.

- *Stones River National Battlefield National Register Nomination Update* (2021)⁷
- “Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)⁸
- “Nashville Pike Unit Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)⁹
- “Hazen Brigade Monument Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)¹⁰
- “McFadden Farm Unit Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)¹¹
- “General Rosecrans’ Headquarters Site Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)¹²
- “General Bragg’s Headquarters Site Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)¹³
- “Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)¹⁴
- “Redoubt Brannan Cultural Landscape Inventory” (2020)¹⁵

Historical Data

Historical Summary¹⁶

Stones River National Battlefield lies within an ancient marine basin. The thinly deposited marine sediments of the basin fractured and eroded over millions of years as mountain building events formed a dome under central Tennessee. This

highly fractured limestone formed distinctive karst features that shaped how the landscape was used and developed over time.

People have lived within this landscape for thousands of years. To tribal nations of the southeast United States, these earliest inhabitants are their ancestors. Documentation of the earliest people in this region indicates that they hunted small game, harvested nuts, fruits, and other plants, and developed extensive trade networks. By about 3000 years ago, inhabitants were living in large towns supported by intensive agriculture. Around the time that the Indigenous peoples of the region first encountered European travelers, the regional population declined for unknown reasons, but the ancestors of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and other nations continued to live, hunt, and trade in the area.

As Euroamerican settlers poured into Tennessee in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Indigenous people of the Southeast were pushed increasingly south and west. In 1830 the Indian Removal Act empowered the federal government to claim existing tribal lands through treaties in exchange for territory located west of the Mississippi River. Beginning in May 1838, United States troops removed tribal members, most of them Cherokee, from their homes and forcibly marched them west in a journey that covered over 1,000 miles and lasted as long as six months. As many as a quarter of the people died along the way. One of the routes along which people were marched passed through Murfreesboro and then northwest along the Nashville Turnpike through land that would become part of Stones River National Battlefield.

By the mid-1800s, Rutherford County was a largely agricultural landscape. Due to the presence of roads, railroads, and food production, Murfreesboro became a key objective for control by both Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War. By late 1862 the city was the base of operations for the Army of Tennessee, the Confederacy’s principal western army, commanded by General Braxton Bragg. Nashville was controlled by Union forces under the Army of the Cumberland. Attempts by both sides to control Murfreesboro culminated in the Battle of Stones River, which occurred from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. The engagement was

7 Stephen Olausen, Laura Kline, Kristen Heitert, Gretchen Pineo, and Jillian Chin, “Stones River National Battlefield - Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase,” National Register of Historic Places nomination form, December 2021.

8 “Stones River National Battlefield Landscape Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

9 “Nashville Pike Unit Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

10 “Stones River National Battlefield Landscape Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

11 “McFadden Farm Unit Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

12 “General Rosecrans’ Headquarters Site Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

13 “General Bragg’s Headquarters Site Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

14 “Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

15 “Redoubt Brannan Cultural Landscape Inventory,” National Park Service, 2020.

16 This text is summarized from Chapter 2: Site History. See that chapter for more information and citations.

one of the bloodiest of the war. In all, more than 3,000 were killed and nearly 16,000 were wounded. The Army of Tennessee lost control of the rich farmland of Middle Tennessee, which afterward supported the Union forces. Following the battle, the Army of the Cumberland was established as a potent defensive force. With the help of formerly enslaved Black people, Union forces constructed Fortress Rosecrans, a fortification that served as a supply depot and base of occupation for the Union for the duration of the war. Fortress Rosecrans was also important to the Union in protecting and maintaining control of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad throughout the war.

During and following the war, the battlefield became the site of several memorials. Soon after the battle, in the spring of 1863 members of the Hazen Brigade were detailed to construct a monument to their unit's heroism at Stones River. On March 29, 1864, the National Cemetery was established at a site between the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument was constructed in 1906.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the battlefield's landscape was reshaped in large part through the actions of formerly enslaved people, some of them veterans of the 111th United States Colored Troops. They settled the land in and around the battlefield, forming a majority-Black settlement called the Cemetery Community, which included farmsteads of varying sizes, churches, a school, and a graveyard. Many community members became landowners from the 1870s to 1920s. Within the Cemetery Community were two distinct nodes of more concentrated settlement: the Cedars, southwest of the Nashville Pike along Van Cleve Lane, and the Bottoms, close to the intersection of the Nashville Pike and Asbury Road. Another area important to members of the community was the Glades, also known as the Barrens, a community open space located within the triangle of present-day US-41, Van Cleve Lane, and the Stones River.

Efforts to establish a national park on the battlefield began in the late nineteenth century. The Stones River Battlefield and Park Association, chartered on April 28, 1896, secured options for the purchase of property connected with the battle to establish a park. Congressional action to establish a park was delayed until after World War I. The 1926

Act for the Study and Investigation of Battlefields resulted in the establishment of Stones River National Military Park by Congress on March 3, 1927, under the control of the War Department. Most of the land for the park was taken from the landowners of the Cemetery Community. The commission responsible for identifying land for the new park perceived the Black community as poor and uneducated, and decided that the park was a more suitable use of the land than the established Black community. From 1929 to 1934 the land was acquired through condemnation, and all structures on the land were moved or demolished. Some of the displaced landowners moved to other places in the Cemetery Community, such as the Bottoms, or to nearby Murfreesboro and Smyrna, while others moved out of the county or state entirely.

The War Department began alteration of the landscape in July 1930, and the park was officially dedicated in July 1932. In 1933, the National Park Service gained jurisdiction over all historic sites, battlefields, monuments, and parks previously administered by the War Department, and more acreage was added to the park at Stones River. Development of Stones River during the 1930s occurred through the efforts of the new federal public works agencies established in 1933.

The National Park Service Mission 66 program was developed to provide funding to revitalize the national parks over a ten-year period concluding in 1966 to coincide with the agency's fiftieth anniversary. Construction at the park in the early 1960s included a new visitor center with a parking lot and a new tour route. On April 22, 1960, the park was redesignated as Stones River National Battlefield. Beginning in the 1970s, park policy and interpretation broadened in response to the modern environmental movement. Over the next few decades, the park established an environmental study area for cedar glades and preserved portions of the Civil War earthworks as a case study in native vegetation management. The battlefield's authorized boundary was expanded in 1987 and in 1991. In 2011 the park completed the first major overhaul of the park tour route since the Mission 66 era.



FIGURE 1–1. Stones River National Battlefield boundary and extent of historic battle ground (NPS).

Summary of National Register Status

Stones River National Battlefield was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (66000075).

Because administrative listings did not originally include documentation, a National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared for Stones River National Military Park (National Battlefield) in 1975. This document was approved by the National Register on January 26, 1978.¹⁷

Fortress Rosecrans was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 7, 1974 (74001926).¹⁸ An amended nomination form for Fortress Rosecrans was approved by the Keeper of the National Register on February 21, 1995.¹⁹

A revised National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared concurrently with this Cultural Landscape Report and approved by the Keeper of the National Register on December 20, 2021. Below is a summary of criteria, areas of significance, and periods of significance documented in the draft nomination.²⁰

Stones River National Battlefield is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Archeology, and Ethnic Heritage (Black). The periods of significance are 1862 to 1966 and 8,000 BCE to 500 CE.

Criterion A - Military: Battle of Stones River

Stones River National Battlefield is significant under Criterion A at the national level in the area of Military as the site of a major Civil War battle between the Union Army of the Cumberland and the Confederate Army of Tennessee on December 31, 1862, through January 3, 1863. The Battle of Stones River contributed to sustaining the Lincoln Administration and its policies after a string of

military defeats during the second half of 1862 shook Northern confidence in the war effort. The Stones River victory helped to quell anti-war sentiment and coincided with the implementation of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, which marked the official inclusion of ending slavery in the South as a primary goal of the Union's war effort.

Criterion A - Military: Fortress Rosecrans

Fortress Rosecrans is significant under Criterion A at the national level in the area of Military for its association with the operations of the Army of the Cumberland during its campaigns in Middle and East Tennessee following the Battle of Stones River.

Criterion A - Military: Establishment of Stones River National Cemetery, 1864–1869

Stones River National Cemetery is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military as a symbolic and physical representation of the Civil War and for its associations with the early development of the National Cemetery System, established in 1862 to provide proper resting places for Union soldiers who died during the war.

Criterion A - Other - Commemoration:

Commemoration of Stones River Battlefield

The monuments and grave markers at Stones River National Battlefield possess national significance under Criterion A in the area of Commemoration for their associations with the origin and evolution of the Civil War battlefield memorialization movement.

Criterion A - Conservation: Creation and Development of Stones River National Battlefield, 1927–1965

Stones River National Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Conservation as one of several national military parks created during the period of increased nationalism and American prosperity in the 1920s.

The subsequent development of Stones River NMP, under the US War Department and later the NPS, contributed to changes in nationwide standards for battlefield preservation and interpretation. Two major periods of NPS development—the New Deal era (1933–1942) and the Mission 66 era (1956–1966)—created much of

17 Ron A. Gibbs, "Stones River National Military Park," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, approved January 26, 1978.

18 James K. Huhta, "Fortress Rosecrans," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, listed June 7, 1974.

19 Maureen A. Carroll and Steven H. Moffson, "Fortress Rosecrans - Additional Documentation," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, approved February 21, 1995.

20 Olausen et al., "Stones River National Battlefield - Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase."

the current park landscape.

Criterion B - Military: Major General William Starke Rosecrans (1819–1898)

Stones River National Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion B as the place where Major General William Starke Rosecrans (1819–1898) achieved his greatest distinction as a field commander. Rosecrans commanded the victorious Union Army of the Cumberland during the Battle of Stones River and ordered the construction of Fortress Rosecrans to supply his subsequent campaign.

Criterion C - Landscape Architecture: Stones River National Cemetery

Stones River National Cemetery is a designed landscape that manifests the characteristics defined for national cemeteries established during and immediately after the Civil War.

Criterion C - Engineering: Fortress Rosecrans

Fortress Rosecrans meets Criterion C at the national level in the area of Engineering as a major work of Civil War field fortification construction and as an important example of the military engineering work of Brigadier General James St. Clair Morton.

Criterion D - Archeology: Historic - Non-Aboriginal and Military; Ethnic Heritage - Black; Archeology - Prehistoric

Under Criterion D, the district possesses national significance in the area of Archeology: Historic, Non-Aboriginal for the data it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the experiences of the Union and Confederate armies during the Battle of Stones River and subsequent development and occupation of Fortress Rosecrans. The district also possesses significance under Criterion D at the state level in the area of Ethnic History: Black for its demonstrated and potential ability to provide information about the Cedars, an enclave of the larger Cemetery Community that was settled by US Colored Infantries (USCIs) and freed enslaved persons who did much of the work to establish Stones River National Cemetery. Finally, the district possesses significance under Criterion D at the local level for its demonstrated and potential ability to provide important information about

occupation of the Stones River valley from the Early Archaic to Middle Woodland periods. There is no significant physical evidence associated with the Trail of Tears.

Cultural Landscape Period of Significance

The cultural landscape period of significance for the district extends from 1862 to 1966. The period begins with the Battle of Stones River from December 30, 1862, to January 3, 1863, during which the opposing armies assembled in Murfreesboro, fought the Battle of Stones River, and disengaged. Other significant dates for the district include the construction of Fortress Rosecrans in the winter and spring of 1863, the establishment of Stones River National Military Park in 1927, the transfer of the park to the NPS in 1933, and the subsequent development of the park through the NPS Mission 66 era.

Although the National Register of Historic Places nomination includes significance under Criterion D for precontact research potential, because there are no surface features associated with this period it is not included in the cultural landscape period of significance and the landscape analysis.

Description of Study Boundaries

This CLR addresses all property managed by the NPS within the boundary of Stones River National Battlefield, with the exception of Stones River National Cemetery.

For the purpose of this cultural landscape report, landscape character areas (LCA) are used to further define the landscapes within the study area (see Figure 1–1 and drawing EC-1 in Chapter 3). Landscape character areas are places that contain similar physical characteristics, qualities, attributes, and associated cultural landscape resources. Within this CLR, each unit of the park corresponds to an LCA:

1. Nashville Pike Unit
2. Hazen Brigade Monument²¹
3. McFadden Farm Unit
4. General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site
5. General Bragg's Headquarters Site

²¹ Although the Hazen Brigade Monument is located within the Nashville Pike Unit, it is evaluated as a separate component landscape in the park's cultural resource documentation.

6. Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan
7. Fortress Rosecrans: Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2

The **Nashville Pike Unit** includes 490.1 acres along the Old Nashville Highway (known as Nashville Pike during the Civil War), which extends northwest–southeast through the unit. The Nashville Pike Unit is the focal point for the park’s interpretation of the battle and receives the majority of the park’s visitors. Historic Wilkinson Pike forms the southern boundary of the unit. The western boundary is an irregular line through fields and woods. The Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad currently forms the northern boundary of the unit with the exception of a small tract north of the railroad (the Unicorn Tract).²² Thompson Lane forms the northeastern boundary of the unit; near the intersection with Wilkinson Pike, the park includes a narrow strip of field on the east side of Thompson Lane. In addition to the core of the battlefield, portions of the Nashville Pike Unit were historically occupied by the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community.

The **Hazen Brigade Monument** is a component landscape within the Nashville Pike Unit, located on a 0.84-acre parcel in the northeast corner of the unit between Old Nashville Highway and the railroad.

The **McFadden Farm Unit** is the second largest unit within the park, encompassing 134.46 acres between US Route 41/70S (NW Broad Street) and Stones River. It is located 0.7 miles north of the Nashville Pike Unit and is separated from the main unit of the park by road and railroad corridors and commercial/industrial development. The unit is accessed from Van Cleve Lane to the south or via a trail connection extending east to the Stones River Greenway.

The two generals’ headquarters sites are relatively small parcels along the historic alignment of Nashville Pike (now Old Nashville Highway and West College Street). The orientation of the Union headquarters to the northwest and Confederate headquarters to the southeast reflects the disposition of the armies at the start of the battle. The site of **General Rosecrans’s Headquarters** is located on a 0.45-acre parcel approximately 0.5

miles northwest of the Nashville Pike Unit along Old Nashville Highway. The **General Bragg’s Headquarters** site is located 0.6 miles southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit along West College Street (historic route of Nashville Pike). The parcel totals 0.85 acres embedded within parkland owned and managed by the City of Murfreesboro.

The two parcels associated with Fortress Rosecrans are located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit. The parcels are visually disconnected from each other, as the historic layout of the fortress has been severed by modern development. **Redoubt Brannan** is a 5.54-acre site located along West College Street, where it crosses Stones River. The 25.86-acre site containing **Curtain Wall No. 2, Lunette Palmer, and Lunette Thomas** is located off of Golf Lane within the City of Murfreesboro’s Old Fort Park and adjacent to the Old Fort Golf Course.

Scope of Work and Methodology

Scope of Work

The CLR is organized into two parts. Part 1 contains detailed documentation of the historic development of the study area landscape, evaluation of existing landscape condition, and analysis of integrity with identification of contributing features. Part 2 identifies an appropriate landscape treatment approach based on the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes* and provides recommendations and implementation projects for treatment, management, and maintenance of historic landscape resources that are consistent with the landscape’s significance, condition, and use.

- **Introduction:** The introduction provides the administrative context for the project. It includes a concise summary of relevant management information and historical data and describes the project scope of work and methodology, study boundaries, summary of findings, and recommendations for future study.
- **Site History:** The site history provides a narrative and graphic description of the cultural landscape’s change over time. Five historic period plans illustrate the historic condition using consistent scales and graphic

²² Tracts are referred to by the name used by the previous owner.

styles to allow for easy comparison of landscape conditions from one period to the next. The chapter also identifies the historical contexts and describes the period(s) of significance associated with the landscape.

- **Existing Condition and Analysis:** This chapter documents the existing condition of all applicable landscape characteristics and features. Documentation is combined with a comparison of historic and existing conditions to evaluate the integrity of the cultural landscape. This section also includes a statement of significance for the landscape using the seven National Register aspects of integrity and an assessment of existing National Register documentation of the property.
- **Treatment:** The treatment chapter provides a vision and goals for long-term landscape management, identifies an appropriate treatment approach based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes*, and provides guidelines and recommendations for implementation of the selected treatment.
- **Implementation Projects:** This chapter includes ten draft project management information system (PMIS) statements to guide future implementation.

Methodology

A cultural landscape report is the primary document used by the NPS to inform long-term management and treatment decisions for its historically significant landscapes. This CLR was developed by Quinn Evans (QE) following a cultural landscape approach adhering to federal standards and guidelines including:

- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques*²³
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines*

*for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*²⁴

- National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (NHPA)²⁵
- NPS Director's Order 28: Cultural Resources Management²⁶
- Archeological Resource Protection Act, 1979 (ARPA)²⁷
- *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes*²⁸
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)²⁹

This CLR documents a thorough level of investigation and documentation for historical research, existing condition assessment, and landscape analysis. The research methodology focused on the use of select documentation of known and presumed relevance, including primary and secondary sources that are readily available. Research and development of the site history, existing condition, and analysis were coordinated with the concurrent National Register of Historic Places Nomination update.

Project Kickoff and Coordination Meetings

Project coordination was conducted remotely in response to the Covid-19 pandemic ongoing at the time of CLR project initiation. A remote project kickoff meeting was held on 19 August 2020 to introduce the project team, confirm the study area boundary, review the project scope of work, and coordinate remote research. A second

23 Robert R. Page, Cathy Gilbert, and Susan Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998).

24 Charles Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

25 National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. §§ 300101-307108 (1966).

26 "Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management," National Park Service, Jun 11, 1998, <https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder28.html>.

27 Resources Protection Act, 16 U.S.C 470aa-470mm (1979), available at <https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder28.html>.

28 Charles A. Birnbaum, *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service, Technical Preservation Service, Preservation Brief 36, 1994).

29 "Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards," US Access Board, <https://www.access-board.gov/aba/>.

remote meeting was held on 14 January 2021 to provide a research update and identify issues and considerations investigated during the site visit and addressed in the treatment recommendations.

Background Research and Data Collection

Historical research for the CLR update built on documentation provided in the previously completed 2007 *Cultural Landscape Report*. Additional on-site research was conducted at the Stones River National Battlefield park archives and the Rutherford County Historical Society in March 2021. This was supplemented by remote research in various digitized resources. New research focused on park lands acquired since the completion of the previous CLR and historical periods outside of the Civil War era, including associations with the Cemetery Community and the Trail of Tears. Oral histories, landscape management, and maintenance data were shared by NPS staff.

Field Investigations

QE project staff conducted field investigations in March 2021 using a combination of photographs, annotated base maps, and GPS data collection, which formed the basis for the existing condition and landscape analysis. Per park recommendation, field investigations occurred during the leaf-off period to support understanding of the landscape condition at the time of the battle and to facilitate accurate GPS data collection. As part of the field investigations, project team members met with Jim Lewis, Chief Ranger, to walk the landscape and discuss pertinent issues and concerns.

Treatment Workshop and CLR Part 2

Recommended treatment for the study area was developed through a collaborative process involving the consulting team, Stones River National Battlefield staff, and NPS Interior Region 2: South Atlantic–Gulf staff.

Development of Part 2 began with a treatment workshop at the park in August 2021 to confirm a proposed treatment approach, identify key landscape issues and concerns, and evaluate landscape treatment concepts for the study area. A preferred treatment for each park unit was confirmed based on a range of options developed from the 2007 Cultural Landscape Report and Cultural Landscape Inventories treatment

recommendations as well as updated management issues and considerations identified in the 65% CLR Draft.

Treatment Summary

This cultural landscape report applies an overall treatment approach of rehabilitation to the Stones River National Battlefield landscape. Rehabilitation is consistent with the overall approach selected in the 2007 *Stones River National Battlefield CLR* and allows for preservation of contributing features; rehabilitation of vegetation and known missing fencelines to support interpretation of military movements and reinforce period character; and new additions to the landscape to support visitor experience and interpretation.

The overall treatment concept for Stones River National Battlefield balances preservation and enhancement of the park's historic integrity with natural resource protection and contemporary park visitor access and interpretation needs. A primary focus for this Cultural Landscape Report update is identifying opportunities for landscape treatment to expand visitor understanding of the full range of significance of the landscape.

As it is the site of a major Civil War battle and subsequent Union fortress, preservation of the extant Civil War-era landscape as well as rehabilitation of the associated setting is a focus throughout the park. Treatment recommendations continue the park's ongoing efforts to approximate field and forest patterns at the time of the battle through woodland and native grassland management at the Nashville Pike and McFadden Farm units. Earthwork management strategies are provided for the fortifications at Fortress Rosecrans and the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks. Snake-rail fencing is recommended throughout the park in historic locations to reinforce period character and continue the visual language associated with the park's multiple units.

Landscape treatment recommendations also identify strategies for illuminating the landscape's significance beyond the Civil War, in particular its association with the 1838 Trail of Tears and the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century African American Cemetery Community. As the park's primary resource associated with the Trail of Tears, recommended interpretation of the Tollhouse Site

along Old Nashville Highway should be the focus of interpretation related to this event.

Based on interviews with representatives of the Cemetery Community, acknowledgement, interpretation, and rehabilitation of known landscape features associated with the Cemetery Community within the park are recommended in multiple locations: the Cedars, Bottoms, and the Glades/Barrens. The Cedars node occupied much of what is now the Nashville Pike Unit. A proposed interpretive node near the center of the unit protects surviving road grades and recommends interpretive features to reinforce community connections to the landscape and enhance visitor understanding. Another interpretive node is proposed near the northwest corner of the study area to relate to existing buildings, structures, and other community elements along Old Nashville Highway in the Bottoms. At the McFadden Farm Unit, a new loop trail and gathering space will support understanding of the landscape's role in the community and connect to its historic use as a place of meeting and celebration. Critical to the establishment of the proposed interpretive nodes is collaboration with the African American Heritage Society of Rutherford County (AAHSRC) and members and descendants of the Cemetery Community to confirm appropriate use, interpretive strategies, information, and locations in the landscape associated with the community.

The recommended treatment continues ongoing natural resource protection at the park, including invasive vegetation control and conservation of the limestone cedar glades. Strategies for climate resilience and long-term landscape sustainability are embedded throughout the recommendations.

The treatment recommendations form the basis for ten draft project management information system (PMIS) statements that offer strategies for implementation of high-priority tasks:

- Add interpretive nodes related to the Cemetery Community within the Nashville Pike Unit.
- Reconfigure vehicular circulation routes at McFadden Farm and convert the Artillery Trail to an accessible route.
- Add an interpretive node related to the Cemetery Community Glades/Barrens within the McFadden Farm Unit.
- Regrade and narrow the Old Tour Road Trail to mitigate impacts to the limestone cedar glades.
- Add parking and pedestrian walkways east of the Hazen Brigade Monument.
- Rehabilitate spatial organization and improve visitor access at the Slaughter Pen.
- Rehabilitate pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane.
- Rehabilitate historic spatial organization at McFadden Farm.
- Screen adjacent modern development at the Nashville Pike Unit.
- Rehabilitate historic spatial organization and improve circulation in the northwest corner of the Nashville Pike Unit.

Site History

Overview

This chapter presents an overview of the physical evolution of Stones River National Battlefield. It begins with an evaluation of significance that summarizes the historical importance of the study area as established in National Register of Historic Places nominations and summarizes the historic periods associated with the cultural landscape. This is followed by a chronological account of the landscape condition from the initial formation of the physical landscape to today.

Current National Register Status

Stones River National Battlefield was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (66000075).

Because administrative listings did not originally include documentation, a National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared for Stones River National Military Park (National Battlefield) in 1975. The property was listed as significant in the area of military history with a period of significance of 1800–1899 (nomination forms from this era listed significance in 100-year periods). The nomination listed ten historic resources: the National Cemetery, US Regulars Monument, Hazen Brigade Monument, Van Cleve Lane, Old Nashville Highway, Forty-Third Wisconsin and 180th Ohio Monument, the Artillery Monument, Redoubt Brannan, Bragg's Reservation (Headquarters), and Rosecrans's Headquarters. This document was approved by the National Register on January 26, 1978.¹

Fortress Rosecrans was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 7, 1974 (74001926). The property was listed as significant in the area of military history and engineering, with a period of significance of the "19th Century."² An amended nomination form for Fortress Rosecrans was approved by the Keeper of the National Register on February 21, 1995. Fortress Rosecrans was listed as significant under Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Engineering, Military, And Transportation, with a period of significance from January 1863 to April 1866.³

A revised National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared concurrently with this Cultural Landscape Report and approved by the Keeper of the National Register on December 20, 2021. Below is a summary of criteria, areas of significance, and periods of significance documented in the updated nomination.⁴

Summary of Significance

Stones River National Battlefield is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Archeology, and Ethnic Heritage (Black). The periods of significance are 8,000 BCE to 500 CE and 1862 to 1966.

1 Ron A. Gibbs, "Stones River National Military Park," National Register of Historic Places nomination, approved January 26, 1978. Bragg's Headquarters was listed as "Bragg's Reservation" in this document.

2 James K. Huhta, "Fortress Rosecrans," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, listed June 7, 1974.

3 Maureen A. Carroll and Steven H. Moffson, "Fortress Rosecrans - Additional Documentation," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, approved February 21, 1995.

4 Stephen Olausen, Laura Kline, Kristen Heitert, Gretchen Pineo, and Jillian Chin, "Stones River National Battlefield - Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, December 2021.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

Criterion A - Military: Battle of Stones River

Stones River National Battlefield is significant under Criterion A at the national level in the area of Military as the site of a major Civil War battle between the Union Army of the Cumberland and the Confederate Army of Tennessee on December 31, 1862, through January 2, 1863. After the Confederates came close to winning a decisive victory on the first day of the battle, Union Major General Rosecrans surprised Confederate Major General Bragg by holding his position and, following a day of relative inaction, was able to repulse a bid by Bragg on January 2 to seize high ground that may have turned the tide of the battle in the Confederacy's favor. Fearing that Rosecrans was receiving reinforcements that could overwhelm his weakened force, Bragg retired from the field on January 3 and retreated southward. Rosecrans was able to claim victory and establish a base of operations in Murfreesboro, from which he was able to supply the Army of the Cumberland in its subsequent operations to gain full control of the rich agricultural area of Middle Tennessee and to undertake the campaign to take Chattanooga.

The greater significance of the Battle of Stones River, however, is its contribution to sustaining the Lincoln Administration and its policies after a string of military defeats during the second half of 1862 shook Northern confidence in the war effort. The Stones River victory helped to quell anti-war sentiment and coincided with the implementation of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, which marked the official inclusion of ending slavery in the South as a primary goal of the Union's war effort. Lincoln attached enduring significance to the battle when he wrote to Rosecrans on August 31, 1863, "I can never forget, whilst I remember anything, that about the end of last year, and beginning of this, you gave us a hard earned victory which, had there been a defeat instead, the nation could scarcely have lived over. Neither can I forget the check you so opportunely gave to a dangerous sentiment which was spreading in the North."

Criterion A - Military: Fortress Rosecrans

Fortress Rosecrans is significant under Criterion A at the national level in the area of Military for its association with the operations of the Army of the Cumberland during its campaigns in Middle and East Tennessee following the Battle of Stones River. The fortress remained an important supply depot and was garrisoned with troops throughout the remainder of the war. In 1864 it played a key role in the Third Battle of Murfreesboro (also known as the Battle of the Cedars), one of the last actions of the Civil War in Tennessee.

Criterion A - Military: Establishment of Stones River National Cemetery, 1864–1869

Stones River National Cemetery is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military as a symbolic and physical representation of the Civil War and for its associations with the early development of the National Cemetery System, established in 1862 to provide proper resting places for Union soldiers who died during the war.

Stones River National Cemetery was established in 1864 on a high point between the Old Nashville Highway and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad for the reburial of Union soldiers who died during the battles of Stones River, Franklin, and Spring Hill (all in Tennessee); during skirmishes in the area; and while in camps and hospitals between the battles. During the course of the following three years, Black military laborers/veterans exhumed the bodies of more than 6,100 Union soldiers from shallow graves on the battlefields of Middle Tennessee and reinterred them in this cemetery.

Stones River was one of the earliest national cemeteries created by the federal government after the Civil War. This important example of a national cemetery is significant within the historic context of "Initial Development of Permanent Memorials to Civil War Soldiers Who Died in Defense of the Union—1861 to 1881" and meets the registration requirements described in the Civil War Era National Cemeteries Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). However, the MPDF only covers those national cemeteries maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs and, thus, does not include Stones River National Cemetery or other national cemeteries maintained by the NPS.

Criterion A - Other - Commemoration:**Commemoration of Stones River Battlefield**

The monuments and grave markers at Stones River National Battlefield possess national significance under Criterion A in the area of Commemoration for their associations with the origin and evolution of the Civil War battlefield memorialization movement. Stones River National Battlefield contains very few commemorative objects in comparison to the heavily monumented Civil War national battlefields established in the 1890s at Gettysburg and elsewhere. However, Stones River National Battlefield has two of the earliest known Civil War monuments in the country, both placed by Union soldiers before fighting was over. The eight commemorative objects installed at Stones River National Battlefield during the period of significance are examples of many typical Civil War monuments, including simple small stone markers with incised inscriptions; larger, funerary-type, stone slabs with carved inscriptions; cannonball pyramids; a 34-foot-tall obelisk; and a stone pillar with a bronze eagle.

Criterion A - Conservation: Creation and Development of Stones River National Battlefield, 1927–1965

Stones River National Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Conservation as one of several national military parks created during the period of increased nationalism and American prosperity in the 1920s. Local movements to preserve portions of Civil War battlefields through land acquisition met with little success in the years immediately after the war, although battlefield preservation efforts at the federal level in the 1890s resulted in the creation of the country's first four national military parks (all at Civil War sites) under War Department management. In the early twentieth century, Congress received an overwhelming number of petitions to act to establish additional parks for other deserving American battlefields.

Revived efforts to create a national park at Stones River finally came to fruition in 1927, just after Congress authorized a study of all the nation's battlefields to assist in prioritizing the requested locations for additional national military parks and memorials. While the Army War College conducted the study over the next several years, the Stones River battlefield, three other Civil War sites, and two Revolutionary War sites received national military park status. The subsequent development of Stones River NMP, under the US War Department and later the NPS, contributed to changes in nationwide standards for battlefield preservation and interpretation. The War Department initiated the park development with land acquisition and road construction. Two major periods of NPS development—the New Deal era (1933–1942) and the Mission 66 era (1956–1966)—created much of the current park landscape.

Criterion B - Military: Major General William Starke Rosecrans (1819–1898)

Stones River National Battlefield is significant at the national level under Criterion B for its association with Major General William Starke Rosecrans (1819–1898), who commanded the victorious Union Army of the Cumberland during the Battle of Stones River and ordered the construction of Fortress Rosecrans to supply his subsequent campaign. Stones River was Rosecrans's first major battle following his appointment to command the Army of the Cumberland in December 1862 and is the place where he gained his greatest distinction as a field commander. Although the battle was a tactical draw, Stones River was an important strategic victory that came at a critical juncture in the Union war effort and won Rosecrans accolades as one of the Union's most capable generals. During the battle of Stones River, Rosecrans proved his ability and courage as a field commander by roaming the front lines to personally oversee troop movements that ultimately worked to turn back the relentless Confederate assaults on his right flank. After the battle, Rosecrans oversaw the construction of Fortress Rosecrans to secure his supply line for an impending campaign in the summer of 1863.

Criterion C - Landscape Architecture: Stones River National Cemetery

Stones River National Cemetery is a designed landscape that manifests the characteristics defined for national cemeteries established during and immediately after the Civil War. The cemetery was developed through the early 1870s according to design guidelines issued by the US Army's Quartermaster Department for the National Cemetery System. It meets the registration requirements outlined in the Civil War Era National Cemeteries Multiple Property Documentation Form for cemeteries eligible under Criterion C for their landscape design by retaining many of its original design elements, including the stone perimeter wall, main entrance drive, grass avenues, flagstaff, and Civil War headstones.

Criterion C - Engineering: Fortress Rosecrans

Fortress Rosecrans meets Criterion C at the national level in the area of Engineering as a major work of Civil War field fortification construction and as an important example of the military engineering work of Brigadier General James St. Clair Morton. Encompassing about 200 acres of land, the fort was the largest enclosed earthen fortification constructed during the war. Morton, who laid out and supervised construction of the fort, was a West Point graduate who had a prominent career as a military and civil engineer.

Criterion D - Archeology: Historic - Non-Aboriginal and Military; Ethnic Heritage - Black; Archeology - Prehistoric

Under Criterion D, the district possesses national significance in the area of Archeology: Historic, Non-Aboriginal for the data it has yielded, and has the potential to yield, about the experiences of the Union and Confederate armies during the Battle of Stones River and subsequent development and occupation of Fortress Rosecrans. The district also possesses significance under Criterion D at the state level in the area of Ethnic History: Black for its demonstrated and potential ability to provide information about the Cedars, an enclave of the larger Cemetery Community that was settled by US Colored Infantry (USCIs) and freed enslaved persons who did much of the work to establish Stones River National Cemetery. Finally, the district possesses significance under Criterion D at the local level for its demonstrated and potential

ability to provide important information about the precontact occupation of the Stones River valley from the Early Archaic to Middle Woodland periods.

Criteria Considerations

Criteria Consideration D applies to Stones River National Cemetery, which derives its significance from its association with important historic events and distinctive design features. Criteria Consideration F applies to the contributing commemorative monuments in the district that possess significance engendered from their age, design, and symbolic values and their association with national trends in battlefield commemoration and remembrance in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Consideration F applies to the contributing commemorative monuments in the district that possess significance engendered from their age, design, and symbolic values and their association with national trends in battlefield commemoration and remembrance in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Cultural Landscape Period of Significance

The period of significance for the cultural landscape extends from 1862 to 1966. It achieved its primary significance in the period of December 30, 1862, to January 3, 1863, during which the opposing armies assembled in Murfreesboro, fought the Battle of Stones River, and disengaged. Other significant dates for the landscape include the construction of Fortress Rosecrans in the winter and spring of 1863; the development of the Cemetery Community from the 1860s to the 1920s; the establishment of Stones River National Military Park in 1927; the transfer of the park to the NPS in 1933; and the subsequent development of the park through the NPS Mission 66 era. (This CLR does not include the Stones River National Cemetery.)

The integrity of each character area of the landscape is assessed in the Existing Conditions and Analysis chapter, following the condition assessment and comparative analysis of the landscape in each area.

Although the National Register of Historic Places nomination includes significance under Criterion D for precontact research potential, because there are no surface features associated with this period within this park, it is not included in the cultural landscape period of significance and the landscape analysis for Chapter 3.

Cultural Landscape Historic Periods				
CLR Overall Period of Significance	1862–1863: Battle of Stones River	1863–1866: Union Occupation and Early Commemoration	1863–1927: Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and the Cemetery Community	1927–1966: Federal Stewardship and Conservation
Nashville Pike Unit	1862–1863	1863–1866	1863–1927	1927–1966
Hazen Brigade Monument		1863–1866	1863–1927	1927–1966
McFadden Farm Unit	1862–1863		1863–1927	1927–1966
General Rosecrans Headquarters			1863–1927	1927–1966
General Bragg Headquarters			1863–1927	1927–1966
Fortress Rosecrans		1863–1866	1863–1927	1927–1966
Redoubt Brannan		1863–1866	1863–1927	1927–1966

Table 2-1. Stones River National Battlefield, Cultural Landscape Historic Periods

Narrative Site History

Geologic Context⁵

Stones River National Battlefield lies in an ancient marine basin. During the Middle Ordovician period (about 470–455 million years ago) of the Paleozoic era, lime and mud deposited in the basin formed carbonate sediments now known as the Stones River Group (although none are exposed within the park itself). The same Paleozoic mountain-building events that formed the Appalachian Mountains also caused uplift of a dome beneath what is now Murfreesboro (Figure 2–1). The thinly-deposited sediments above this Nashville Dome fractured and then eroded at a greater rate than lower-lying areas. Over time, alluvial processes impacted the deposition, flooding, and migration of the Stones River. The thinly-bedded and highly fractured limestone of the Nashville Dome formed distinctive karst features that shaped how the landscape was used and developed over time.

⁵ Summarized from National Park Service Geologic Resources Division, *Stones River National Battlefield Geologic Resources Inventory Report* (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2012).

Indigenous Habitation and Use before 1836

Precontact

People have lived in what is now Tennessee for thousands of years. Among the descendants of the earliest inhabitants of the Southeastern United States, there is no single narrative, but instead a complex history of movement throughout the land. According to the Cherokee, their people lived in the Southeast from time immemorial. Other tribes, such as the Chickasaw, recount the migration of their ancestors from their previous homes far to the west to the southeast in search of rich soil and abundant game.⁶

Archeologists, who categorize groups of people according to material evidence, date the first inhabitants of the Tennessee region to around 12,000 to 15,000 years ago, when people they call Paleoindians followed large animal herds into the area as the last of the glaciers retreated. At the Coats–Hines site, about 30 miles west of Stones River National Battlefield near Franklin, Tennessee, archeologists identified evidence of mastodons that were butchered by humans using stone tools as much as 12,000 to 14,000 years ago.

⁶ “History,” Cherokee Nation, <https://www.cherokee.org/about-the-nation/history/> accessed April 28, 2021; “Migration Story,” The Chickasaw Nation, <https://chickasaw.net/Our-Nation/History/Prehistoric.aspx>; accessed April 28, 2021; “Middle Tennessee’s Native American Origins,” Native History Association, <http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/origins.php>, accessed April 28, 2021.

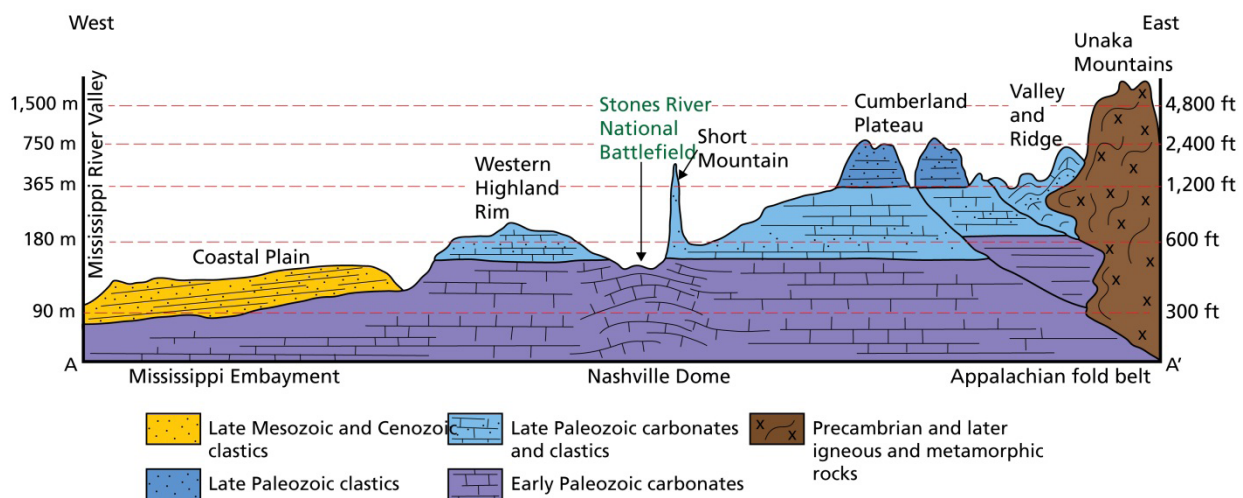


FIGURE 2–1. Schematic cross-section through Tennessee illustrating the Nashville Dome and location of Stones River National Battlefield (reproduced from *Stones River National Battlefield Geologic Resources Inventory Report*, 2012, 3.)

They theorize that the people camping near the site were hunting large animals such as mastodons and mammoths as part of a diversified subsistence economy that ranged over large areas of land.⁷ As the region warmed following the end of a glacial period, the larger mastodons and mammoths became extinct and were supplanted by deer and elk attracted by the oak, hickory, chestnut, and beech trees that replaced the spruce and fir forests that had forested the region during the colder glacial period.⁸

During the Archaic period (approximately 8000 to 1000 BCE), people continued to hunt deer, elk, and other small game such as rabbits and turkey and also harvested edible nuts, fruits, and other plants. As they no longer had to follow large mammals across large areas, and as the climate continued to warm, people settled on river terraces, living in small villages of fifteen-to-twenty houses where they could harvest fish and shellfish from the nearby water bodies. People also began to develop long-distance trade networks, as evidenced by artifacts incorporating copper from the Great Lakes region and marine shells from the Gulf Coast. Projectile points from the Middle to Late Archaic periods (4000 to 1000 BCE) have been found in the river two miles upstream from Stones River National Battlefield. Although no archeological evidence of precontact settlement has been found to date within the park's boundary, evidence of occupation from this and other periods may have been obliterated due to the region's long history of intensive farming.⁹

During the Woodland period, beginning about 3000 years ago, people living in the region began to practice horticulture, craft pottery, and build ceremonial or burial mounds. By the Mississippian period (approximately 900 to 1600 CE), people were living in large towns supported by intensive agriculture, including the cultivation of the "three sisters": corn, beans, and squash. Mississippian

towns were often surrounded by palisades and included pyramid-shaped mounds that hosted political and religious activities as well as the conical burial mounds of the Woodland period. Artists from this era produced sculptures from shell, flint, stone, and pottery.¹⁰

When Spanish conquistadors, including Hernando DeSoto, came through the East Tennessee region in the mid-1500s, they encountered a number of Mississippian towns. Around this time, there was a decline in population in Middle Tennessee for reasons that are unclear in tribal and archeological histories, but may have been related to climate change, inter-tribal conflicts, or epidemic illness, perhaps brought to the region by the Spanish. Archeologists have not been able to establish where Mississippian people went during this period, but tribal historians of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and other nations acknowledge them as ancestors. The connection is evident in oral traditions, artistic symbology, and the use of platform mounds.¹¹

By the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, central Tennessee was an area of seasonal hunting and fishing for a number of tribes. People traversing the region used a network of trails to connect their settlements with hunting grounds, trading sites, and sources of important resources such as tool-making stone. The Nashville Pike (Old Nashville Highway) would later be aligned along portions of these trails.¹² Another trail, the Natchez Trace, connected the hunting grounds and salt licks of middle Tennessee to the Mississippi River along a geologic ridge line. Tribes, who were already trading among themselves, extended their trading activities to the Europeans who were increasingly venturing into their territories for the purposes of exploration, hunting, trapping, and fur trading.

7 Aaron Deter-Wolf and Jesse W. Tune, "Coates-Hines Archaeological Site," National Register of Historic Places nomination, December 17, 2010, 8-5 to 8-7.

8 "The Land and Native People," *Tennessee Blue Book: A History of Tennessee*, <https://tnsohistory.com/chapter1>, accessed April 28, 2021.

9 "The Land and Native People"; "The Archaic Period," Native History Association, <http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/archaic.php>, accessed April 28, 2021; Catherine H. Blee, "An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Stones River National Battlefield and the Proposed Development Impacts on Them," National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1976, 4-5.

10 "The Land and Native People"; "The Woodland Period," Native History Association, <http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/woodland.php>; "The Mississippian Period," Native History Association, <http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/mississippian.php>, accessed April 28, 2021.

11 "The Mississippian Period"; "The Land and Native People."

12 Wiss, Janney, Elstner, Associates, Inc., *Old Nashville Highway Historic Structure Report*, National Park Service, June 2015, 10-11.

In the seventeenth century, a number of Shawnee people were living in villages along the Cumberland River, and the French built a trading post at French Lick, later Nashville, in 1710 to trade with them. The Shawnee left the region in the mid-1700s and were supplanted by seasonal Cherokee hunting camps, including the camp of Black Fox near Murfreesboro. Middle Tennessee became an important hunting ground for many of the southeastern tribes as Euroamericans moved into western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.¹³

At the end of the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War), the Royal Proclamation of 1763 reserved land west of the Appalachian Mountains, including Tennessee, for the tribal nations of the Southeast. However, the proclamation was not enforced, and during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, first under the British, and then following the Revolutionary War under the Americans, settlers continued to pour west into Tennessee, causing increasing conflict with the tribes living and hunting in the region who defended their territory. The first permanent Euroamerican settlement in the Nashville area was established around 1779–1780.¹⁴

Trail of Tears

Throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Indigenous nations of the Southeast negotiated a series of concessions and agreements aimed at settling disputes over Euroamerican settlement and providing safe passage through lands owned and occupied by the tribes. Such treaties were rarely honored by white settlers or enforced by state, territorial, or federal governments. The United States government issued land warrants to Continental Army veterans that they used to claim land throughout the Southeast in the decades following the Revolutionary War.¹⁵

By the 1830s the Indigenous nations of the Southeast were under increasing pressure from white settlement, having signed a series of treaties that gradually reduced their lands and forced them farther south and west. In 1829 the newly inaugurated US president Andrew Jackson sought the complete removal of the tribes of the Southeast in order to give their land to American settlers. At the instigation of Jackson, the United States Congress passed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, which empowered the federal government to claim existing tribal lands through treaties in exchange for territory located west of the Mississippi (in practice, present-day eastern Oklahoma) as well as “aid and assistance” in moving to and settling in the new territory.¹⁶ In the early-to-mid 1830s many members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations emigrated west to what became known as Indian territory, often experiencing disease, starvation, and other hardships at the hands of government officials who were supposed to facilitate their journeys.¹⁷

The Cherokee nation attempted to fight removal through the federal courts. In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, decided in 1831, the United States Supreme Court ruled that tribes were not independent nations and declined to rule on the merits of the Cherokee's request for an injunction against the state. However, the following year in *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court recognized that, while the tribe did not have the standing of a foreign nation, the Cherokee did have sovereignty over their lands by virtue of the treaties the tribe entered into with the federal government.¹⁸ President Jackson refused to enforce *Worcester v. Georgia*, allowing Georgia to pursue removal policies.

13 “The Early Historic Period,” Native History Association, http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/historic_period.php, accessed April 28, 2021.

14 Carlton C. Sims, ed. *A History of Rutherford County* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: Rutherford Courier, 1947), 11.

15 Philip Thomason and Dr. Sara Parker, “Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, October 2003, E-5 to E8.

16 “An act to provide for an exchange of land with the Indians residing in any of the state or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi, May 28, 1830.” US Congress, 28 May 1830, Public Law 21-148, 4 Stat. 411.

17 Thomason and Parker, “Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears,” E12.

18 *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 1 (1831); *Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 U.S. (6 Pet.) 515 (1832).

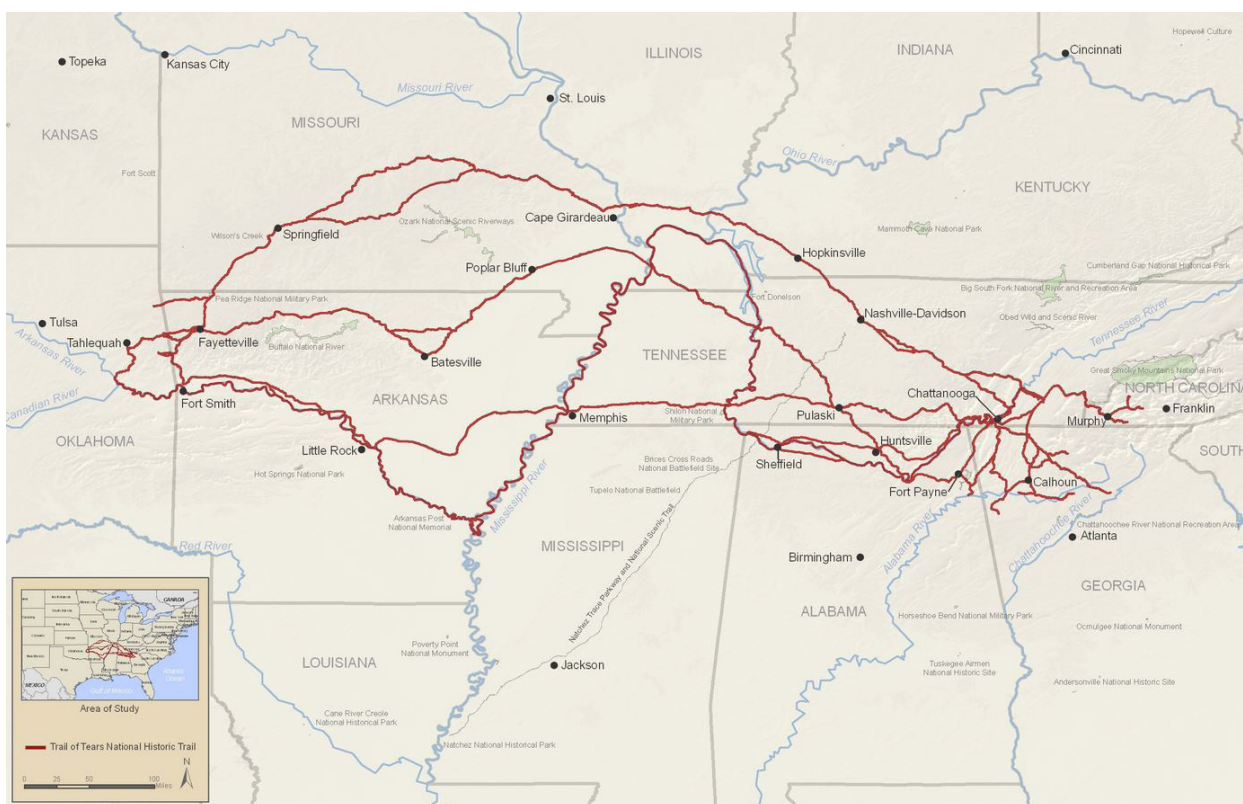


FIGURE 2–2. Overview map of Trail of Tears routes (National Park Service, Trail of Tears National Historic Trail).

In 1835 a minority group of Cherokee leaders signed the Treaty of New Echota, agreeing to monetary compensation and land in the West in return for vacating all lands held by the tribe. Although the signers of the treaty were not sanctioned representatives of the tribe and the Cherokee nation immediately sought to overturn the treaty, the treaty became federal law in 1836. Some Cherokee moved to Indian territory following the treaty, but most resisted.¹⁹

US troops began the forcible removal of the Cherokee in May 1838. Members of the tribe were first marched to temporary posts and forts in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina before arriving at three main emigrating depots, where many succumbed to disease and death as a result of the poor conditions at the emigrating depots' camps. Their homes and crops were plundered and burned as they departed. The approximately 16,000 Cherokee were divided into

seventeen groups, some with more than 1,000 people, and then dispatched either overland or by water beginning in the summer of 1838. The over 1,000-mile-long overland journey took as long as five to six months. Conditions along the route were horrific, and as many as a quarter of the people died from illness, hardship, and exhaustion. The forced migration became known as the "Trail of Tears."²⁰

The Trail of Tears was not one trail, but several different routes (Figure 2–2). What is now known as the northern route began in present-day Charleston, Tennessee, and led northwest through central Tennessee (including Murfreesboro and Nashville) before crossing the state border into Kentucky, where it turned west.²¹ It had been established in 1837 by a group of Cherokee voluntarily moving west under the direction of Lieutenant B. B. Cannon. Cannon wrote in his journal of the trip on October 25, 1837: "Marched at 800 buried Andrews child at 9 1/2oc. A.M. Passed through Murfreesboro and arrived at

19 History," Cherokee Nation; "Removal," Chickasaw Nation, <https://chickasaw.net/Our-Nation/History/Removal.aspx>, accessed April 28, 2021; "History," Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, <http://www.choctaw.org/aboutmbci/history/index.html>, accessed April 28, 2021; Thomason and Parker, "Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears," E14-15.

20 Thomason and Parker, "Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears," E17.

21 "Trail of Tears National Historic Trail Map," National Park Service, 2020, <https://www.nps.gov/trte/planyourvisit/maps.htm>, accessed April 28, 2021.

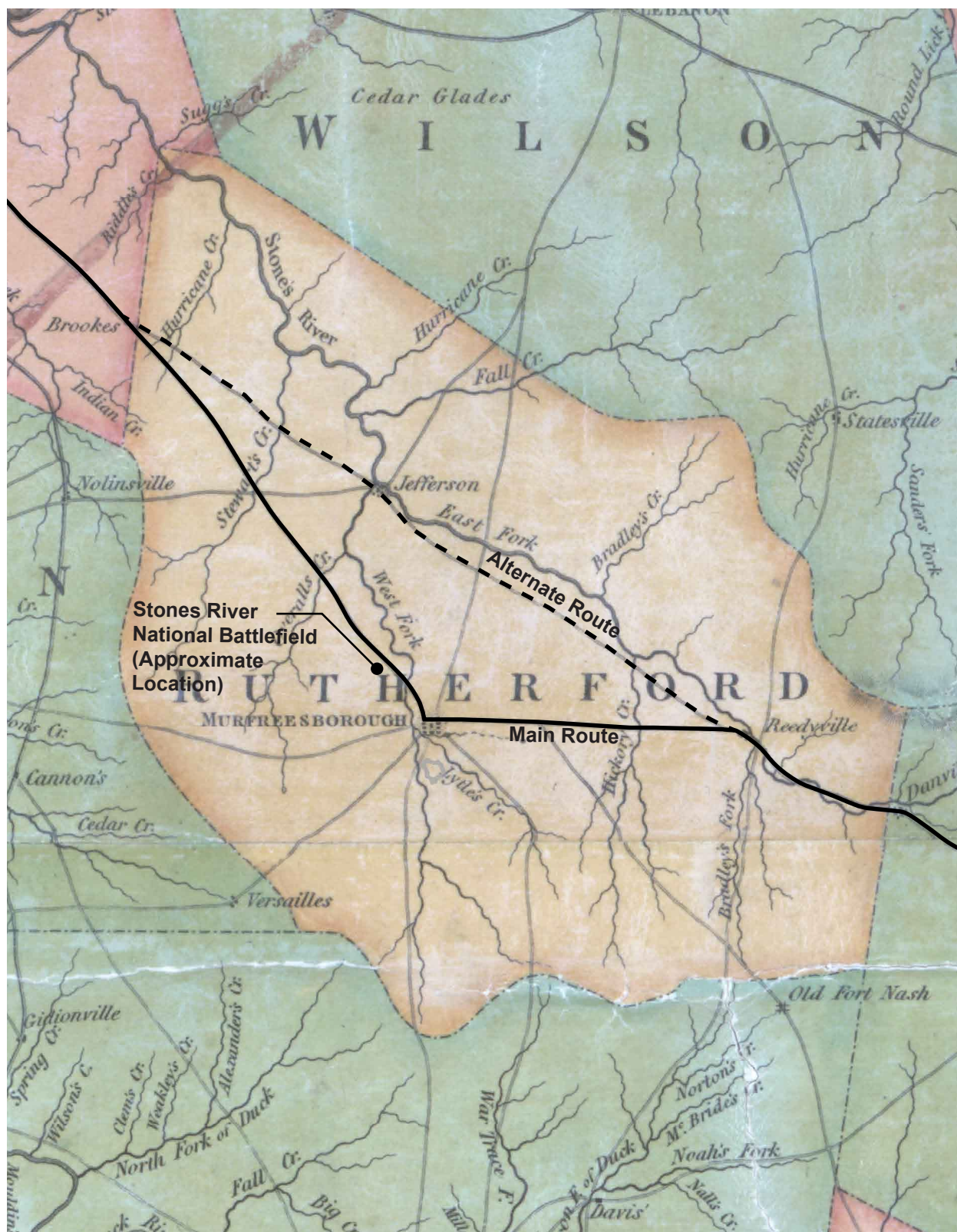


FIGURE 2-3. Trail of Tears routes within Rutherford County, 1838 (QE annotation on Rhea, "Map of the State of Tennessee Taken From Survey," 1832).

overalls Creek 4oc. P.M. 14 miles today. Issued corn and fodder.”²² The northern route was the main removal route and was followed by eleven of the seventeen detachments, two of which, the Taylor and Brown detachments, began in the Chattanooga area and followed the “Taylor Route” until intersecting with the main northern route at the Hills Creek community. These eleven detachments represented between 10,725 and 11,718 of the approximately 16,000 Cherokee forcibly removed on the Trail of Tears; the detachment sizes ranged from around 700 people at the low end to 1,700 at the high end.²³

The route followed the approximate alignment of present-day Highway 70S to Readyville, about 15 miles east of Stones River National Battlefield. From there, four of the nine groups reportedly split from the main group to avoid paying tolls along the main route, traveling through the now-abandoned town of Jefferson and rejoining the main route on the Nashville Pike beyond LaVergne. The remainder of the groups proceeded along present-day Wilson Hill Road north of Pilot Knob to the Kittrell community. From there, they continued west on the current Woodbury Road, which becomes East Main Street in Murfreesboro. Beyond Murfreesboro, the route turned onto the Nashville Pike, crossing the Stones River near the location where Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brannan would be constructed twenty-five years later. The trail then passed through the present-day Nashville Pike Unit of Stones River National Battlefield along the alignment of Old Nashville Highway, continuing northwest to Smyrna and LaVergne (Figure 2–3).²⁴

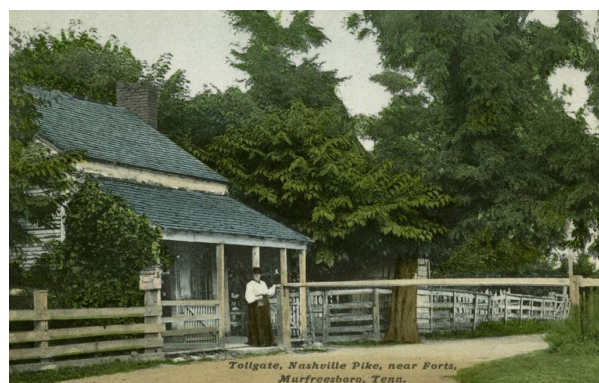


FIGURE 2–4. Toll gate and tollhouse on the Nashville Pike, ca. 1800s (Bill Jakes, *Postcard History Series: Murfreesboro* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 85).

While most of the roads used by the Cherokee during their forced migration were dirt roads in varying conditions, the route taken by the main northern route followed a macadamized surface between Murfreesboro and Nashville. This road was under construction by the Nashville and Murfreesboro Turnpike Company in the early 1830s. Macadamized roads (named for Scottish inventor John MacAdam) were formed of convex roadbeds overlain with crushed stone, topped with stone dust, and compacted with water. The Nashville Pike was at least thirty feet wide and had toll gates and tollhouses every five miles where gatekeepers collected fees from travelers. It was these tollhouses, including several in the area of Stones River National Battlefield (Figure 2–4), that the alternate northern route groups hoped to avoid.²⁵ There have been to date no documented sites associated with the passage of the Trail of Tears, such as camping areas, through Stones River National Battlefield land.

22 Quoted in “Trail of Tears,” Stones River National Battlefield website, accessed July 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/stri/learn/historyculture/trail-of-tears.htm>.

23 Duane King, *The Cherokee Trail of Tears* (Portland, OR: Graphic Arts Books, 2008), Appendix A & B, 170-171; Jerry Clark, “Cherokee Removal Detachments (Basic Chart),” October 15, 2009. There were two different tallies of the detachment sizes.

24 Benjamin C. Nance, *The Trail of Tears in Tennessee: A Study of the Routes Used During the Cherokee Removal of 1838* (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, 2001), 30-31.

25 Thomason and Parker, “Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears,” F8-9.

Euroamerican Settlement and Development, 1797–1862

The first permanent settlement in Rutherford County was likely established on the upper banks of the Stones River in 1797. At the time, the area was still within Davidson County, which had been established in 1783 by the North Carolina legislature (under which the area was still governed). Revolutionary War veterans had been granted some land in the Stones River tract in 1786, but it is unclear how many settled on or even visited the land. Among the earliest white settlers in the area were Samuel Wilson and Nimrod Menifee, who both owned land near what became the site of the Stones River National Cemetery.²⁶

Tennessee was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1796, as the sixteenth state, and Rutherford County was set off from Davidson County on October 25, 1803. By 1836, the boundaries of the county were amended to reach their present extent.²⁷ In 1812 the county seat was moved from Jefferson to Murfreesboro, which also served as the state capital of Tennessee from 1819 to 1826, when it was moved to Nashville.

In the early decades of the 1800s several modes and routes of transportation developed that would make the Murfreesboro area of strategic importance during the Civil War (Figure 2–5). The Stones River and Indigenous trails were the earliest circulation routes adapted by Euroamerican settlers. Stones River provided a water route to Nashville and the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, while the network of Indigenous trails were developed into wagon routes and turnpikes. The Nashville, Murfreesboro, and Shelbyville Turnpike, a primary route for Cherokee removal, was completed by 1842 to facilitate commerce, but would later be used by the Union and Confederate military forces



FIGURE 2–5. Detail of Rutherford County from the 1818 Melish-Strothers Map of Tennessee (Tennessee State Library and Archives).

for transporting troops and supplies.²⁸

In the 1840s another method of transportation, the railroad, developed in Middle Tennessee. The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was the first railway chartered in the state and began carrying passengers and freight between Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1851. The line was extended to Chattanooga by 1854 and linked Murfreesboro's people and goods to markets and other destinations across the South and Midwest. The Western Union Telegraph Company maintained lines along the railroad route with offices located at points along the system. Both the railroad and the telegraph were key resources for Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War and the Battle of Stones River was part of a campaign to control the railroad route to Confederate-held Chattanooga.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the area encompassing Stones River National Battlefield developed an intensive farming economy supported by the labor of enslaved Black people. The agricultural landscape was characterized by farmstead clusters set within agricultural fields and woodlands. Open fields with deeper soils planted with cotton and corn

26 Carlton C. Sims, ed. *A History of Rutherford County* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: Rutherford Courier, 1947), 11, 16.

27 Sean M. Styles, with Miranda Fraley, Mary O. Ratcliffe, and Robert W. Blythe, eds. *Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study* (Atlanta, Georgia: Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2004), 17.

28 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 26. See also Edward C. Annable, Jr., *A History of the Roads of Rutherford County, Tennessee, 1804–1878: Historic Road Research, and Its Applications for Historic Resource Surveys and Local History* (master's thesis, Middle Tennessee State University), 159–162.

alternated with areas of shallow soil overlying the karst landscape of the region on which grew dense thickets of Eastern Redcedar called cedar brakes. Farmsteads typically included a farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings such as corn cribs, smokehouses, and shelters for cotton gins. Woodlands were bordered by rail fences and cultivated fields.

Tennessee was the second-largest corn-producing region in the South east of the Mississippi River, and in the middle decades of the nineteenth century Rutherford County was near the top of corn-producing counties in the United States, producing millions of bushels annually. The farms of the region also produced tobacco, cotton, wheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, and rye, as well as pork and dairy products.²⁹

The farms in the area that would encompass the Battle of Stones River followed this general pattern of farming. At least two of the farms were owned on the eve of the battle by widows, Holly McFadden and Eliza Burrus. McFadden's farm in 1860 was relatively small, only fifty-five acres, of which forty acres were actively farmed. McFadden enslaved eight people of African descent, four females and four males ranging in age from two to forty-two. The farm produced mostly corn (500 bushels that year) but also peas, potatoes, and sweet potatoes, as well as butter from the two milk cows McFadden owned and pork from the twenty-five swine on the farm. The McFadden Farm also contained an internal farm lane known as Bowen Lane or McFadden Lane, which would be rechristened Van Cleve Lane following the Battle of Stones River. Eliza Burrus's farm was much larger, 220 acres with half of the land improved, although she held only four more enslaved people than McFadden, eight males and four females ranging in age from two to sixty years old. In addition to corn, which was the largest crop, the Burrus farm also grew wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and produced butter. Burrus owned seven horses, fourteen cattle, twenty sheep, and sixty swine, and produced several gallons of wine. A much larger farm in the area was that owned by Varner D. Cowan. Half of the 600-acre farm was

improved, and Cowan held forty-four enslaved people ranging in age from newborn to eighty-five, including twenty-three females and twenty-one males. The farm produced over 2000 bushels of corn in 1860, as well as wheat, cotton, peas, and potatoes; Cowan also produced several gallons of wine and cheese in addition to butter. On the farm were fifteen horses, thirty cattle, four sheep, and twenty swine.³⁰

Between 1840 and 1860 the population of Rutherford County increased from 24,289 to 27,918. Almost half of the population of the county was enslaved. In addition to laboring on farms, enslaved people had also worked together with Irish immigrant labor to build the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad through Rutherford County. As the Civil War loomed, white Tennesseans faced a decision whether to secede from the Union as other southern states had. In general, Tennessee was divided between the eastern part of the state, where pro-Union sentiment was strong, and west and middle Tennessee, including Rutherford County, where slavery was supported but many residents wanted to remain neutral. In February 1861 the state voted against secession, but just four months later, following President Lincoln's call for troops after the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter, Tennesseans voted again, becoming the last state in the Union to secede.³¹

Rutherford County, in the geographic center of Tennessee, was a strategic objective for both Union and Confederate armies due to its roads, railroads, and communication lines, as well as the rich farmland that supplied troops with food and other resources. By early 1862 a Union garrison occupied Murfreesboro. In July of that year, a Confederate cavalry force under Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest advanced from Chattanooga and carried out a surprise attack at the First Battle of Murfreesboro, overrunning the Union garrison, destroying supplies, and damaging the railroad tracks. Although Forrest immediately withdrew from Murfreesboro after the raid, his action had

29 Mabel Pittard, *Rutherford County* (Tennessee County History Series) (Memphis, TN: Memphis State University Press, 1984), 34; Styles, 28, citing the United States Bureau of Census, *Population of the United States in 1860: Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), 136, 459.

30 United States Bureau of Census, *Non-Population Schedule, Products of Agriculture, 1860*, Civil District 9, Rutherford County, Tennessee, 33-34; United States Bureau of Census, *Slave Schedules, 1860*, Civil District 9, Rutherford County, Tennessee, 63, 65.

31 Ann Wilson Willett, "A History of Stones River National Military Park," (master's thesis, Middle Tennessee State College, 1958), 24, citing Carter Patten, *A Tennessee Chronicle* (Chattanooga, Tennessee: 1953), 185.



FIGURE 2-6. Detail of "Topographical sketch of the environs of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Surveyed Jan. 1863 under the direction of Capt. N. Michler, USA, Chief Topl. Engr., Army of the Cumberland, by Maj. John E. Weyss..." (Library of Congress).

the effect of diverting the Union from its planned push towards Chattanooga. Later that summer the Union garrison at Murfreesboro moved north in response to the Confederate invasion of Kentucky, leaving Murfreesboro vacant. The Confederates then moved north from Chattanooga to take control of Murfreesboro.

The Battle of Stones River, 1862–1863³²

Murfreesboro in late 1862 was the base of operations for the Army of Tennessee, the Confederacy's principal western army, commanded by General Braxton Bragg. From Murfreesboro, the Confederate cavalry staged raids against Union supply lines in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. The proximity of Murfreesboro to Nashville, controlled by Union forces and used as a forward supply depot, made control of Murfreesboro essential to the Federal 14th Army Corps.³³ Control of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was necessary to supply Union forces in a campaign to take Chattanooga. In addition to practical considerations, the Union was anxious for a military victory to boost morale after the disappointing Maryland and Kentucky campaigns. A demoralizing defeat at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in mid-December amplified the need for military success. President Abraham Lincoln also hoped a victory in late 1862 would make his recently issued Emancipation Proclamation an effective tool for ending the possibility of foreign recognition and support of the Confederacy.

On October 30, 1862, Major General William S. Rosecrans assumed command of the Union forces in Bowling Green, Kentucky, sixty miles north of Nashville. In response to the proximity of the Army of Tennessee to Nashville, Rosecrans moved the Union army to the Tennessee capital in early November. He then reorganized his force into three wings commanded by Major Generals Thomas L. Crittenden, Alexander M. McCook, and George H. Thomas.³⁴ On December 26, Rosecrans

sent the three wings of his army along different routes toward the Confederate army: Thomas toward Franklin, McCook toward Nolensville, and Crittenden toward Murfreesboro.³⁵

Bragg had spent the fall of 1862 foraging the region around Murfreesboro for supplies and recruiting troops, with divisions of the Army of Tennessee billeted in Murfreesboro and surrounding towns. The army's cavalry was organized in commands under Brigadier Generals Nathan B. Forrest and John H. Morgan. Forrest's troops had attacked the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which supplied Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant's army in Mississippi, and Morgan's troops attacked the Louisville & Nashville in Kentucky, which supplied General Rosecrans's army in Nashville. A third of the cavalry remained under Brigadier General Joe Wheeler for picket duty. Bragg's lack of concern about the threat of a Union offensive led to Major General Carter Stevenson's division being detached from the Army of Tennessee and sent to Vicksburg.³⁶ Stevenson's departure and the absence of Forrest's and Morgan's forces prompted Rosecrans to move against the weakened Confederates. It took four days for the entire Union army to unite west of Murfreesboro, delayed by cavalry resistance and rain, sleet, fog, and mud.

Both Bragg and Rosecrans chose to attack the right flank of the enemy and cut off their supply line and escape route. Rosecrans's plan called for Crittenden's wing to leave its position on the

32 The text for the Battle of Stones River, 1862–1863, is preserved largely intact from the 2007 Cultural Landscape Report. A few minor edits have been made to correct outdated information.

33 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 24. Soon after the Battle of Stones River, the 14th Corps was renamed the Army of the Cumberland. At that time, each wing became a corps. Citing Peter Cozzens, *No Better Place to Die: The Battle of Stones River* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1991), 14–15.

34 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 24.

35 The synopsis of the battle history is adapted from that presented in Styles, *Historic Resource Study*. Styles references the following sources of information relative to the campaign: Charles M. Spearman, *The Battle of Stones River*; Peter Cozzens, *No Better Place to Die: The Battle of Stones River, from the Confederate perspective*; Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee: A Military History*; Thomas L. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862–1865*; from the Union perspective: Thomas B. Van Horne, *History of the Army of the Cumberland: Its Organization, Campaigns, and Battles* and William Bickham's *Rosecrans' Campaign with the Fourteenth Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland: A Narrative of Personal Observations . . . with Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River*. Styles notes the limitations of the latter two documents and indicates the need for a new study of the Army of the Cumberland. Such a study, *Days of Glory: The Army of the Cumberland, 1861–1865*, by Larry Daniel, was published in 2004.

36 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 24. Citing Thomas L. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862–1865* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1971), 41.



FIGURE 2-7. A. E. Matthew's print of the Battle of Stones River on December 31, 1862; note rocky ground and cedars (Library of Congress).

west bank, ford Stones River, and attack Bragg's right the following morning. Rosecrans deployed McCook's and Thomas's wings on the west bank of the river, on his right and center respectively. Bragg had the same plan of attack, calling upon General John C. Breckinridge's division to hold his right flank on the river's east bank while assaulting with Lieutenant William Hardee's corps on the left.³⁷

On the evening of December 30, the military bands of both armies began to play. As described by a soldier present at the battle:

The still winter night carried their strains to great distance. At every pause on our side, far away could be heard the military bands of the other. Finally one of them struck up "Home Sweet Home." As if by common consent, all other airs ceased, and the bands of both armies as far as the ear could reach, joined in the refrain. Who

knows how many hearts were bold next day by reason of that air?³⁸

At dawn on December 31, 1862, Bragg's troops stormed across the fields to attack the Union right flank, hoping to drive the Union forces back to the river while cutting off their main supply routes at the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The Union forces were cooking breakfast when the Confederate forces swept in. Union commanders tried to halt and resist but the attack was too powerful. The rocky ground and cedar forests blunted the assault to some extent (Figure 2-7), although the Army of the Cumberland's right flank was in shambles by 8:00 a.m. Confederate units to the north began attacking the enemy in their front to hold the Union units in place as the flanking attack swept up behind them. General Philip Sheridan's troops were able to repulse the first enemy attack but had to reposition themselves to maintain their escape routes. Confederate troops assaulted the Federals without coordination, with communication made

37 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 24. Citing Thomas L. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1971), 51-54.

38 Sam Seay, First Tennessee Infantry. Quoted in "The Union Approach," Stones River National Battlefield internet site, History & Culture section, www.nps.gov/stri/.

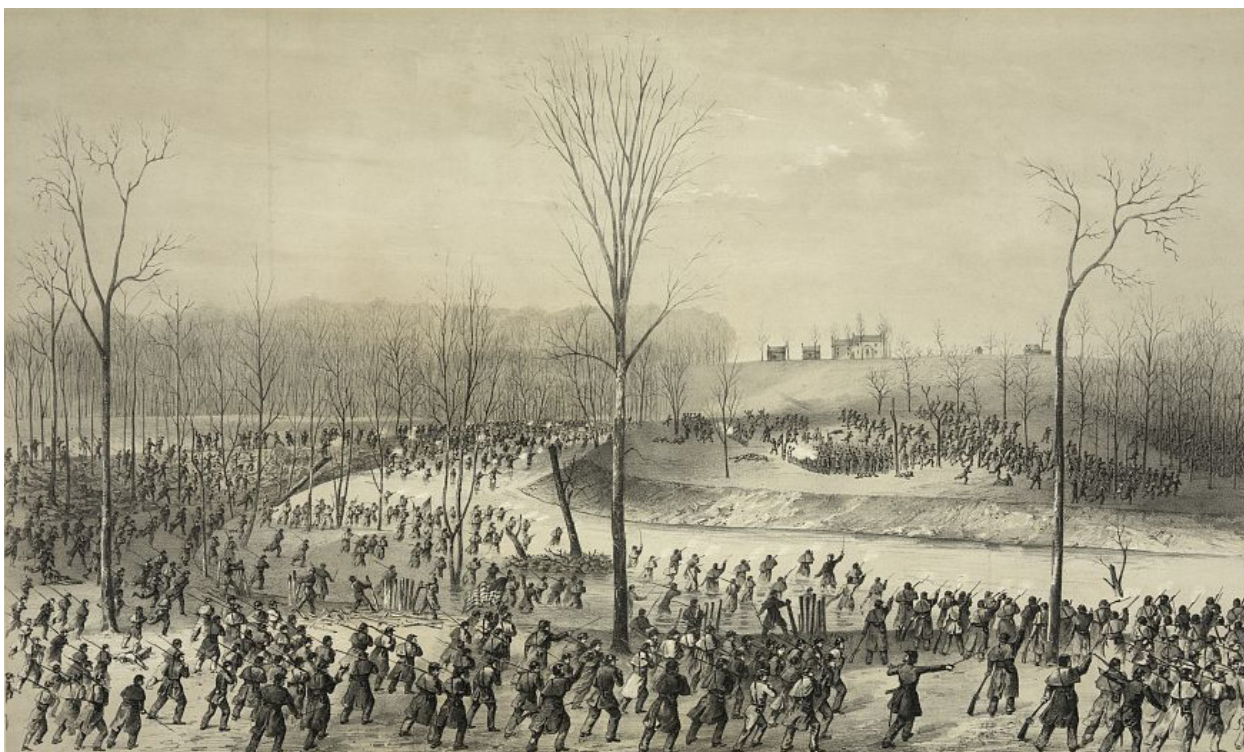


FIGURE 2-8. A. E. Matthew's print of the engagement at McFadden's Ford, January 2, 1863 (Library of Congress).

difficult by the terrain. With great losses, the Union forces slowed the Confederate assault. The terrible carnage among the rocks and trees of this area prompted soldiers to name it "the Slaughter Pen."

General Rosecrans cancelled the attack across the river and brought his reserve troops into the fight. With General George Thomas, Rosecrans rallied fleeing troops and formed a new line backed by artillery along the Nashville Pike. The horseshoe-shaped line provided better communication, and the Union cannon covered the open fields between the cedars and the road. The woods and rocky ground helped the Union. Confederate organization fell apart during the struggle through the cedars, and the Confederate artillery was unable to penetrate the forest with its dense growth and uneven terrain. As night approached, the Union army retained control of the turnpike, its lifeline to Nashville, with access to supplies to continue the fight.

The Round Forest, located between the Nashville Pike and Stones River, anchored the left of the Union line. At 10:00 a.m. on December 31, General James Chalmers's forces advanced across the fields in front of General William B. Hazen's men. The partially burned Cowan house and outbuildings forced Chalmers's men to split just before they

came within range, and General Chalmers was wounded as his line wavered and broke. Despite a following attack by General Daniel Donelson's brigade through Cruft's brigade south of the pike, Hazen's brigade was able to hold to the north. During the afternoon of December 31, Colonel Hazen's brigade held against four Confederate attacks and provided an anchor for the Nashville Pike line of supply to the Union forces. Hazen's brigade was the only Union unit not to retreat on that day, but the carnage in this fighting prompted soldiers to name the field Hell's Half Acre.³⁹

Both sides spent January 1, 1863, reorganizing and caring for the wounded. Beginning on January 1 and continuing to January 3 or 4, the Union Pioneer Brigade dug earthworks parallel to the Nashville Pike for the Chicago Board of Trade Battery and rebuilt the trestle over the river that the Confederates had destroyed.⁴⁰

The two armies engaged again on the afternoon of January 2. General Breckinridge attacked General Horatio Van Cleve's division on a hill overlooking

39 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 33–34.

40 Battle Reports, December 26, 1862, to January 5, 1863. Battle Report No. 10, Report of Capt. James St. Clair Mortor, US Engineers, commanding Pioneer Brigade. O.R., Series I, vol. XX, pt. I, sec. 29.

McFadden's Ford on the east side of the river at 4:00 p.m. (Figure 2–8). The Confederate forces took the hill and continued on toward the ford but came within range of fifty-seven Union cannon massed on the west side of the Stones River. In forty-five minutes more than 1,800 Confederates were killed or wounded, and the Union counterattack that followed pushed Breckinridge's division back to Wayne's Hill.⁴¹

With the approach of Union reinforcements, the Army of Tennessee withdrew to the Duck River, twenty-five miles to the south, on the evening of January 3, 1863. On January 5, the Union army marched into Murfreesboro.

The Battle of Stones River was one of the bloodiest of the war: the Confederate casualties numbered 10,266 of the 37,700 engaged, and the Union casualties were 13,259 of the 43,400 present. In all, more than 3,000 were killed and nearly 16,000 were wounded; some of the wounded spent as many as seven days on the field before help could reach them.⁴² The Army of Tennessee lost control of the rich farmland of Middle Tennessee, which would now be available to support the Union, and dissent was generated within its command.

Description of Landscape Condition, Stones River National Battlefield, 1862–1863

Landscape conditions from December 31, 1862, through January 2, 1863, are illustrated on drawing HP-1.

Prior to the Battle of Stones River, the landscape over which the battle occurred was characterized by irregularly ordered stands of cedar forest or “cedar brakes,” mixed stands of cedars and hardwoods, and open agricultural fields utilized primarily to grow corn, cotton, and hay, or as pastures for livestock. Farmsteads dotted the landscape in a dispersed pattern; many were sited along the major road corridors in existence at the time. Farmsteads typically consisted of a dwelling house, a small grouping of outbuildings nearby, and fenced crop fields. At least one of the local farmsteads is known to have included a peach orchard in close proximity to the Nashville Pike.

The primary circulation corridors that traversed the landscape in the mid-nineteenth century included the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad tracks. The lesser roads included McFadden Lane and the Wilkinson Pike. A ford crossing of Stones River existed north of the McFadden Farm near the end of McFadden Lane. Post and rail fences lined the Nashville Pike and a tollhouse and gate stood along the pike. Other important landscape features present at the time of the battle included bridges across Stones River: one for the Nashville Pike and one for the rail line. Local industries, most on a very small scale, included brick plants, cotton processing, and mills that relied on the waterpower generated by Stones River.

The site of General Rosecrans's Headquarters was a small cabin along the Nashville Pike. The cabin was surrounded by woods. In the decades after the war, the cabin was apparently used as a church by a Black congregation. The site of General Bragg's Headquarters was an open field just south of the location where the Nashville Pike crossed over the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Trees and other vegetation lined Stones River just northeast of the site. The headquarters likely occupied a tent or temporary building on the site.

The three-day battle that was waged across the agricultural landscape was heavily influenced by the local terrain and land cover. Because the battle occurred in winter, there were no crops growing; however, it is likely that corn and cotton stalks remained standing in the fields. Outcroppings of limestone, dense stands of cedar trees, and knolls with commanding views played key roles in the tactics and outcome of the battle. The dense cedar brakes and limestone outcroppings in the vicinity of present-day Wilkinson Pike and Van Cleve Lane blunted the initial Confederate attack on the Union forces and later slowed the Confederates as they attempted to attack again across the Wilkinson Pike. Union occupation of the high ground overlooking the western banks of the Stones River near the McFadden Farm was another key factor in the Union deflection of the Confederate attack.


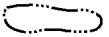
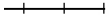

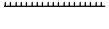
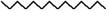



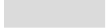
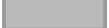
The Battle of Stones River left a lasting impression on the local landscape. Artillery fire damaged, denuded, and killed many of the trees within the woodland areas. Both armies appropriated features of local farmsteads for use, particularly the

41 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 33–34

42 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 34, Citing Charles M. Spearman, *The Battle of Stones River* (Columbus, Ohio: Blue & Gray Enterprises, Inc., 1993), 27; Cozzens, 201; casualties from Official Records, vol. XX, 215, 261.

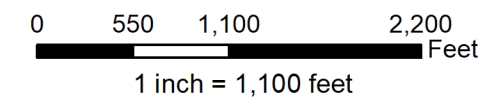
**Stones River National Battlefield
Historic Period Plan: 1862-1863**

Legend

-  Stones River National Battlefield
-  Stream (2021 alignment)
-  Railroad
-  Road
-  Picket Fence
-  Snake Rail Fence
-  Unknown Fence Type
-  Building
-  Earthworks
-  Crop or Open Field
-  Woodland

Sources

1. Park boundary data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield
2. Stones River National Battlefield CLR, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, 2007
3. Historical Fence and Ground Cover Map, Edwin Bearss, 1961
4. Map of the Battlefield of Stones River, Near Murfreesboro Tennessee, surveyed under the direction of Capt Michler
5. Topographical Sketch of the Battlefield of Stones River, Julius Bien, 1863
6. Topographical Sketch of the Battlefield of Stones River, Ole Rasmussen Dahl, 1862
7. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8



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wooden rail fences, which would have been used for firewood. Existing woodland was also likely cut over for the same purpose. During the later Battle of the Cedars, the soldiers used rail fences and woodland trees for temporary protective field cover. Military personnel appropriated food stores from residents' barns and storage structures. After the battle, the many dead are known to have been buried on the battlefield, leaving the local landscape riddled with burial trenches holding more than 3,000 corpses. Finally, soon after the battle, as a direct result of the engagement, the Hazen Brigade Monument was erected on the high ground overlooking the rail line and near the Nashville Pike, standing as a constant reminder of the events of December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863.

Union Occupation and Early Commemoration, 1863–1866⁴³

Following the battle, the Army of the Cumberland was established as an “immovable defensive force,” and Union forces, with the help of formerly enslaved people, constructed Fortress Rosecrans, an earthen fortification that served as a supply depot and base of occupation for the Union for the duration of the war (Figure 2–9, Figure 2–10, and Figure 2–11).⁴⁴ This large enclosed earthen fortification was designed by James St. Clair Morton, Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Cumberland, and was intended to provide a forward supply depot and a refuge in case of a future defeat.⁴⁵

Fortress Rosecrans was sited atop several low hills for the defense of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and encompassed the river crossings of both the railroad and the Nashville Pike. (Raids by Confederate cavalry often targeted bridges, the destruction of which offered an easier way to disrupt supply lines than attacks along the route.) Construction of Fortress Rosecrans began on January 23, 1863. Union troops and African



FIGURE 2–9. Artillery squad inside Fortress Rosecrans, 1860s (Huntington Library).



FIGURE 2–10. Tents outside Battery Mitchell, Fortress Rosecrans, 1860s (Huntington Library).

American workers labored seven days a week on the earthworks from January to April 1863. General Rosecrans reported in March, “Our depots and defenses are being pushed forward here with almost 4,000 men daily at work.”⁴⁶ A railroad spur 1,200 feet long and crossing the Nashville Pike was built within the fortress to help supply the troops building the fortress; the first supply train arrived in February 1863.

As completed by the end of April 1863, the earthworks measured 1,250 yards from north to south and 1,070 yards east to west, creating an enclosure of about 200 acres surrounded by a line of curtain walls, lunettes, and rifle pits. Both the railroad and the pike bisected the fort, with openings in the fortress walls to allow passage

43 The text for this section is preserved largely intact from the 2007 Cultural Landscape Report. A few minor edits have been made to correct outdated information.

44 Michael T. Gavin and Sean M. Styles, “Stones River National Military Park/Stones River National Battlefield National Register Nomination Additional Documentation,” November 14, 2003, 8-5.

45 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 34. Styles notes that the design of the fort was probably based on the *Treatise on Field Fortifications*, written by Dennis Hart Mahan, the former commandant of West Point. (Citing O. R., Series I, Vol. XXIII, pt. II, 81.)

46 Quoted by Edward C. Bearss, *The History of Fortress Rosecrans* (Stones River National Military Park, 1960), Chapter 1: 3, citing O.R., Series I, Vol. XXIII, pt. II, 154.

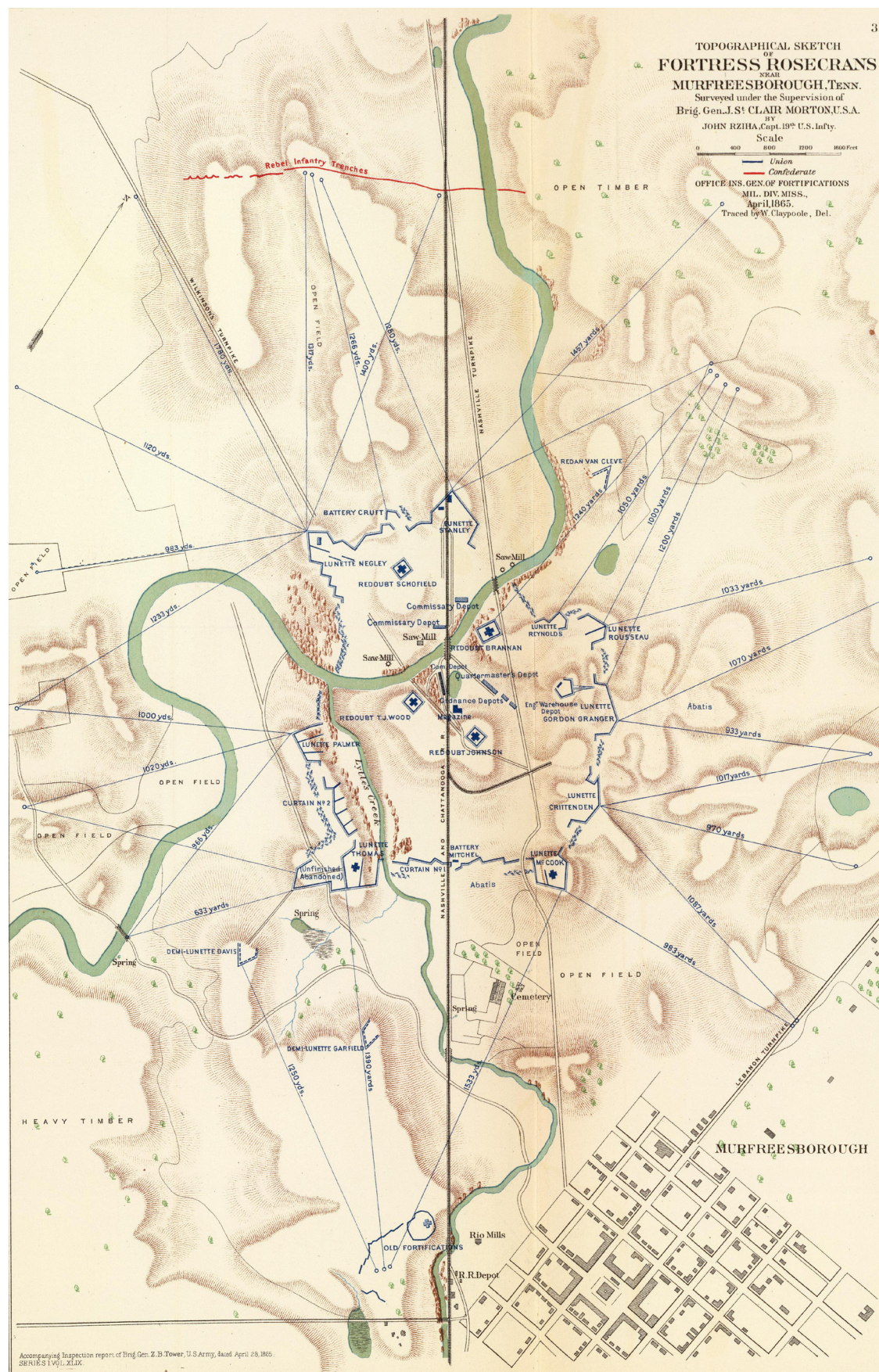


FIGURE 2–11. John Rziha's Topographical Sketch of Fortress Rosecrans, 1865 (Library of Congress).

on these arteries.⁴⁷ Trees and brush around the fort were cleared and ditches constructed fronting the lunettes and curtain walls. Four earthwork redoubts—each constructed on a hill and containing artillery, a powder magazine, and a wooden blockhouse—were intended as a last line of defense in case the lunettes were overrun. One of these, Redoubt Brannan, was built near the Nashville Pike to guard the rail and road bridges. The smaller section of the fortress, northwest of Stones River, encircled four sawmills along the river and two railroad freight depots. The larger section of the fortress, southeast of Stones River, contained the bulk of the warehouses and barracks, which were located near the railroad for easy supply.

During the summer of 1863, members of the Hazen Brigade were detailed to construct a monument to their unit's heroism at Stones River. The site selected for the monument was an area in the Round Forest containing the graves of forty-five of the brigade's fallen. Lieutenant Edward Crebbin of the Ninth Indiana Volunteers supervised construction of the monument from June to November 1863.⁴⁸ Crebbin's crew was threatened by the appearance of Confederate cavalry in October 1863. The Union Army of the Cumberland was besieged within Chattanooga, and Wheeler's Confederate command had been ordered to break the railroad line at Murfreesboro, but the proximity of Fortress Rosecrans discouraged an assault.

The Hazen Brigade Monument (Figure 2-12) consisted of an eleven-foot-tall, square, limestone mass. The monument and adjacent cemetery were enclosed by a four-foot-tall dry-laid stone wall, with access through three steps on the south side. In November 1863, the 115th Ohio Regiment was transferred to Murfreesboro. Two experienced stonecutters from the regiment, Sergeant Daniel C. Miller and Private Christian Bauhoff, were employed to inscribe the monument during the spring of 1864.⁴⁹ By June 1863, General Rosecrans



FIGURE 2-12. Hazen Brigade Monument, ca. 1900 (Kern Collection, Montgomery (Ohio) County Historical Society).

began to move troops forward in the campaign to capture Chattanooga. With the fortress completed, its defense was left to a few thousand convalescent troops, supported by other army reserve divisions throughout the summer and fall. Throughout the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns, Fortress Rosecrans served as a critical link in the supply chain for the Union army.

Following the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, the Confederate army pushed forward toward Chattanooga. With their control of Middle Tennessee threatened, Union reinforcements were sent by train from Nashville to supplement the defense of Fortress Rosecrans. The troops arrived at the fortress on the morning of October 5. Seeing the Union defensive strength of the fortress, Confederate cavalry under Major General Wheeler instead attacked and destroyed the railroad bridge on the Middle Fork of Stones River about three miles south of Murfreesboro.

Following the Battle of Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 25, 1863, the main Confederate army withdrew to Georgia. Fortress Rosecrans remained a vital link in the Union supply chain as General William T. Sherman began the campaign through Georgia in 1864.⁵⁰

On March 29, 1864, General Horatio Van Cleve was asked to select a site for the founding of a national cemetery.⁵¹ Van Cleve detached Captain John A. Means of the 115th Ohio for duty as

47 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 36. Citing O. R., Series I, Vol. XLIX, pt. II, 502; Edwin C. Bearss, *The History of Fortress Rosecrans* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1960), 4.

48 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 38. Citing Daniel A. Brown, *Marked for Future Generations: The Hazen Brigade Monument 1863-1929* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: National Park Service, 1985), 7-8.

49 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 39. Citing Brown, 11-19.

50 Bearss, *The History of Fortress Rosecrans*, Chapter 2: 10.

51 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 39. Citing Brown, 19.

a topographical engineer. Means oversaw the cemetery's layout from June 2, 1864, until his discharge on April 25, 1865.⁵² The site of the National Cemetery was located between the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, on a slight rise where Union artillery had repulsed Confederate attacks on the afternoon of December 31, 1862. The burials in the National Cemetery were arranged in a trapezoidal pattern centered on a gravel carriage path leading to a square with a flagpole.

Fortress Rosecrans again showed its importance when General Hood's Confederate Army of Tennessee invaded Middle Tennessee from Alabama in November 1864, with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad as its target. A Confederate force of about 1,600 men advanced to within six miles of Murfreesboro on December 2. But with several thousand Union troops encamped at Fortress Rosecrans, a direct assault was not possible. On December 5, the Confederates attacked Union defenses along the Nashville Pike at Overall Creek, about four miles northwest of the fortress. Union troops dispatched from Fortress Rosecrans fought the Confederate raiders in an engagement known as the Battle of the Cedars on December 7. Most of the fighting occurred several miles west of the fortress where the Wilkinson Pike crosses Overall Creek. Meanwhile, the main Confederate force was attempting to overcome the Union defenders of Nashville. When news of the destruction of the Army of Tennessee at Nashville reached the Confederate forces near Murfreesboro on December 16, they were forced to withdraw, ultimately retreating back to Alabama. By December 24, 1864, the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was again open for Union supply trains between Nashville and Murfreesboro.⁵³

After the surrender of General Robert E. Lee in Virginia, on April 9, 1865, the remnants of the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina surrendered in May 1865. At that time, most of the Union occupation forces at Fortress Rosecrans were mustered out of service, and Chaplain William Earnshaw was designated to oversee the completion of Stones River National Cemetery. The Union dead buried throughout Middle

Tennessee were exhumed and reinterred at the cemetery, largely through the efforts of the 111th US Colored Troops (see next section), while many of the Confederate dead remained buried where they had been interred or were removed to local family plots.

Description of Landscape Condition, Fortress Rosecrans, 1863–1866

Landscape conditions at Fortress Rosecrans from 1863–1866 are illustrated on drawing HP-2.

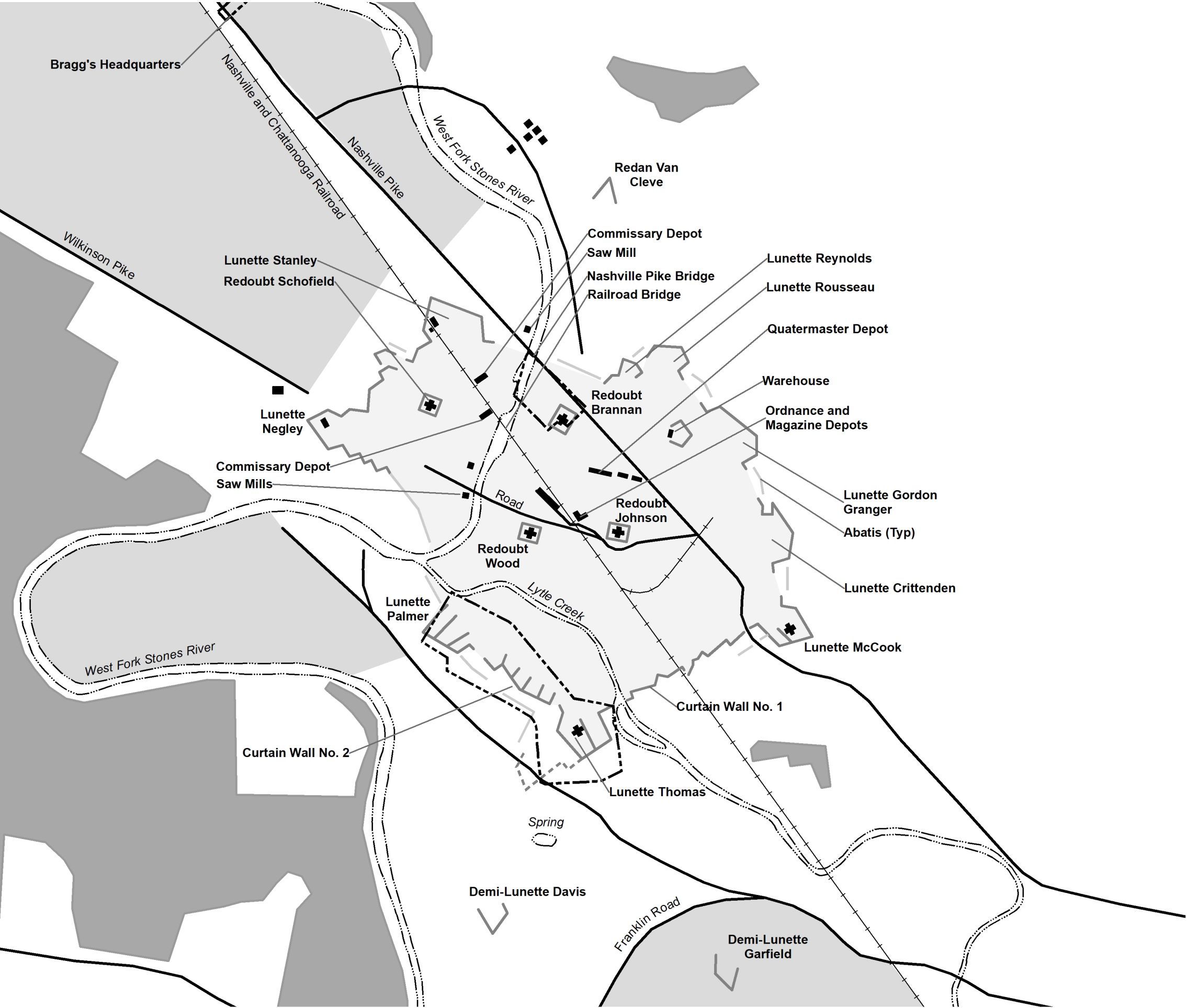
Fortress Rosecrans, a series of earthen fortifications and abatis enclosing a central supply depot, was constructed east of the battlefield in 1863 after the Battle of Stones River. Beginning on January 23, 1863, Federal troops occupied Murfreesboro and adjacent lands and constructed the fortress to protect two important local bridge crossings of Stones River along the Nashville Pike and the rail line, as well as supplies stored within the large fortress, from Confederate attack. Work on the fortress continued for six months and included rock blasting and earth moving.

Fortress Rosecrans extended to either side of Stones River and measured 1,250 yards from north to south and 1,070 yards from east to west. It included four redoubts, or rectangular defensive structures, and nine lunettes, or angled forms, connected by linear systems (curtain walls) of earthworks. The lunettes and curtain walls included traverses behind their walls and were fitted with embrasures, or openings, through which the defenders could fire their cannon. Gabions (earth-filled baskets) were placed outside the embrasures for extra protection against incoming artillery fire. Artillery emplacements were sited near the breaks in the fortification where the rail line and Wilkinson Pike extended into the fortress. The redoubts, sited on the hills, were supported by powder magazines and blockhouses.

The landscape in the vicinity of the fortification was heavily impacted by the earth moving associated with establishment of the system of parapet walls, ditches, fields-of-fire, glacis, traverses, and redoubts. The troops and members of the Contraband camp (see next section) cleared trees within 1,000 yards of the fortification to establish a clear and unobstructed field of fire for the artillery. Felled trees were utilized to form abatis, or obstructions to slow attackers. The

52 Styles, Report of Chaplain William Earnshaw to Brevet Major General J.L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Tennessee, October 5, 1866, 229.

53 Bearss, *The History of Fortress Rosecrans*, Chapter 7: 17.



Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscape Report

**Stones River National Battlefield
Fortress Rosecrans
Historic Period Plan: 1863-1866**

Legend

Stones River National Battlefield

Stream (2021 alignment)

Railroad

Road

Building

Redoubt

Abatis

Earthworks (Lunettes and Curtain Wall)

Unfinished Earthwork Segment

Crop or Open Field

Woodland

Historic Extent of Fortress Rosecrans

Notes

1. Trees and brush that existed close to the fortress were removed to provide unobstructed lines of fire for defenders. Contemporary correspondence noted that "...the groves of timber that was waving in the breeze at the arrival of Roscran's army is now in stockades and ashes nothing left but stumps and brush." (Styles, Historic Resource Study, 37, citing Private James H. Jones, SC 889, James H. Jones Papers, Indian Historical Society, Indianapolis)

Sources

1. Park boundary data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield
2. Stones River National Battlefield CLR, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, 2007
3. Topographical Sketch of Fortress Rosecrans and Murfreesboro, Tenn, John Rziha, 1895
4. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

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Feet

1 inch = 900 feet

N

NPS No. STRI 327 186736

December 2022

HP-2

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troops also used the trees to construct housing and necessary military structures. Local circulation systems were disrupted as well. The Wilkinson Pike was terminated at the walls of the fortification, blocking the connection to Murfreesboro.

Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and the Cemetery Community 1863–1927

The Stones River Landscape after the Battle and the Founding of the Cemetery Community

In the aftermath of the Battle of Stones River, the battlefield's landscape was reshaped in large part through the actions of formerly enslaved Black people. Following the battle and during the construction and occupation of Fortress Rosecrans, a Contraband camp was established in the area, possibly on the battlefield near the fortress. Contraband camps were refugee camps established to house formerly enslaved people ("Contrabands") who escaped to Union-held territory. The camp at Murfreesboro held approximately 2000 people. Depending on how long a camp was in existence and the size of the population, it could include not only tents and cabins to house the people, but also schools, hospitals, work areas, and places to eat. The camps were often a source of labor, with members of the Murfreesboro camp reportedly engaged to help build Fortress Rosecrans and repair the damaged railroad line (Figure 2–13). They also served as recruitment centers once the US War Department established the United States Colored Troops (USCT) and formed regiments of free Blacks and freedpeople in 1863.⁵⁴

Following the battle, recently freed Black people as well as local white residents began the task of burying the dead, disposing of dead livestock, and in general clearing the area of battle detritus. After the Stones River National Cemetery was established in 1865, members of the 111th US Colored Troops (USCT) were assigned to disinter and rebury over 3,000 bodies from the battlefield. They also transferred soldiers' remains from the Murfreesboro city cemetery and other resting places, and then they traced the route taken by

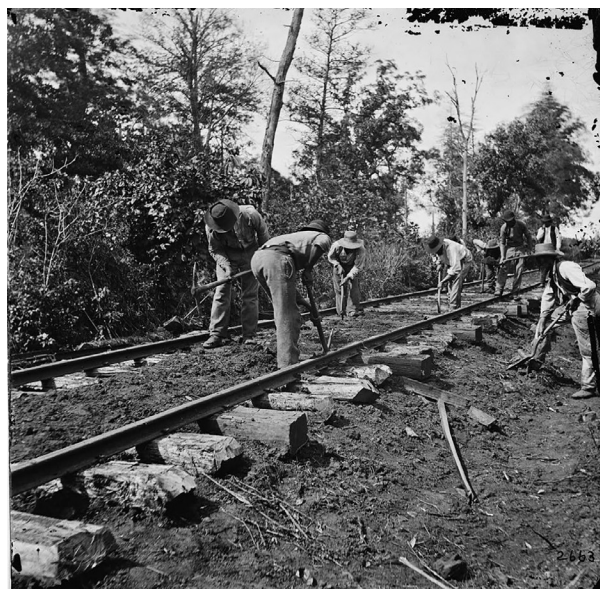


FIGURE 2–13. Contraband camp residents repairing the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad following the Battle of Stones River, ca. 1860s (Library of Congress).

the Army of the Cumberland, ranging as far as northern Alabama and southern Kentucky to bring back as many as 6,000 soldiers' remains for reburial in the National Cemetery.⁵⁵ Members of the 111th USCT also built much of the cemetery itself, including the stone wall.

Confederate soldiers were not eligible for burial in the National Cemetery; instead, they were returned to their hometowns or, more commonly, buried on the battlefield or in private cemeteries. A group of local women, the Memorial Society of Murfreesboro, purchased land for a cemetery a mile and a half south of Murfreesboro. In 1873 the city of Murfreesboro purchased a twenty-acre tract to serve as the city's cemetery; Confederate dead were then transferred to this cemetery.⁵⁶

After the Battle of Stones River and during the occupation of Fortress Rosecrans, many Confederate sympathizers moved south, abandoning land and buildings on the battlefield. In total, 11,933 acres of land in Rutherford County were abandoned or confiscated by the federal government. While some of this land

54 Lydia Simpson, "Settling In: Tracking the Formation of the Cemetery Community Through Public Records," (master's thesis, Middle Tennessee University, 2011), 31; Angela Sirna and Dr. Rebecca Conard, *Stones River National Battlefield Administrative History* (Nashville, TN: Middle Tennessee State University, 2016), 10.

55 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 5; 11–12.

56 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 63. Citing Mabel Pittard, *Rutherford County* (Memphis, Tennessee: Memphis State University Press, 1984), 96; John C. Spence, *Annals of Rutherford County 2* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: Rutherford County Historical Society, 1991), 257–58; *Murfreesboro Monitor*, 7 December 1867 and 18 June 1874.



**FAMOUS MITCHELL LOG CABIN USED AS A HOSPITAL
DURING THE BATTLE OF STONE'S RIVER,
MURFREESBORO, TENN.
DEC. 31, 1862–JAN. 1. 2. 1863.**

FIGURE 2–14. The Mitchell Cabin was used as a hospital following the battle and was later the home of a family of formerly enslaved people (Stones River National Battlefield, 8x10 CP-0003).

was distributed to freedpeople, many former Confederates reclaimed their land at the end of the war when the federal government declared a general amnesty. However, the battlefield was forever changed by the battle and the aftermath of the Civil War. Physically, there were few structures left standing in the area. Among these were the Burrus, Gresham, Harding, Jenkins, Hord, McCullough, Blanton, James, and MacGregor houses, as well as some dwellings along McFadden Lane and the Wilkinson Pike (Figure 2–14). Many other buildings, structures, and landscape features, such as fences, had been destroyed in the fighting or salvaged for lumber during Union occupation. When Union occupation troops departed from Murfreesboro in 1866, the buildings of Fortress Rosecrans were burned or sold at auction, and the earthworks were left to the depredations of erosion or used as fill for construction.⁵⁷

The landscape at Stones River was also reshaped by economic and social upheaval following emancipation, which redefined the plantation-based economy on which the region had relied in the first half of the century, leading to “land-based communities of freed people who struggled for

purchase in the new agricultural regime.”⁵⁸ In 1865 the US Congress opened an office of the US Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen’s Bureau) in Murfreesboro to assist local Black residents with contracts, legal matters, school organization, and dealing with racial violence. The Ku Klux Klan, whose first branch was founded in December 1865 in Pulaski, Tennessee, seventy miles southwest of Murfreesboro, was active in the county, and there were reports of Klansmen menacing members of the Black community near Stones River. The Freedmen’s Bureau office in Murfreesboro closed in 1872.⁵⁹

In this setting, several factors influenced the development of a Black community near the Stones River National Cemetery, which would come to be known as the Cemetery Community (Figure 2–15). The continued federal presence, first at Fortress Rosecrans and then at the National Cemetery, provided some degree of protection for formerly enslaved people who continued to live in the area following emancipation. The construction and maintenance of the cemetery had provided employment for members of the USCT, and many remained in the area after mustering out of the army, using money they had earned in military service to purchase property and marrying women from the local community. Some continued to work at the cemetery as civilians.⁶⁰

The nature of the landscape itself also contributed to the community’s development. The areas of dense cedar brakes, limestone outcroppings, and irregular terrain were unsuited to intensive single-crop agriculture. Up to half of the acreage of pre-Civil War farms in the area was listed as unimproved in agricultural censuses, which may have been an indication of the difficulty of cultivating these areas. Because white farmers perceived this land as undesirable (a perception that would extend into the twentieth century), small farmsteads were claimed or purchased by Black people, who took advantage of opportunities to own their own land.⁶¹

58 Dr. Rebecca Conard, “The Changing Face of the Country: Environmental History and the Legacy of the Civil War at Stones River National Battlefield,” *The George Wright Forum* 28, no. 2 (2011), 166.

59 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 14.

60 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 10; Simpson, “Settling In,” 29.

61 Conard, “The Changing Face of the Country,” 170; Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 6.

57 Lenard Brown, “Fortress Rosecrans: A History, 1865 – 1990,” *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 50, no. 3 (1991): 139.

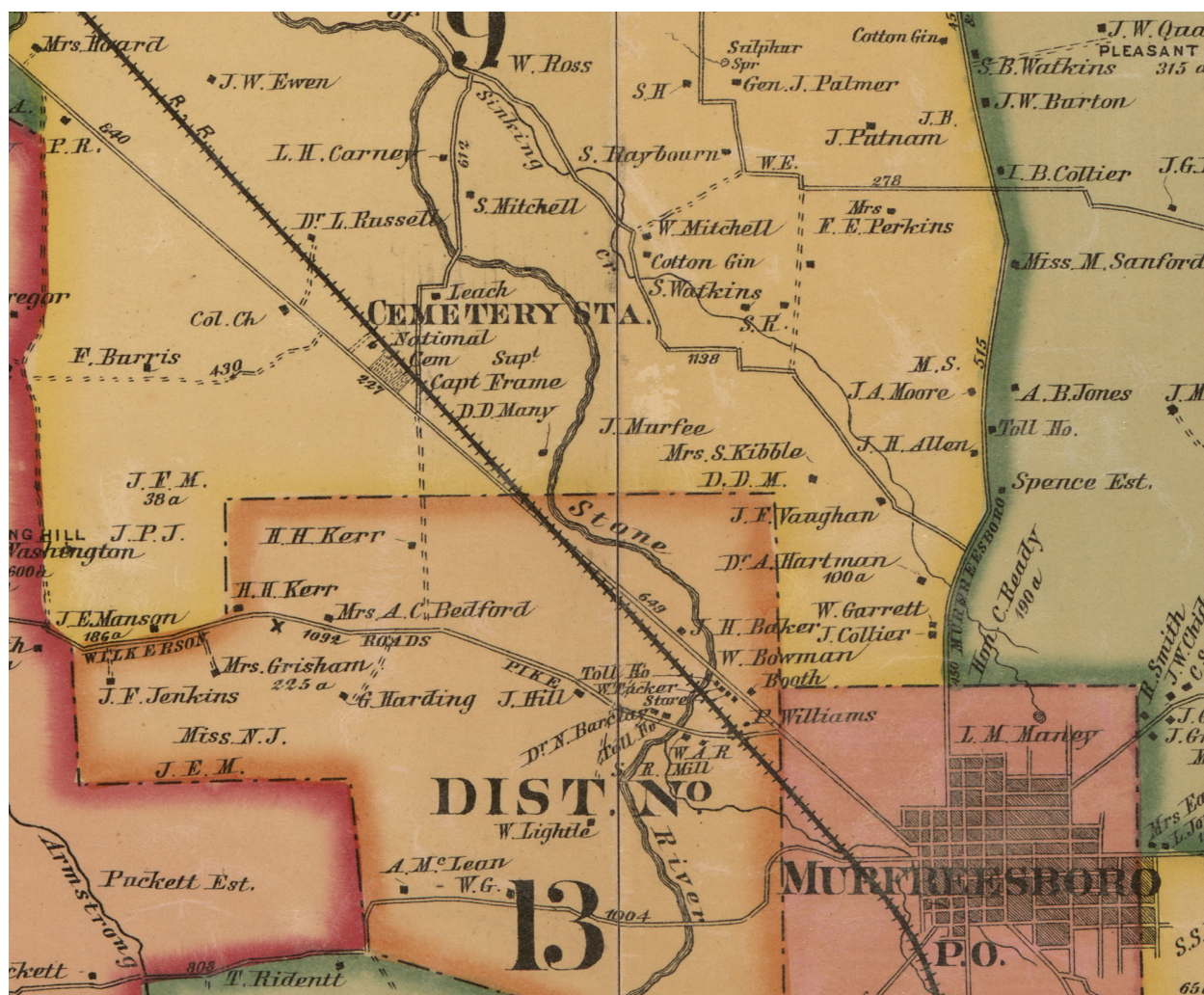


FIGURE 2-15. Detail from the 1878 Beers Map of Rutherford County of the battlefield area. Note “Cemetery Station” denoting the Cemetery Community area and the “colored church” west of the cemetery, likely Stones River Methodist Church (Library of Congress).

In 1866 the State of Tennessee granted a charter to the Tennessee Manual Labor University (TMLU). Founded by Peter Lowery of Nashville, a Black man who had been educated at Franklin College near Nashville, the TMLU was established to provide practical education opportunities for newly freed Black people, including teaching skills in literature, science, mechanics, and agriculture. The university was to include a working farm where students could labor in exchange for tuition. In 1868 the TMLU acquired 307 acres of land in the area of the National Cemetery, which likely encompassed portions of the Civil War-era McFadden and Cowan farms. Freedman's Bureau Records indicated that the TMLU operated out of "eight or ten huts for the use of the laborers" working at the cemetery; the bureau also built a schoolhouse. The TMLU was relatively short-lived, operating from 1869 until the mid-1870s,

when bankruptcy forced Lowery and the school's trustees to sell the land. The 307-acre parcel eventually was acquired by W. T. Henderson, a white man (Figure 2–16). However, the TMLU did assist in establishing the area around the cemetery as a Black space.⁶²

Beginning in the late 1860s, several Black people purchased land in Civil District 9 of Rutherford County, including the area around the cemetery. In 1868 Samuel Wade (later McGregor) purchased 31 acres of land, the first documented Black land purchase in the district. Two years later Wade was listed among the ten wealthiest Black people in the district in the 1870 census, with \$1,000 worth of real

62 Dr. Rebecca Conard, "Historic Cemetery Community: The Cedars Stones River National Battlefield," in *Stones River National Battlefield Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* (National Park Service Cultural Resources Division Southeast Regional Office, May 2016), 43-46.

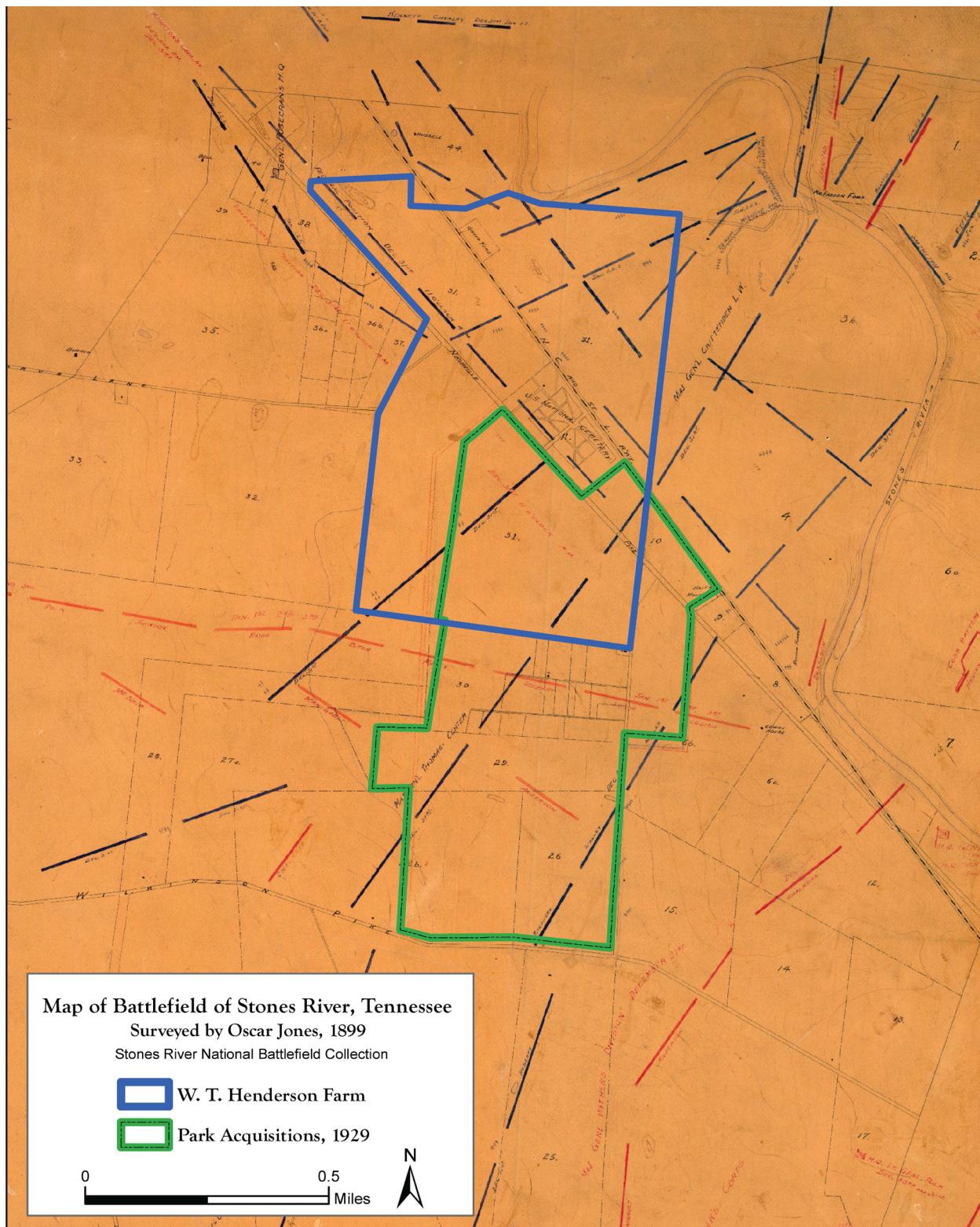


FIGURE 2–16. Area of the Tennessee Manual Labor University ca. 1870s, outlined in blue (later the W. T. Henderson Farm). The TMLU is shown in relation to the area acquired for Stones River National Battlefield in 1929. Both areas are overlaid on an 1899 map showing the area surveyed by Oscar Jones (reproduced from *Stones River National Battlefield Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* page 44).

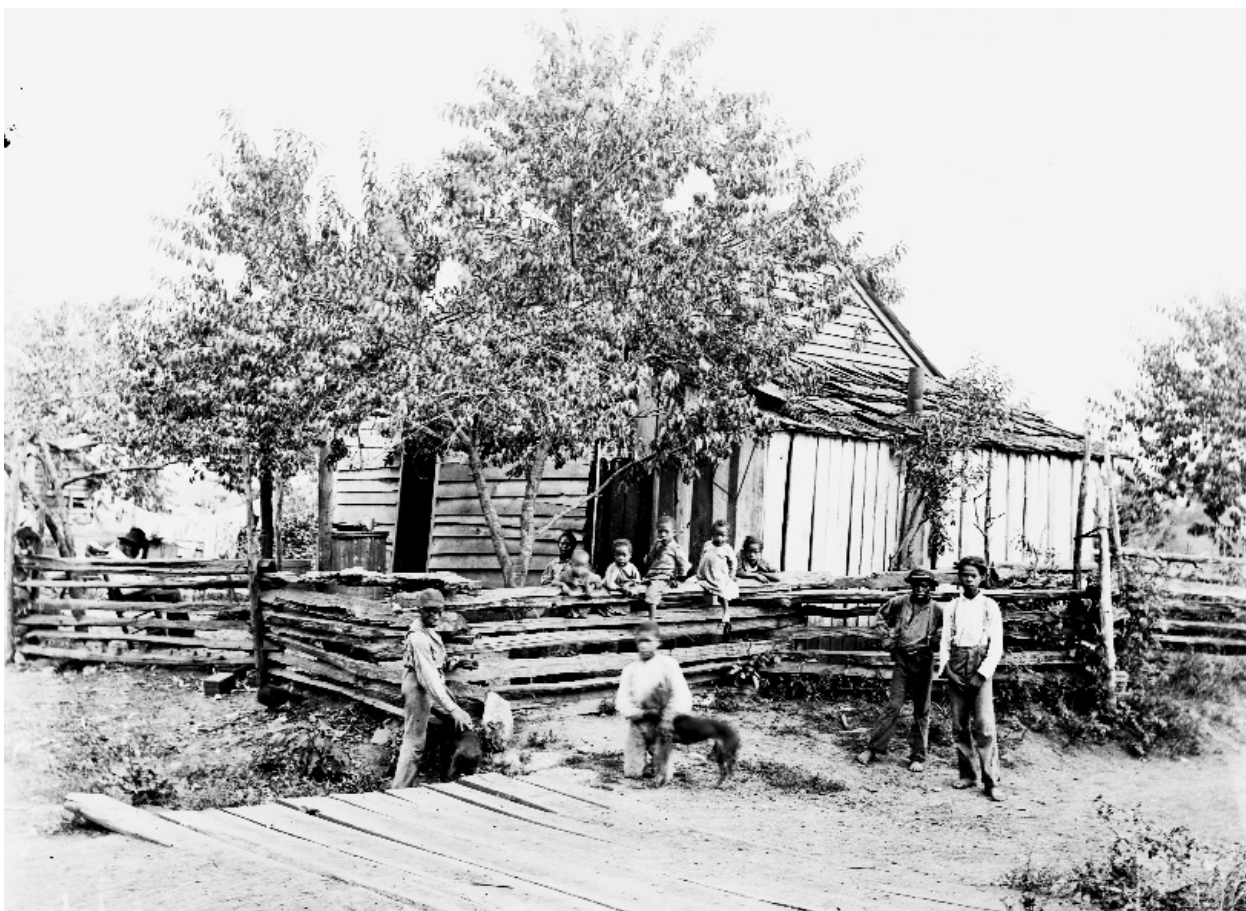


FIGURE 2-17. Cemetery Community farmstead with children in front, ca. 1890s-1900s (Kern Collection, Montgomery (Ohio) County Historical Society).

estate and \$300 in personal property.⁶³ The 1870 census listed 1,500 Black people in Civil District 9, including six male farmers who owned real property. Many others worked as farm laborers, indicating the growth of an agricultural community (Figure 2-17, Figure 2-18, and Figure 2-19).⁶⁴ In 1869 a correspondent to the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune* described the area landscape: "Timber is scarce in this region, but wherever any could be found, it bore the marks of battle...(a)t present, the largest portion of the battlefield of Stone River is in cultivation, and where the sanguinary conflict once raged are now to be found fields of corn and cotton." The journalist also interviewed a local Black farmer who stated that more than 100 Black people were attacked by the KKK while working in their crop fields.⁶⁵

The 1870 agricultural census recorded that Samuel Wade had twenty acres of improved land and

twenty-five unimproved. The farm had one horse, two mules, four milk cows, three other cattle, and seven pigs and produced forty bushels of winter wheat, 400 of corn, five of cotton, ten each of Irish and sweet potatoes, and 100 pounds of butter. Adjacent to Wade was another Black landowner, Henry Ridley. His farm had twelve acres of improved land and twenty of unimproved. On the farm were two horses, one milk cow, two other cattle, and six pigs, while farm products included 120 bushels of winter wheat, 150 of corn, five of cotton, and 300 pounds of butter.⁶⁶

Other early land purchasers in the Cemetery Community included Samuel Gresham (Grisham), a blacksmith who purchased forty acres of land north of the Wilkinson Pike in 1872, across the Pike from the Gresham farm, which prior to the Civil War had operated with twenty-one enslaved people.⁶⁷ In 1875 William Holland, who had served with the

63 Simpson, "Settling In," 18

64 Conard, "The Changing Face of the Country," 171.

65 Quoted in Conard, "The Changing Face of the Country," 171.

66 United States Bureau of Census, Non-Population Schedule, Products of Agriculture, 1870, Civil District 9, Rutherford County, Tennessee, 3-4.

67 MTSU Cemetery Community Brochure.



FIGURE 2–18. Cemetery Community farmstead with family workers, ca. 1890s–1900s (Kern Collection, Montgomery (Ohio) County Historical Society).

111th USCT, purchased three acres of land adjacent to the Hazen Brigade Monument. By 1877 twenty-one Black people had purchased land in the district, almost one-fifth of total purchases by Black people in the county. Property tax documents the following year listed forty Black landowners paying property taxes in the district, including Wade/McGregor, Jim Coleman, and Jennie McDaniel. Their farms ranged in size from 10 to 109 acres.⁶⁸ The 1880 census recorded twenty Black property owners, including three women, with farms ranging from a few acres to as many as 100.⁶⁹

One of the three women was Jennie McDaniel. She had a very small farm, with only seven acres tilled and twenty acres of woodland, but on that farm she had a horse, a milk cow, ten chickens, and a pig and produced butter, eggs, corn, and cotton. Samuel

Gresham's farm was larger, with twenty-five acres of tilled land and fifteen unimproved. He also had a horse, a cow, fifteen pigs, and fifteen chickens, and produced butter, corn, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, and tobacco, and also had apple and peach trees. Since 1870 Samuel Wade/McGregor had extended his farm to thirty acres of tilled land and twenty acres of woodland and now had six horses, a mule, a milk cow, four sheep, ten pigs, and seven chickens. The farm produced butter, eggs, corn, wheat, cotton, potatoes, apples, and peaches, and McGregor also sold wood products.⁷⁰

In addition to farms and homes, members of the Cemetery Community also founded several churches, a school, and a cemetery. In the late 1860s the Stones River Methodist Church was built near Asbury Road (Figure 2–20), and the Evergreen Graveyard was established near the Nashville Pike on land that may have been purchased from a

68 Simpson, "Settling In," 18, 20; MTSU Cemetery Community Brochure; Daniel A. Brown, "Marked for Future Generations: The Hazen Brigade Monument, 1863–1929," National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield, 1985, 25.

69 Conard, "The Changing Face of the Country," 171.

70 United States Bureau of Census, Non-Population Schedule, Products of Agriculture, 1880, Civil District 9, Rutherford County, Tennessee, 5, 12, 13.



FIGURE 2-19. Cemetery Community family in front of fence, ca. 1890s–1900s (Kern Collection, Montgomery (Ohio) County Historical Society).

white landowner, Bill Henderson (the cemetery is called Evergreen Graveyard to distinguish it from the Evergreen Cemetery in Murfreesboro). Many Cemetery Community members were buried in the graveyard, although some may also have been buried on their land. In 1874 Eliza Burrus deeded an acre of land behind the Methodist Church for the purpose of building a one-room frame school.⁷¹ In the 1880s, Mt. Olivet Missionary Baptist Church and Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church were built along McFadden (Van Cleve) Lane (Figure 2-21).

Institutions like churches and schools were anchors of the Cemetery Community and helped to define the shape of the community itself. The term “Cemetery Community” is applied to a large area that encompasses both large farmsteads and clusters of settlements. Both Black and white families owned farms within the Cemetery Community; in general, whites tended to own larger farms, but property sizes varied among both groups. Within the larger landscape of the Cemetery Community were several distinct nodes of more concentrated settlement, including farms and schools. One of these was the Cedars, southwest of the Nashville Pike along Van Cleve Lane, which included Mt. Olivet Missionary Baptist Church and Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church. The other node was the Bottoms, which was close to the intersection of the Nashville Pike and Asbury Road. The Bottoms was so named because the low-lying area flooded frequently.

71 Lenora Boe Washington, Oral Interview by C. Sade Turnipseed, May 26, 2011, Murfreesboro, TN, transcript dated June 3, 2017, 44-45; Louise Houck Wiser, compiler and editor, *A History of Rutherford County Schools to 1972* (Murfreesboro, TN: Rutherford County Retired Teachers Association, 1986), 145.



FIGURE 2-20. Stones River Methodist Church, ca. 1930s (Shacklett's Photography Collection).



FIGURE 2-21. Ebenezer and Mount Olivet churches, ca. 1930s (Shacklett's Photography Collection).

Both nodes were close to the railroad.⁷² Another area important to members of the Cemetery Community was the Glades, in some instances also called the Barrens. This was a community open space located within the triangle of present-day US-41, Van Cleve Lane, and the Stones River. Percy Minter recalled gatherings held here, including on Memorial Day (an important holiday for the community):

That is where we used to have picnic, from 7 o'clock in the morning until dark at night. People would play baseball, they killed billy goats, cooked that goat, go to the river and catch fish, cook that fish. People would stay there from 8 o'clock in the morning until dark at night.⁷³

72 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 13.

73 Percy Minter, Sr. Oral History Interview Conducted by Middle Tennessee State University for Stones River National Battlefield, November 1, 2007.

Commemoration and the Prelude to Founding Stones River National Military Park

Among the earliest commemorative activities was the placement of large markers along the railroad line to indicate key points of interest (Figure 2–22 and Figure 2–23). The president of the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway lived in Murfreesboro, and he billed the railroad line as the “Battlefield Route to Atlanta.” Passengers could see the markers from the railroad, including a small stone monument near the cemetery wall reading “Erected by the 43rd. Reg’t Wis. Vol. Inf. in memory of deceased soldiers in that Reg’t and of the 180th Ohio. Tennessee Union Soldiers. Railroad Employees. & c. 1865.” The monument was originally erected by soldiers at a cemetery in Cowan, TN, and had been moved to the national cemetery. A platform was also built behind the cemetery to drop off and pick up visitors.⁷⁴

Following the end of the Civil War, veterans of the conflict in both the North and the South formed organizations to support fellow veterans and reconnect with former comrades. The largest of these organizations for Union veterans was the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), founded in 1866. The GAR, which had over 400,000 members by the end of the nineteenth century, provided benefits to members including group retirement homes and funeral services.⁷⁵ The Southern equivalent of the GAR was the United Confederate Veterans Association, established in 1889 and active until the 1940s.⁷⁶ Women formed auxiliary groups, the most well known today being the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), founded in September 1894. The GAR’s auxiliary was the Woman’s Relief Corps, chartered in 1883.

As the war receded in time, Union and Confederate veterans moved toward reconciliation, leading to joint reunions including a twenty-fifth anniversary gathering to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg. In the 1880s and 1890s veterans’



FIGURE 2–22. Sign marking Van Cleve Lane adjacent to railroad line, ca. 1930s (Tennessee State Library and Archives).



FIGURE 2–23. Sign marking a battlefield point of interest adjacent to railroad line, ca. 1930s (Tennessee State Library and Archives).

⁷⁴ Wiss, Janney, Elstner, Associates, Inc., *Artillery Monument Historic Structure Report*, National Park Service, June 2015, 26.

⁷⁵ Stuart Charles McConnell, *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic, 1865-1900* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1992), 206.

⁷⁶ Luana Henderson (compiler), “United Confederate Veterans Association Records (Mss. 1357) Inventory,” Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 2009, 4.

groups also began efforts to preserve the major battlefields of the war as memorials to those who fought and died there. The GAR led preservation efforts at Gettysburg and Vicksburg while the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of Tennessee were instrumental at Chickamauga and Chattanooga and at Shiloh. In response to these movements, the US Congress created five national military parks in the 1890s, beginning with Chickamauga and Chattanooga and Antietam in 1890, Shiloh in 1894, Gettysburg in 1895, and Vicksburg in 1899. The focus on reunions, reconciliation, and preservation of battlefields minimized the memory of slavery as a cause of the Civil War and diverted the Black experience into the background.

Efforts to designate Stones River as a national military park also began in the 1890s. Tennessee Congressman James D. Richardson introduced legislation to establish a national military park at Stones River in December 1895, which proposed acquiring 1,000 acres of land to create the park (later increased to 3,100 acres). However, this legislation did not pass. Meanwhile, Union and Confederate veterans chartered the Stones River Battlefield and Park Association on April 28, 1896, which secured options to purchase up to 3,400 acres of land associated with the battle.⁷⁷ The association also “placed upon the battlefield a large number of substantial wooden tablets, marking points of special interest and importance, such as headquarters of Federal and Confederate commanders, McFadden’s Ford on Stone’s River, places where distinguished officers were slain, and many other important localities.”⁷⁸

In the meantime, two small sites associated with the battle and occupation were secured by private purchase. In 1904 the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway purchased Redoubt Brannan, part of Fortress Rosecrans, and a 1.55-acre tract at McFadden Ford. This marked one of the first private preservation initiatives at Stones River and helped to

protect the two areas from threatened development. Much of Fortress Rosecrans had been obliterated by erosion and human activity. The company maintained both locations as points of interest visible from the trains (Figure 2–24). The line of Van Cleve Lane was marked at its intersection with the railroad, and in 1906 the company built the Artillery Monument at McFadden Ford to commemorate the location of the closing engagement of the battle (Figure 2–25).⁷⁹

Creation of a commemorative park at Stones River remained stalled into the early decades of the twentieth century. There were numerous requests for the establishment of military parks nationwide during this period as the Civil War battlefields were increasingly threatened by agricultural, urban, and recreational development. Veterans of the Civil War, the first generation of commemoration supporters and the only eyewitnesses to battle events and locations, were also passing away in increasing numbers, adding to the sense of urgency. However, only five national battlefields were established between 1900 and 1925, mostly due to the high cost. In 1912, the Commissioner of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, Charles H. Grosvenor, argued against the establishment of a park at Stones River, stating, “More than fifty years have elapsed since the battle of Stone’s River and the marks, locations, earth works, or whatever else there was there are entirely obliterated. . . . The Commission is of the opinion that the bill should not pass.”⁸⁰ The commissions established to oversee the first four military parks, themselves initially composed chiefly of veterans, were phased out by the Sundry Civil Bill of 1912, which shifted administration of the parks to the Secretary of War through the War Department. The War Department retained jurisdiction over military parks when the National Park Service was created in 1916.

77 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, citing John C. Paige and Jerome A. Greene, *Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983), 65.

78 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, citing John C. Paige and Jerome A. Greene, *Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park* (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983), 65.

79 *Artillery Monument Historic Structure Report*, 26; “Redoubt Brannan, Cultural Landscapes Inventory,” National Park Service, 1998, 16; Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 22; “McFadden Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory,” National Park Service, 1998, 18.

80 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 66.



FIGURE 2–24. Gun carriages on Redoubt Brannan, 1928 (Willett “A History of Stones River National Military Park,” 1958).



FIGURE 2–25. Artillery Monument, 1928, including small cabin on the McFadden Farm site (Stones River National Battlefield, 8x10p1920-0039).

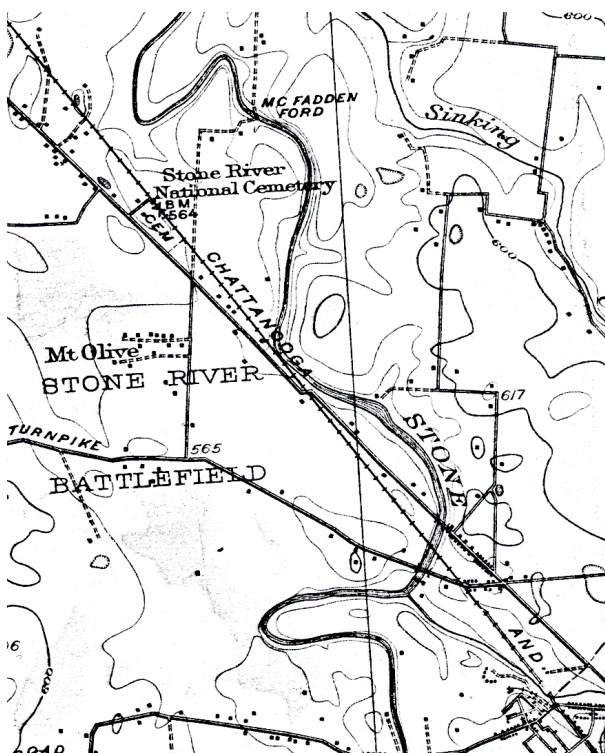


FIGURE 2-26. Cemetery Community area, ca. 1916 (Stones River National Battlefield).

While the National Cemetery remained the focus of commemoration at Stones River, the proposed national military park was a threat to the Cemetery Community. By 1910, there were eighty people living in seventeen households in the community (Figure 2-26). Of these, thirteen were farmers and twelve owned property. Among the Black residents in the community were Andrew and Mary Avent, Ellis and Addie Anderson, Ed and Patsy Howard, George and Martha Hutchinson, John and Callie Mason, Ed and Josephine Orr, and William and Fannie Waller.⁸¹ The King family, who owned eleven acres of land near the site of the current visitor center and loop drive, farmed cotton and corn and raised horses, cows, hogs, sheep, and chicken. The King farm included twelve acres of walnut trees and twenty-eight pear trees as well as peach and apple trees, while the garden supplied beans, squash, tomatoes, turnip greens, blackberries, cantaloupe, and watermelon. In addition to canning for their own use, the family sold walnuts and fruit through the season and operated the Yesterday store next to the battlefield (Figure 2-27). Like many members of the community, the Kings had built their own



FIGURE 2-27. King Store adjacent to the battlefield, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0137).

house and outbuildings, including a smokehouse.⁸² Around 1909, the Holland Cemetery was established adjacent to the Hazen Brigade monument when William Holland was buried on his property.⁸³

Ten years later, in 1920, the community had decreased to sixty-five inhabitants, perhaps because some people had moved north as part of the Great Migration of Blacks from the rural South to northern cities.⁸⁴ At the same time, the Rutherford County economy was changing. In the 1910s, the development of the Dixie Highway's western route through Middle Tennessee included the Nashville Pike. This, coupled with economic growth, more leisure time, and the increased availability of the automobile, encouraged tourism and recreational travel along the route. This also increased interest in preserving battlefields, which became recreational destinations. Increased interest also resulted in the construction of roads and other infrastructure to cater to tourism, such as the 1920 establishment of the Winter Garden Filling Station tourist camp near the site of Bragg's Headquarters.⁸⁵

82 Anthony King, Oral Interview by Devora Butler, May 23, 2011, at Stones River National Battlefield, transcript dated June 28, 2017, 4.

83 "Hazen Brigade Monument Cultural Landscape Inventory," National Park Service, 1998, 15.

84 MTSU Cemetery Community Brochure.

85 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 23.

81 MTSU Cemetery Community Brochure.

Description of Landscape Condition, Stones

River National Battlefield, 1863–1927

Landscape conditions from 1863–1927 are illustrated on drawing HP-3.

After the Civil War, the landscape associated with the Stones River battlefield returned to agricultural use and landowners returned to their farmsteads and rebuilt their homes. The majority of the area was utilized for agriculture, and little tree cover or woodland was present during this period. A new community, the majority-Black Cemetery Community, developed in the battlefield area, concentrated in two nodes at Van Cleve Lane and Asbury Lane. Some parcels were subdivided into smaller farms. Two roads leading from Van Cleve Lane were lined with farmhouses, two churches, and other buildings. In addition to crops such as corn, wheat, and potatoes, members of the Cemetery Community planted fruit trees and berry canes in areas of thinner soil and rocky outcrops to maximize the productivity of the land. Many members of the community were buried in the Evergreen Graveyard on the north side of the railroad.

Other post-battle additions to the landscape included the Hazen Brigade Monument, completed in 1863; the National Cemetery, completed in 1865; the US Regulars Monument in 1882 (within the cemetery); and the Artillery Monument, placed in 1906. Commemoration of the Battle of Stones River most likely led to an increase in visitors to the region, including veterans and the families of those buried in the cemetery.

The Nashville Pike (Old Nashville Highway) and the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railroad remained the primary routes of circulation during this period.



Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscape Report

**Stones River National Battlefield
Historic Period Plan: 1863-1927**

Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
- Cemetery Community Node
- Stream (2004)
- Railroad
- Road
- Parcel Boundary
- Building
- Earthworks
- Crop or Open Field
- Woodland
- Monument

Sources

1. Park boundary data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield
2. Land Ownership and Ethnography Mapping, Middle Tennessee State University, 2015
3. Stones River National Battlefield CLR, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, 2007
4. Aerial of Stones River National Battlefield, 1938
5. Map of Rutherford County, TN, State Geologic Survey, 1916
6. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

05501,1002,200

Feet

1 inch = 1,100 feet

N

NPS No. STRI 327 186736

December 2022

HP-3

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Federal Stewardship and Conservation, 1927–1966

War Department Administration, 1927–1933

Following World War I there was renewed interest in establishing new national military parks, in part due to the United States' victory in the war and in part related to postwar prosperity and increased tourism. In 1926 Congress enacted an Act for the Study and Investigation of Battlefields, the first broad survey of historic battlefield sites from all American wars. This study classified sites into four categories, Classes I, II, IIA, and IIB. Stones River was identified as a Class IIA battlefield ("Battles of such great military and historic interest as to warrant locating and indicating the battle lines of the forces engaged by a series of markers or tablets, but not necessarily by memorial monuments") and was among fourteen sites added to federal battlefield holdings by Congress from 1926 to 1933. Stones River National Military Park was established on March 3, 1927.⁸⁶

The War Department appointed a three-member commission to research troop movements and inspect the battlefield. The commission consisted of Major John F. Conklin of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Union veteran John D. Hanson, and Confederate veteran Sam H. Mitchell.⁸⁷ A study was completed by Lt. Col. H.L. Landers of the Army War College to support the commission's work, including preparation of maps of the battlefield and troop movements. Prior to 1928, land set aside to commemorate the Battle of Stones River included the Stones River National Cemetery and the Hazen Brigade Monument, both owned and administered by the War Department since the time of the Civil War. Two additional commemorative sites were owned by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, formerly known as the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.

Although the Battle of Stones River had ranged over some 4,000 acres, the commission's report in 1928 recommended the acquisition of only a small portion, noting that "the 325 acre tract of land that



FIGURE 2–28. The Nashville Pike looking toward Redoubt Brannan, early 1900s (Shacklett's Photography).

it is proposed to acquire by no means covers fully the entire site of the hardest fighting of the battle of Stones River, but with the funds available it is believed to be the best selection possible under the circumstances."⁸⁸ Omitted from the acquisition plan was the land at the north end of the battlefield on the former McFadden Farm, where fighting had occurred on January 2nd, 1863, and portions of the battlefield north of the Stones River. The commission's reasons were that "... at the present time this land is very inaccessible. There are now no bridges across Stones River in the vicinity of the battlefield; the battlefield north of Stones River can only be reached by poor county roads leading from the vicinity of Murfreesboro."⁸⁹

The tract identified for acquisition was bounded by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway right-of-way on the north, Wilkinson Pike on the south, Van Cleve Lane on the east, and a line parallel to and less than half a mile from the eastern boundary on the west. The commission also recommended acquiring two quarter-acre tracts at the locations of the headquarters of Generals Bragg and Rosecrans and accepting donation of the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway's deeds to Redoubt Brannan (Figure 2–28) and the Artillery Monument at McFadden's Ford.⁹⁰

The land identified for the new military park was close to existing commemorative features including the National Cemetery and the Hazen

86 Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1973), 46-51.

87 "Report of the Inspection of Battlefield of Stones River, Tennessee," typescript submitted to the Secretary of War, July 17, 1928; *Daily News Journal* (Murfreesboro), April 23, 1929.

88 "Report on Inspection of Battlefield of Stones River, Tennessee," July 17, 1928, to the Secretary of War.

89 "Report on Inspection of Battlefield of Stones River, Tennessee," July 17, 1928, to the Secretary of War.

90 Willett, "A History of Stones River National Military Park," 64-65



FIGURE 2–29. Farmstead in the area proposed for acquisition, ca. 1928 (Stones River National Battlefield).



FIGURE 2–30. Barn and fences in the area proposed for acquisition, ca. 1928 (Stones River National Battlefield).



FIGURE 2–31. William Holland Farm, adjacent to the National Cemetery, ca. 1928 (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0010).

Brigade Monument, but the survey noted that the battlefield “...shows no evidence of earthworks, trenches, or other remaining evidence of the battle.” However, the presence of the Black Cemetery Community on this land was a significant factor (Figure 2–29, Figure 2–30, and Figure 2–31). The commission’s report was heavily biased against the existing Black community. While it is true that cultivation of the land was complicated by the dense cedar brakes, rocky outcrops, and rolling topography, land owned by whites was classified as 69% tillable and 30% rough, while land owned by Blacks was only 54% tillable as opposed to 46% rough. Although the more easily tilled land in the area may have been appropriated by whites, the report noted but did not credit the ways in which Black landowners had adapted their agricultural practices to the landscape. For example, the commission’s survey documented 730 fruit trees, including pear and peach, 1000 blackberry vines, and 200 grape vines, suggesting that fruit cultivation was an important practice. The characterization of the community was also offensive. The report noted that “36 out of the 45 parcels to be acquired are owned by illiterate and uneducated colored people...many tracts have located upon them negro shacks in a miserable state of repair.” This statement ignored the existence of the Cemetery school (classes

were also held in churches) and the effects of systemic discrimination in denying Black people access to high-quality educational facilities. Community members took pride in the houses and outbuildings they built and maintained themselves without access to the economic support enjoyed by their white neighbors.⁹¹

Commission members also exhibited a paternalistic attitude in deciding that Cemetery Community land was more suited for a park. They expected that the land would be cheap because it was not suitable for agriculture, noting that “The central portion of this tract is rocky, slightly rolling land covered with cedar trees. It is considered that the open land, combined with the rocky, cedar covered land is ideal for Park purposes.” In their view, the current inhabitants would benefit from compensation for their land so that they could purchase new homes elsewhere, ignoring that established Black communities provided economic and social support for their members and that options for purchasing property were limited for Blacks in the segregated South.⁹² However, at least one official sympathized somewhat with the community. In 1929 George Chandler, the army officer responsible for compiling a property

91 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 26-28.

92 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 26-28.

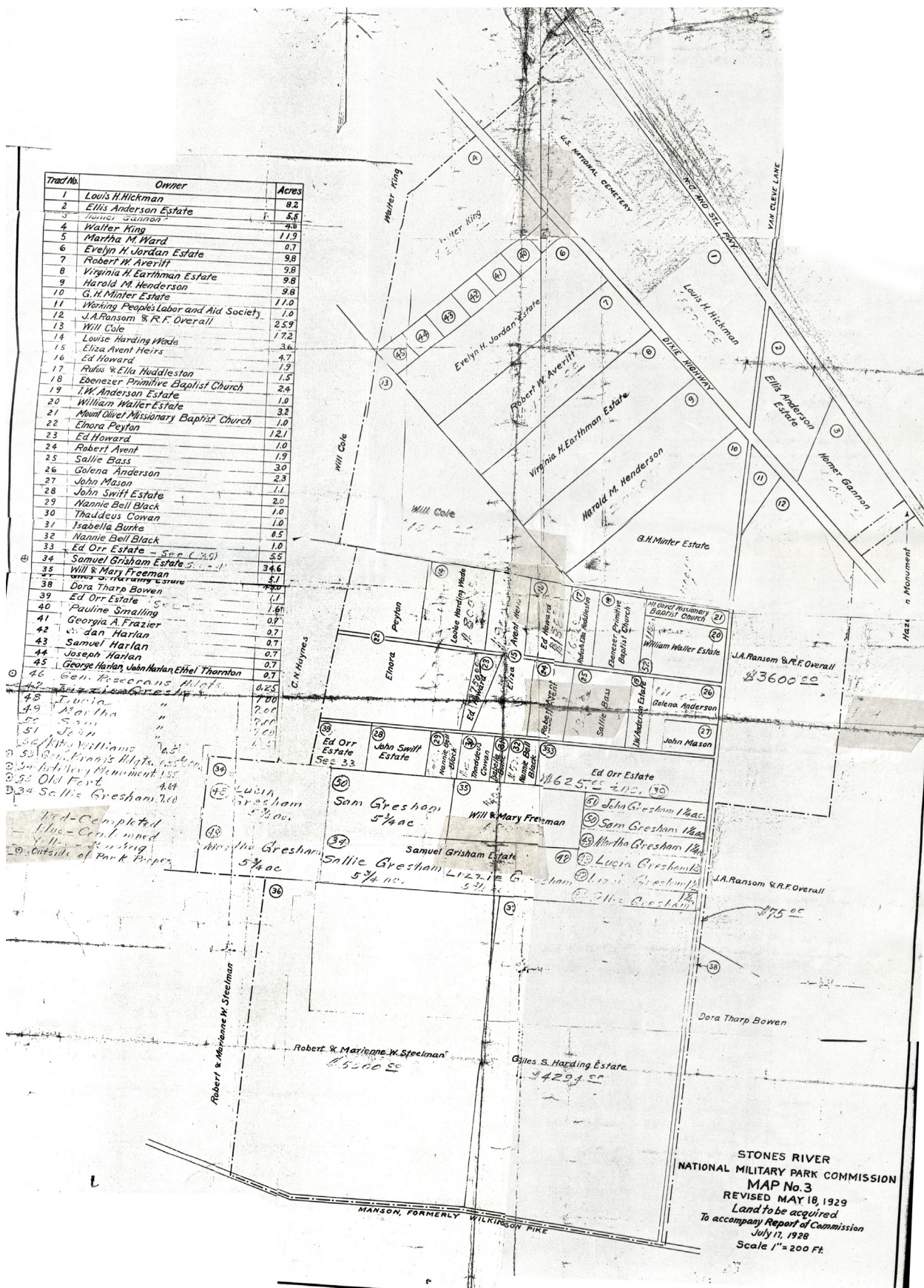


FIGURE 2-32. Map showing Cemetery Community properties to be acquired by sale or condemnation, 1929 (Stones River National Battlefield).



FIGURE 2–33. Minter Farm (right) and church (left), circa 1934 (Stones River National Battlefield).

inventory, wrote that “...I cannot help but wonder what sort of an idea it all conveys to anyone who has not been on the ground and lived in the community...The negro holdings are a strange problem. The houses are in general worthless, and yet, they are the family’s home and we are displacing the family which must find a new home some place.” Many families had been there for two or three generations.⁹³

After the commission submitted its recommendations in 1928, the Secretary of War directed it to oversee the implementation. The State of Tennessee ceded jurisdiction over lands that would be included in the park and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway donated the Artillery Monument and Redoubt Brannan lots, while administration of the already federally-owned National Cemetery and Hazen Brigade Monument was transferred to the park.

From 1929 to 1934, the federal government proceeded with the condemnation and acquisition of Cemetery Community property within the proposed park boundaries (Figure 2–32). Unsurprisingly, many Black landowners were offered less for their land than white landowners on comparable tracts. However, nearly half of Black landowners contested the condemnation proceedings in order to obtain just compensation.

This was complicated by the fact that some parcels lacked deeds due to informal land transfer practices. However, many of the Black landowners who contested their property valuations were able to obtain better values for their land—in some cases better than the white landowners who had not contested the proceedings.⁹⁴

With compensation proceedings completed, members of the community left their land between October 1931 and July 1932. In the wake of their departures, the commission cleared the Cedars of the seventeen houses, three cabins, eight barns, eleven sheds, a smoke house and chicken shed, four wells, and the fruit trees, blackberry canes, and grape vines, along with the gardens, stone and wood rail fences, and other elements that made up the community. The two churches, Mt. Olivet Missionary Baptist Church and Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church, were moved off government land. It is unknown precisely how many people were displaced. Some moved to other places in the Cemetery Community, such as the Bottoms or to nearby Murfreesboro and Smyrna, while others moved out of the county or state entirely. The Minter family, who owned a 10-acre tract with a four-room house, barn, smokehouse, sheds, and fruit trees, were the last to leave the Cedars (Figure 2–33).⁹⁵

93 Quoted in Rebecca Conard, “The Changing Face of the Country: Environmental History and the Legacy of the Civil War at Stones River National Battlefield,” *The George Wright Forum* 28, no. 2 (2011), 163.

94 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 30–31.

95 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 30–31.

The creation of Stones River National Military Park reflected the prevailing principle of historic preservation in that era, namely preserving (or reconstructing) a moment in time rather than reflecting the continuum of history.⁹⁶ Nearly every building that post-dated the Battle of Stones River was removed (at that time, the Occupation/Fortress Rosecrans era was considered of secondary importance to interpretation of the battle). One cabin was retained for use as a museum by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, but it was destroyed by a storm on March 25, 1935, and not rebuilt.⁹⁷

A reporter remarking on the transformation of the site by 1931 expressed this approach clearly, noting that “The scores of dense underbrush, ramshackle negro cottages and a winding lane have been transformed overnight into a spot of unusual beauty...there is no north, and no south, as far as the park, itself, is concerned for monuments depicting the heroic deeds of the Southland are just as welcome as tablets commemorating gallant work of Union armies.” As the Stones River National Battlefield *Administrative History* states, “In a few short sentences, the author sums up how the park facilitated the transformation of the landscape from an African American community to a reconciliatory landscape, devoid of the ramifications of slavery and emancipation.”⁹⁸

Under the direction of Captain H. J. Conner, the War Department contracted with local farmers to plow and seed the northern section of the park, which was relatively open, with fall oats in an attempt to recreate the agricultural character of the battlefield. In return for plowing and maintaining the fields, farmers could sell the resulting harvest.⁹⁹ Acres of dense underbrush were cleared and many large rocks removed.¹⁰⁰ At the Artillery Monument site, small trees and woody growth were removed, a wood post-and-wire fence built, and two interpretive tablets installed (Figure 2–34). Two Osage orange trees and twenty-nine cedar trees

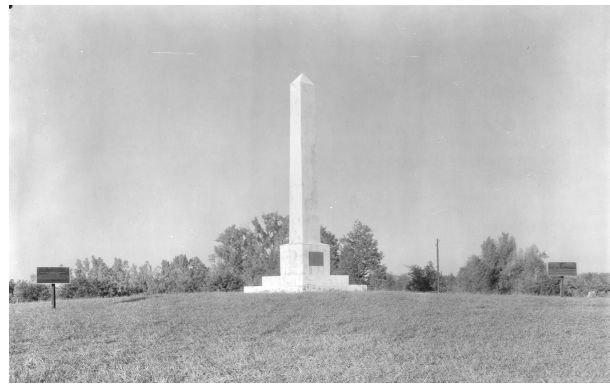


FIGURE 2–34. The Artillery Monument site, 1934 (Stones River National Battlefield Central Files).



FIGURE 2–35. Widened and graveled road within the park, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield 8x10p-0031).

marked the eastern edge of the tract.¹⁰¹

A new tour road was constructed through the park leading south from the Nashville Pike and east to Van Cleve Lane. Nashville Pike and Van Cleve Lane were widened, graded, and graveled where they passed through the park (Figure 2–35). The gravel roads were placed in the middle of a “boulevard with strips of land twenty-one feet to each side. These strips [were] to be beautified by planting grass seeds, shrubs and trees where the boulevard passes through open land, and clearing out underbrush and doing other forestation where it passes through woods.”¹⁰²

The two primary entrances to the park were at the Nashville Pike (main entrance) and at the intersection of the Nashville Pike and Van Cleve

96 Conard, “The Changing Face of the Country,” 163.

97 Letter from superintendent Richard B. Randolph to Director Cammerer, March 28, 1935.

98 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 32.

99 Willett, “A History of Stones River National Military Park,” 75.

100 Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 68.

101 *Artillery Monument Historic Structure Report*, 31; “McFadden Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory,” 23.

102 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 28.



FIGURE 2–36. Main entrance gate and kiosk, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield Central Files).



FIGURE 2–37. Secondary entrance, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0095).

Lane. Both entrances were marked with stone pillars that were built by a local Black stone mason, Herbert Smith. He was later hired to create entrances at the national parks at Fort Donelson and Shiloh.¹⁰³ The loop Tour Road had a wide curve radius at the point where it intersected with the Nashville Pike that formed a triangular apron. This was flanked by low, white-painted wood posts and evergreen hedges. Behind the hedges were planted maple trees, roses, white spirea, and tall evergreen shrubs. At the center of the apron was a triangular traffic island in which was set a wood-framed octagonal kiosk (Figure 2–36). Three cannon from Redoubt Brannan and a flagpole were placed adjacent to the west gate. The secondary entrance gates were similar but had no center island (Figure 2–37). The entrance gates were

dedicated in October 1931.¹⁰⁴

Formal landscaping was also developed during the initial construction of the park. Approximately 2,500 trees, plants, and shrubs were planted, including plantings of exotic flowering trees and shrubs along Nashville Pike and the Tour Road at the primary and secondary entrance. These included roses, arborvitae, wisteria, holly, chokeberry, dwarf spirea, maple, peach, juniper, and a magnolia.¹⁰⁵

Interpretive and commemorative elements were installed throughout the park. In addition to the two markers at the Artillery Monument site, thirty-five markers were installed in the main part of the park and one at Redoubt Brannan. Seven additional markers were to be placed on one-eighth-acre parcels of land intended for acquisition to interpret specific events of the battle, but in the end these tracts were not purchased. The markers were specified as 3 x 4-foot cast metal mounted on metal standards.

¹⁰⁴ Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., *Main Entrance Gates Historic Structure Report*, National Park Service, June 2015, 29.

¹⁰⁵ Willett, "A History of Stones River National Military Park," 73–76; James Garland, "Stones River National Military Park: Approximate Location of Exotic Plants with Number & Variety, March 17, 1934," NPS map number 327- 1063; and Garland, "Stones River National Military Park: Entrance and Drive to Park and Cemetery, March 12, 1934," NPS map number 327- 1064.

¹⁰³ Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 68.



FIGURE 2–38. General Bragg Headquarters monument with cedar saplings in background, 1931 (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0068).

Also in 1931–32, both the Bragg and Rosecrans Headquarters sites were developed as commemorative landscapes. The minimalist design of both sites focused on pyramidal monuments enclosed by wire fences with pull-off parking and chain gates at the Nashville Pike access points. Straight gravel walks led to and encircled the monuments. At the General Bragg site, cedar and maple trees were evenly spaced around the perimeter of the tract and pairs of spirea were planted at the southwest corner (Figure 2–38). A privet hedge screen was installed on the west side of the General Rosecrans site, which also included an old well south of the monument.¹⁰⁶

When the administrative functions of the military park and the national cemetery were consolidated in 1927, visitor contact, administrative, and utility functions continued to operate out of the superintendent’s lodge and dependencies at the cemetery.

The park was officially dedicated in July 1932 at a small-scale, low-key ceremony mostly attended by local residents (Figure 2–39).¹⁰⁷



FIGURE 2–39. Captain H. J. Conner and Sam H. Mitchell raise the flag at the Stones River dedication ceremony, July 15, 1932, (Willett “A History of Stones River National Military Park,” 1958)

106 “General Bragg’s Headquarters Site, Cultural Landscapes Inventory,” National Park Service, 1998, 17; “General Rosecrans’s Headquarters Site Cultural Landscapes Inventory” (National Park Service, 1998, 21.

107 “Elaborate Event with Colorful Exercises Will Mark Dedication of Stones River Park Tomorrow,” *Rutherford Courier* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee), July 14, 1932, 1.

Early National Park Service Administration, 1933–1955

All national military parks and battlefields administered by the War Department were transferred to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933, through President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 6166.¹⁰⁸ Shortly after the transfer, 65.6 acres whose acquisition had been previously authorized but not officially executed were added to the park, bringing its total acreage to 344.69 acres. Stones River was under the administration of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park from 1933 to 1955. Although commemoration remained the primary purpose of the park, the National Park Service refocused the park's management to education of visitors.¹⁰⁹

The park benefitted in the 1930s from the efforts of the new federal public works agencies established under President Roosevelt's New Deal programs, which were intended to assist unemployed Americans and improve the nation's infrastructure and public resources. Among these agencies were the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Public Works Administration (PWA), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Many projects were undertaken by these agencies in national and state parks.

New Deal-era projects at Stones River were at a relatively small scale (there was no CCC camp at the park), but the park was so new that they had a significant impact in supporting the NPS program of "modernizing for automobile touring, 'naturalizing' the landscape, developing recreation potential, and implementing a historical education program." In 1933 and 1934, CWA laborers removed the last traces of the Cemetery Community, including removing and burning fences and dead vegetation and compiling rock that would later be crushed for road construction. To assist in erosion control, both sides of the Nashville Pike were regraded to an ogee curve, fertilized, and reseeded with Bermuda grass, 20 acres of



FIGURE 2–40. Nashville Pike CWA erosion control and regrading, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield Central Files 611).

eroded meadowland in the park were regraded and reseeded, and a culvert was installed at the north entrance of the cemetery (Figure 2–40). The Tour Road and Nashville Pike were also regraded.¹¹⁰

CWA workers also implemented several planting projects with the goal of removing exotic plants and replacing them with native stock from local nurseries to create a more naturalistic aesthetic (but not to reproduce the historical ecology of the Civil War era). Vegetative buffers were planted along portions of the park's perimeter and informal masses of dogwoods, red bud, moss locust, and coralberry were planted in the southern section of the park. In the open meadows east and west of the Nashville Pike, groupings of sourwood, sweet gum, and sour gum were planted "to relieve the open expanse of the field and to add variety in mass and height" (Figure 2–41 and Figure 2–42). The formal avenue of maples previously planted along the Nashville Pike was transplanted to screen the cemetery from the railroad tracks, and screens were also planted to block views of the store at the north entrance and the Holland barnyard south of the Hazen Brigade Monument. In total, around 2,000 exotic plants were removed and 4,250 native shrubs and trees planted.¹¹¹ A wire fence was also installed around the park perimeter to keep livestock from adjacent farms out of the park.

Sometime during the 1930s, the NPS built a parking pull-off, concrete pathway, and wood fence at the Hazen Brigade Monument and placed two cannons adjacent to the Nashville Pike.¹¹²

¹⁰⁸ Styles, *Historic Resource Study*, 69. Citing Barry Mackintosh, *The National Parks: Shaping the System* (Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior, 1991), 24; Unrau, 43. Both the War Department and NPS had been promoting the transfer for many years, but it was not until President Roosevelt was inaugurated that the two agencies were able to secure the executive order.

¹⁰⁹ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 35.

¹¹⁰ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 40–41.

¹¹¹ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 40–41.

¹¹² "Hazen Brigade Monument Cultural Landscape Inventory," 16, 18.



FIGURE 2-41. Vegetative buffer along Nashville Pike, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0002).



FIGURE 2-42. Vegetative buffer along Nashville Pike and trees in fields beyond, ca. 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0009).



FIGURE 2-43. Condition of Van Cleve Land north of the railroad tracks prior to WPA rehabilitation, ca. 1934 (Stones River National Battlefield ICP-0464).

Following its acquisition of Redoubt Brannan, the NPS developed a site plan, the first documentation of the site since its construction. This plan characterized the landscape as covered by a scattering of trees and shrubs including hackberry, Osage orange, cedar, peach, and thorn. Two cisterns were located on the first natural terrace above the river and a wire fence enclosed the tract, but no parking or pathways were evident.¹¹³ On non-NPS-owned land at Fortress Rosecrans, the installation of a utility line across one of the earthworks demonstrated the continued vulnerability of the historic landscape.¹¹⁴

¹¹³ "Redoubt Brannan, Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 18.

¹¹⁴ "Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes, Cultural Landscapes Inventory," National Park Service, 1998, 15.

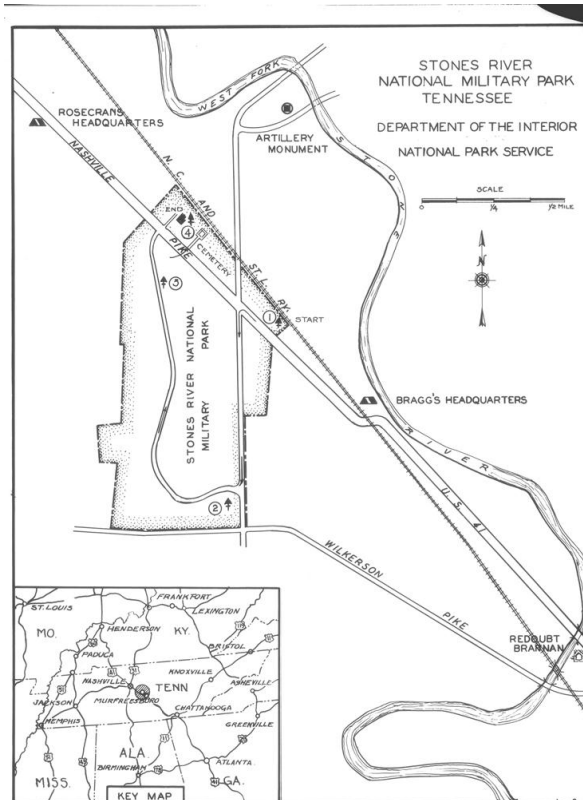


FIGURE 2-44. Battlefield Tour Route, ca. 1934 (Stones River National Battlefield NN-0015).

The last New Deal-era projects at Stones River involved the rehabilitation of the road system. A report on the condition of the roads in 1935 had noted that the park roads had not been maintained since their completion in 1931 and Van Cleve Lane, which was still dirt, was in very poor condition (Figure 2-43).¹¹⁵ The federal government appropriated \$4,250 to install a new six-inch water-bound macadam base with bituminous surface treatment over the existing roads. At the same time, Van Cleve Lane was widened to 16 feet.¹¹⁶ The same year, the NPS designed and installed four trailside interpretive markers at the Hazen Brigade Monument, the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and the park road, near the flagpole, and at a place in the National Cemetery that had a view to the Artillery Monument. The park also created a self-guided tour route of the battlefield (Figure 2-44).¹¹⁷

¹¹⁵ Oswald E. Camp, "Stones River National Military Park and Cemetery, Report on Roads," National Park Service, October 16, 1934.

¹¹⁶ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 42.

¹¹⁷ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 45.



FIGURE 2-45. 1938 aerial photograph of battlefield, detail showing former Cemetery Community area. Note evidence of former land ownership divisions (Rutherford County).

Although the park had been physically transformed during the 1930s (Figure 2-45), first by the War Department's initial development of the military park and then by the CWA under NPS management, the park continued to plan for further development. In 1935 park management had requested funding for a visitor contact station, a museum to display artifacts and for education, the installation of running water in the park, and the development of recreational facilities including segregated comfort stations and picnic areas with tables, benches, and fireplaces or grills.¹¹⁸ Other plans between the late 1930s and early 1950s included relocation of the Tour Road and entrance gates and the acquisition of up to 1,000 acres of land to further protect battlefield land against development and connect the separate park units. Most of these plans were not implemented due to lack of funding.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁸ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 41.

¹¹⁹ Willett, "A History of Stones River National Military Park," 87.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s park staff were working on a master plan and general development plan but were hampered because no historical base map of the battle had been prepared to identify historic features. Any planned projects at the park were stalled by the entry of the United States into World War II in late 1941. During this period, staff focused on maintaining the park and the National Cemetery. Hay grown on the battlefield was sold to the highest bidder to reduce the need for mowing. Although there were no official military activities at Stones River during the war, visitation numbers actually increased as servicemen on leave visited the park and cemetery despite the restrictions of gas rationing.¹²⁰

After World War II ended in 1945, the park faced a number of challenges. During visits to the park in 1947-1948, NPS regional historian Roy Appleman noted several issues, including deferred maintenance, the lack of an adequate water supply

¹²⁰ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 47-49.



FIGURE 2-46. Main entrance ca. 1948; ranger station kiosk has been removed by this time (Stones River National Battlefield ICP-0426).

near the superintendent's house, and inadequate signage, although both the Rosecrans and Bragg Headquarter sites were in good condition.¹²¹ Appleman was also concerned about the impact of the impending construction of a new highway on the north side of the railroad grade. While the new Nashville Highway (US 41) would benefit the park by routing increased traffic away from the heart of the battlefield, it would also change visitor access to the battlefield, where the main gates were on the old Nashville Pike (Figure 2-46), and potentially divert visitors away from the park. The highway was constructed in 1950-1952 and opened in 1953, and the Nashville Pike became the Old Nashville Highway.¹²²

Mission 66, 1956-1966

In the 1950s and 1960s Stones River National Military Park was transformed under the National Park Service's Mission 66 initiative. Mission 66 modernized and reinvented the national park system after decades of decreased funding, deferred maintenance, and increased visitation. Post-World War II prosperity, combined with the rise of the automobile culture, resulted in skyrocketing visitor numbers at parks across the country, quickly overwhelming park staff and infrastructure. The National Park Service also faced the unfulfilled expectations of visitors as the American public of the post-war era demanded modern facilities.

In 1956 NPS Director Conrad Wirth proposed an ambitious ten-year capital program to spend over \$700 million, culminating in the fiftieth anniversary of the National Park Service in 1966. The program, dubbed "Mission 66," secured the largest amount of federal funding for the National Park Service since the New Deal programs of the 1930s. In the end, Congress spent nearly a third more than Wirth had originally proposed, a total of over \$1 billion, for needs all across the National Park Service, including improvements to infrastructure and facilities, acquisition of new parks and construction of new buildings, and increased staff and training.

From the outset, one of the primary goals of the Mission 66 program was to bring the parks up to modern standards of comfort and efficiency. To accomplish this, Wirth introduced modern architecture into the national parks, contrasting with the rustic style that had dominated park design of the 1920s and 1930s. The style, often referred to as "Park Service Modern," was intended to blend into the existing park landscape with its minimalist features. As *Architectural Record* reported in 1956, Mission 66 would provide "simple contemporary buildings that perform their assigned function and respect their environment."¹²³

Every unit of the National Park system was expected to produce a prospectus describing its planned program under Mission 66. The Mission 66 report for Stones River notes:

As the fighting actually occurred over a general area some four or five miles in diameter, the present park embraces only a small portion of the original battlegrounds. The historic remains, besides the fields, woodlands and streams (which may be considered historic because of the events associated with them) are few in number.¹²⁴

121 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 50.

122 John T. Willett, *Master Plan for Preservation and Use of Stones River National Military Park* III, sec. C (Murfreesboro: National Park Service, 1960), 2; Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 52.

123 This section on the Mission 66 program national context is summarized from Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007).

124 *Mission 66 for the Stones River National Military Park* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, 1957), 1.

In support of the park improvements proposed for Mission 66, Park Superintendent Victor H. Shipley noted that:

The National Park Service is, without doubt, the greatest experiment of its kind in the whole world. Begun in 1916, with the ten or twelve parks then in existence, the Service has expanded until we find some part of it in every section of our great country. This vast empire-for-pleasure has been put together and maintained by those who believe in the philosophical principle that true patriotism has, among its many component parts, the two indispensable qualities which are known as pride and appreciation and that this pride in and appreciation for our native land can be increased by making it possible for any and all of us to make some sort of contact with these certain geographical sections which have, in some peculiar way, become a definite part of the American heritage. This philosophy, then, presupposes that these certain geographical sections which have been set aside as parks, monuments, military parks, etc., should be developed to the extent that all our people may have the opportunity to visit and become acquainted with them . . . Development of a new entrance road, headquarters area and interpretation center, other facilities for visitor comfort and experience, and proper staffing as set out in Mission 66 for Stones River will permit this area to take its rightful place as one of the most important memorials of the American heritage.¹²⁵



FIGURE 2-47. Broken cannon in the Slaughter Pen, installed during Mission 66 (Stones River National Battlefield AN-021).



FIGURE 2-48. Cotton field planted to restore the historic scene during Mission 66 (Stones River National Battlefield AN-025).

Among the first changes made at Stones River under Mission 66 were to its organizational structure and name. In 1956 the park was separated from Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and became an independent unit. As part of a larger reorganization of NPS administration and nomenclature, Stones River National Military Park was redesignated as Stones River National Battlefield (74 Stat. 82) on April 22, 1960. In 1962-63 Stones River National Battlefield observed the centennial of the battle with low-key programming.

Stones River management immediately proposed significant alterations to the park, including new land acquisitions and a visitor center. The location of the visitor center was a matter of some debate. Superintendent Shipley initially proposed acquiring the Henderson tract, an area between

125 Victor H. Shipley, Superintendent, Stones River National Park, Memorandum to Director, NPS, 10 February 1956. See section on "Philosophy and Accomplishments Proposed (Mission 66)."

the railroad and the new Highway 41 north of the cemetery which would provide room for a new park entrance via the highway, a visitor center, and park staff residences. The next year Shipley's successor, John Willett, recommended instead building the visitor center south of the cemetery, in part because this would place it closer to the Hazen Brigade Monument, but also because this plan would place the park staff residences in the National Cemetery and not "surrounded by a very undesirable neighborhood." The neighborhood referred to was the Bottoms of the Cemetery Community. The Henderson tract proved too costly to purchase, and when a new expressway, I-24, was planned south of the park, the NPS chose to build the visitor center on Willett's preferred site because of its proximity to the new highway.¹²⁶

Mission 66 work after 1960 was guided by two key documents. First, historian Edwin Bearss completed a series of historical documents for the park, including a historic fence and ground cover map and a history of Fortress Rosecrans. The completion of the Bearss maps led to a number of specific landscape interpretation changes, including installing broken cannon in the Slaughter Pen (Figure 2-47) and planting a cotton field near the Old Nashville Highway to further restore the historic battle scene (Figure 2-48).¹²⁷

Second, the park completed a master plan in 1960, which expanded the Mission 66 prospectus. The master plan restated that the Civil War was the park's major theme and that work at the park was focused on restoring and interpreting the historical scene. Specific recommendations included reducing the number of entrances to the park, creating a self-guided tour beginning with orientation at the visitor center, and the establishment of woodland, pasture, and open fields "to the extent necessary for proper interpretation."¹²⁸

An important component of the Mission 66 program for the battlefield was improvement of vehicular circulation. In 1962-63 a closed-loop tour route was completed. The new teardrop-shaped route was completely within the boundaries of the park and guided visitors in a counterclockwise direction. This had the

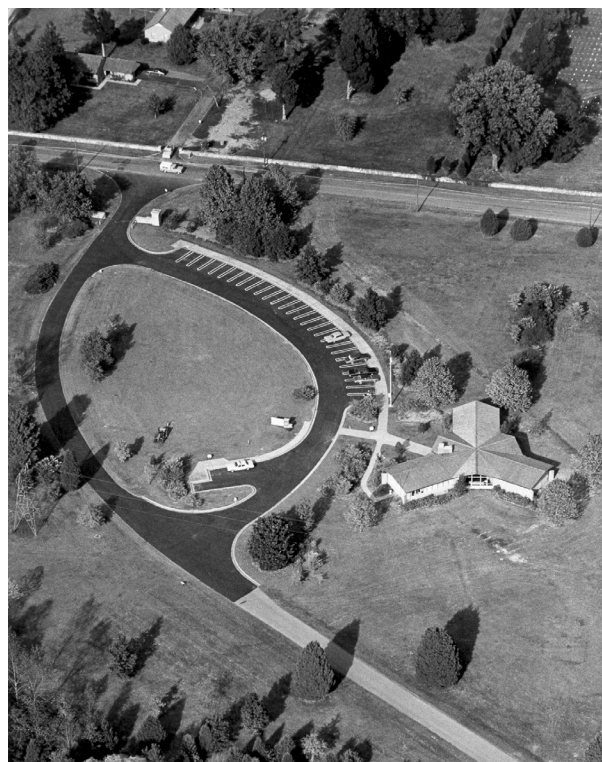


FIGURE 2-49. Aerial view of new visitor center and circulation, including new entrance at Old Nashville Highway (Stones River National Battlefield Central Files 012).

advantage of avoiding traffic crossings but meant that visitors did not access individual sites in chronological order. The main entrance was significantly altered. The 1930s entrance apron, hedges, wood post fence, and landscaped island with ranger station were all removed, and only the original rubble stone piers remained. A new asphalt-paved road with drainage culvert and driveway was installed and new wing walls were built from rubble limestone salvaged from the dismantled south entrance piers. The driveway was lined with a redwood snake rail fence. At this time, the cannonball pyramids that had originally stood atop the piers were not rebuilt (they were added back sometime between 1978 and 1981).¹²⁹

Several buildings were constructed as part of the Mission 66 program. The most significant was the new visitor center, the park's first purpose-built administrative building outside the cemetery. As was common for most Mission 66 buildings, the visitor center's design was produced in the National Park Service's Eastern Office of Design and Construction. The design, by architect Donald F. Benson, was for a modern building with three

126 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 57-58.

127 Conard, "The Changing Face of the Country," 168.

128 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 64.

129 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 66; *Main Entrance Gates Historic Structure Report*, 33.



FIGURE 2-50. Park staff residences, 1962 (Stones River National Battlefield Central Files 1927-2000 672).

wings of equal size arranged at 120-degree angles around a central hexagonal lobby. Included within the building were a museum and interpretive facilities as well as office space for park staff.¹³⁰ As the construction of the visitor center neared completion in the latter half of 1963, the landscape elements of the design were implemented, including the installation of sidewalks, brick and redwood park signs, a flagpole, a drinking fountain, and restoration of disturbed ground areas.¹³¹ The new visitor center was completed in late 1963 but not dedicated until April 1964 (Figure 2-49).

The building program also included the construction of three park staff residences inside the walls of the cemetery. Two were completed in 1962 and the third in 1963. All three were one-story, modern, ranch houses at the north end of the cemetery (Figure 2-50).¹³² In addition to the Tour Road, entrance, and buildings, the park also installed new outdoor exhibits and historic markers and allocated funds for additional permanent and seasonal staff to accommodate the increased tourist capacity.

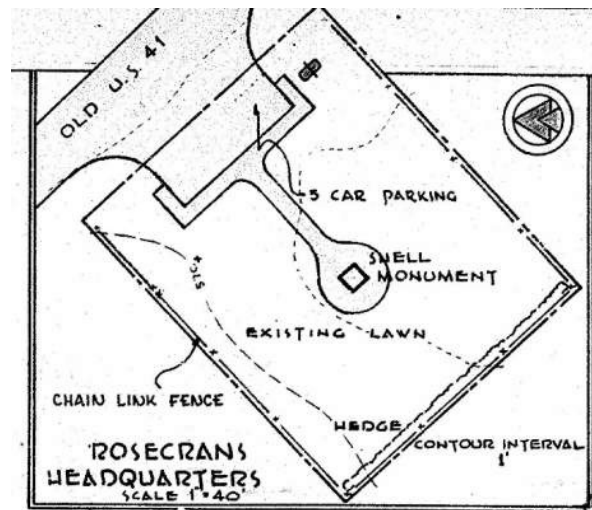


FIGURE 2-51. General Rosecrans Headquarters site plan, 1962 (Stones River National Battlefield 327-3002H).

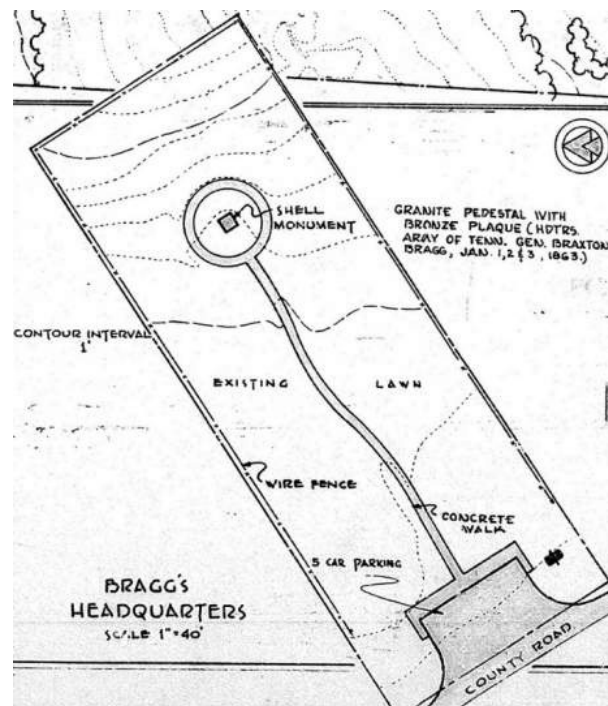


FIGURE 2-52. General Bragg Headquarters site plan, 1962 (Stones River National Battlefield 327-3002H).

The NPS also implemented improvements at the other park units. In 1962 the parking areas at both the Bragg and Rosecrans headquarters sites were paved and the gravel walkways were converted to concrete (Figure 2-51 and Figure 2-52).¹³³ At the McFadden Farm site, the NPS acquired seven acres of land and installed a paved entrance loop road,

130 Sara Allaback, Ph.D., *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2000), Appendix I.

131 Darren H. Bohnet, Project Supervisor, "Narrative to Accompany the Completion Report of the Landscape Construction" (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: Stones River National Battlefield, 1964).

132 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 66.

133 "General Bragg's Headquarters Site Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 17; "General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 22.



FIGURE 2-53. McFadden Farm Unit, new loop road and parking lot, ca. 1960s (Stones River National Battlefield, Central Files 008).

a fifteen-car parking lot, concrete sidewalks, and replica cannons (Figure 2-53). The site was lined by trees on the east and south sides and open fields on the west and north.¹³⁴

Some of the park's plans during this period created tensions within the Murfreesboro community. In 1956, the NPS attempted to close Van Cleve Lane to through traffic and demolish the road. However, local residents objected, noting that the road had been in public use since before the Civil War and was still used daily by residential traffic and school buses. The park was not immune to the conflicts related to the civil rights movement in the 1950s–60s. The National Cemetery temporarily halted burials in the Black section due to flooding, but this only brought attention to the fact that the cemetery was segregated. The decision to place the park staff residences within the cemetery wall and not at the Henderson tract, which was perceived as in an “undesirable” neighborhood (e.g., the Bottoms), and the acquisition by condemnation of the Smith tract at the McFadden Farm Unit, owned by a Black family, also illustrated lingering strains due to discrimination and segregation. Desegregation of staff and at the cemetery was ordered in 1965, and the Secretary of the Interior attempted to recruit seasonal employees among Historically Black Colleges and Universities, although it is unclear whether any of these recruits worked at Stones River.¹³⁵

Local community members were also concerned about threats to the earthworks at Fortress



FIGURE 2-54. Large directional sign on US-41 directing visitors to the park, ca. 1960s (Stones River National Battlefield, Central Files 1927-2000 531).

Rosecrans. In 1960, Lunette Granger was bulldozed, and the rest of the earthworks was under pressure from development. At the time, however, Fortress Rosecrans was not on the priority list for acquisition. Instead, the city of Murfreesboro acquired fifty acres of the Fortress, including portions of Lunette Palmer, Curtain Wall No. 2, and Lunette Thomas. Old Fort Park, a city park, was established in a nearby area, but it was largely recreational in nature. While the presence of the park protected the fortress from development, little was done to protect or interpret the cultural resources.¹³⁶ In 1976, one observer noted:

The city owns a cycle park immediately contiguous to the fortification [Lunette Palmer], and apparently little or no effort has been made to prevent the cyclists from using the steep earthen banks for their entertainment. Road cuts through the embankments are common . . . Portions of the fortification contain trash . . . [The city] proposes building a golf course up to the very edge of the lunette . . .¹³⁷

By the end of the Mission 66 period, Stones River National Battlefield had essentially become a new park. Acquisition of new land, the construction of the visitor center and staff residences, the reconfiguring of the Tour Route, and landscape changes to every park unit had truly transformed the park and fulfilled the goals of the Mission 66

¹³⁶ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 56-57, 62-64.

¹³⁷ Catherine H. Blee, “An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Stones River National Battlefield and the Proposed Development Impacts on Them” (Denver Service Center, National Park Service, January 1976), 19.

¹³⁴ *Artillery Monument Historic Structure Report*, 34; “McFadden Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory,” 23.

¹³⁵ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 65-66, 72-73.

program to modernize and provide new facilities for visitors. On July 1, 1966, the Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission placed a monument to honor its Civil War soldiers at Stones River National Battlefield. In contrast to other Civil War battlefields, this was the first and only state to place such a monument at Stones River.¹³⁸

Description of Landscape Condition, Stones River National Battlefield, 1927–1966

Landscape conditions from 1927 to 1966 are illustrated on drawing HP-4.

By the mid-1930s, the park included land on both sides of the Nashville Pike, encompassing the Stones River National Cemetery and the Hazen Brigade Monument, and south to Wilkinson (Manson) Pike and east to Van Cleve Lane. The park also included lands associated with the McFadden Farm and the Artillery Monument, two small parcels marking the sites of the headquarters of the generals of the opposing forces, as well as the Redoubt Brannan parcel of Fortress Rosecrans.

In the early 1930s, the War Department altered the landscape within the new park boundaries to approximate the mid-nineteenth-century conditions of the battlefield and to develop features catering to park visitors. Residents of the majority-Black Cemetery Community were forced to leave their homes and all built features associated with the community, including houses, outbuildings, fences, and orchards, were removed, although traces of the community's existence would remain on the landscape long after the buildings were demolished.

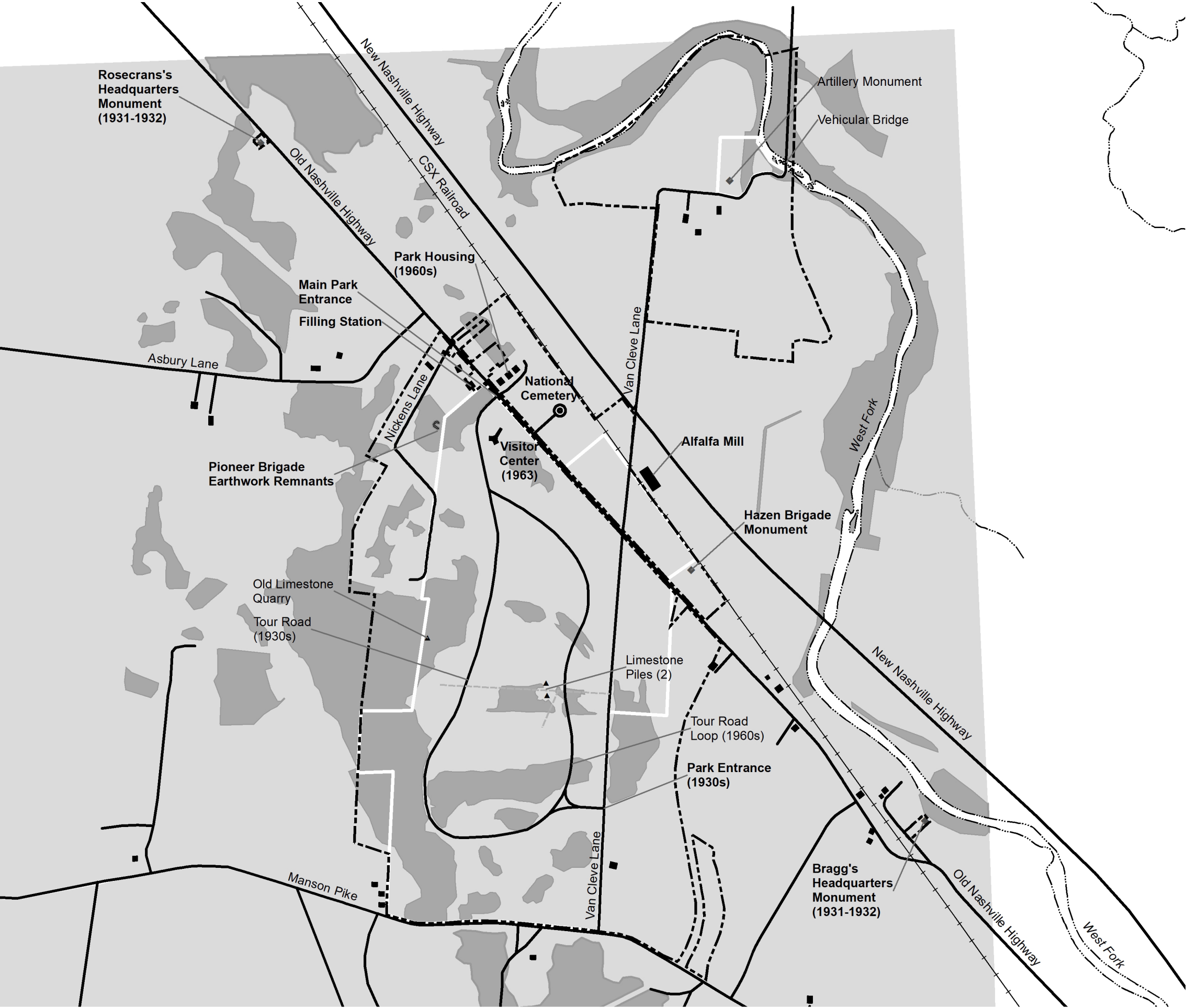
The War Department established new entrance features, including stone pillars, fences, gatehouses, and ornamental plantings, along the Nashville Pike and Van Cleve Lane. The entrances were linked through construction of a new tour road. The War Department also erected a series of painted, cast iron tablets that described the key events of the battle. These were similar to those utilized at other National Military Parks such as Vicksburg, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and Shiloh. Concrete boundary markers and directional signs were established as part of the development of the park. The War Department also erected cannonball monuments at the sites of the headquarters of Generals Rosecrans and Bragg.

Following the assumption of park management by the National Park Service in 1933, CWA and CCC workers planted trees and shrubs in order to diminish the open nature of the park landscape and to enhance the character of the cemetery, park entrances, and park margins. They also conducted erosion control measures along the Nashville Pike and in other areas undergoing soil erosion.

Changes that occurred within the landscape adjacent to the park included the construction of the New Nashville Highway (US Route 41) north of the railroad tracks, a vehicular bridge over Stones River near McFadden Ford, and a filling station at the edge of the park near the National Cemetery. Overhead electrical lines and utility poles were also placed along the Old Nashville Highway (formerly called the Nashville Pike). Despite these changes, much of the region's economy continued to rely upon agricultural activities, and farmsteads and farm fields were an ongoing presence within the Stones River landscape.

From 1956 to 1966, the landscape was transformed again when the National Park Service's Mission 66 program funded extensive programs at the park aimed to improve infrastructure and visitor services. New buildings appeared on the landscape, including a visitor center and park residences, the Tour Route was revised, and roads were built or repaved, including the entrance gates.

¹³⁸ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 75.



Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscape Report

Stones River National Battlefield
Historic Period Plan: 1927-1966

Legend

Stones River National Battlefield

Stream (2021 alignment)

Railroad

Road

Road Trace

Building

Earthworks

Crop or Open Field

Woodland

Park Boundary (1960s)

Monuments

Limestone Quarry/Pile

Sources

1. Park boundary data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield

2. Stones River National Battlefield Administrative History, Middle Tennessee State, 2016

3. Stones River National Battlefield CLR, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, 2007

4. Aerial of Stones River National Battlefield, 1938

5. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

05501,1002,200

Feet

1 inch = 1,100 feet

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NPS No. STRI 327 186736

December 2022

HP-4

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Contemporary National Park Service, 1966–2020

Until the 1970s, NPS efforts at Stones River National Battlefield had focused on restoring and interpreting the historic scene of the battle. Beginning in the 1970s, park policy and interpretation broadened in response to the modern environmental movement, visitor interest in recreational opportunities and living history interpretation, and a wider contextual history of the Civil War in Murfreesboro that included the Union occupation of Fortress Rosecrans. This new approach emphasized recreation as a form of education in contrast to the “civic pilgrimage” paradigm of previous decades.¹³⁹

The General Authorities Act, passed in 1970, required the NPS to treat all park units as part of the same system, meaning that natural resources were placed on the same level as cultural resources.¹⁴⁰ Two years later, the park dedicated the Cedar Glades Environmental Study Area (ESA). The cedar glades had been a defining feature of both the Civil War and the Cemetery Community landscapes, and the ESA included a new hiking trail, developed in partnership with Heart of Tennessee Trails, that provided access to the landscape resources of both the Civil War and the Cedar Glades ESA (Figure 2–55). In 1976 a report on the cedar glades noted the presence of a NPS bone yard (material storage area) in a fragile plant community; the NPS moved the material to a non-sensitive area and fenced in the glade.¹⁴¹

Environmental issues led to several erosion control projects during the 1970s. To address flooding at the Nashville Pike Unit (Figure 2–56), in 1975 the NPS built a drainage swale two feet deep from the battlefield to the western boundary of the park (Figure 2–57). At the same time, Rutherford County constructed culverts under Old Nashville Highway and Asbury Lane to drain water to the Stones River. This did not, however, solve the issue of flooding on the battlefield and neighborhood properties. The same year at the McFadden Farm Unit, a new sewer inceptor was installed, both banks of the river were stripped of vegetation, and other vegetation was cleared to improve the historic viewshed. The following year, a native



FIGURE 2–55. Area within the Cedar Glades Environmental Study Area, 1979 (Stones River National Battlefield, ICP-0161).



FIGURE 2–56. Aerial view of flooding at the Nashville Pike Unit (visitor center at top left), ca. 1970s (Stones River National Battlefield, Central Files 168).



FIGURE 2–57. Drainage swale and culvert, 1975 (Stones River National Battlefield, ICP-0083).

139 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 78, 87.

140 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 79.

141 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 81, 89–90.



FIGURE 2-58. Limestone retaining wall at McFadden Farm Unit, ca. 1970s (Stones River National Battlefield, ICP-0083).

limestone retaining wall was constructed on the west bank of the Stones River to prevent erosion and the spring was also lined with stone (Figure 2-58).¹⁴²

Commercial development continued to encroach on the historic extents of the battlefield and threaten the park's viewsheds. In the late 1960s and early 1970s several industrial plants were constructed along Highway 41 northwest of the battlefield (Figure 2-59), and I-24, which opened in 1970, passed within 2,000 yards of the park's southwest corner.¹⁴³ The NPS funded a new General Management Plan (GMP) for the park in 1974 and park management under new superintendent James Sanders began to identify areas for acquisition and protection. The GMP was not completed until 1980, and in the meantime, the park had no funds for land acquisition, which would require amending the park's legislative boundary. As an interim measure, Sanders issued special use permits to encourage local residents to cut firewood in areas where the park wanted to re-establish the 1862 treeline and moved trees from historically open fields to areas requiring reforestation, including the Round Forest near the Hazen Brigade Monument. From the mid-1970s to the 1980s, local high school students working under the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act cleared exotic vegetation, including



FIGURE 2-59. Commercial development between US-41 and the park boundary, looking south, ca. 1970s (Stones River National Battlefield, Central Files 573).

Japanese honeysuckle, from the park and assisted in landscape restoration, trail maintenance, and historic preservation projects (Figure 2-60). The YCC also installed a post-and-cable barrier around the parking lot and inner loop and a woven wire fence along the Van Cleve Lane road trace at the McFadden Farm Unit.¹⁴⁴

The 1970s also included efforts to investigate and document the significance of cultural resources associated with the battle and occupation. The park had been administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, and in 1977 the NRHP form for the park was revised. In 1973 Fortress Rosecrans, which was still under city of Murfreesboro ownership, was nominated to the NRHP, documented as the largest earthwork built by Union forces during the Civil War.

In 1976 the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) surveyed several areas within and outside the park boundaries. These included around Van Cleve Lane and parking areas proposed for widening and at possible picnic sites, where no pre- or post-contact occupation was documented. The SEAC team unsuccessfully attempted to find a blockhouse reportedly used to defend the railroad during the battle, a log house east of Van Cleve Lane between the railroad and Old Nashville Highway, and two log cabins west of the Van Cleve Lane and north of Mason Pike. The team did, however, find a portion of the Nashville Pike tollhouse, which was possibly burned during the battle. In addition, SEAC surveyed lands outside the park boundary identified for acquisition,

¹⁴² *Old Nashville Highway Historic Structure Report*, 46-47; *Artillery Monument Historic Structure Report*, 35; "McFadden Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 19.

¹⁴³ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 82.

¹⁴⁴ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 83-84, 91-92.



FIGURE 2–60. YCC workers repairing a broken split rail fence, June 1977 (Stones River National Battlefield, ICP-0406).

including the Blanton House, reportedly used as a hospital. While no definitive nineteenth-century artifacts were found, three graves were identified in the Blanton Cemetery. The SEAC report also noted that park management was increasingly concerned about relic hunters, especially as a Civil War relic store had opened next to the park entrance, although its owner discouraged looting of the battlefield.¹⁴⁵ In the 1970s the park also learned that USCT veteran William Holland was buried on private land outside the walls of the Hazen Brigade Monument and considered acquiring this land to preserve the site and assist in interpreting the Black history of the battlefield.¹⁴⁶

The 1980s saw the first major expansion of the park's legislative boundary. The park's General Management Plan, completed in 1980, had emphasized land acquisition due to the threat of encroaching development. The acquisition plan was based on four priorities: creating a new park entrance from Highway 41, establishing buffer areas to reduce the visual and noise impact of adjacent industrial development, relocating power lines running through the park, and enhancing interpretation through key historic sites like the Blanton House. The GMP identified 185 acres to be purchased, while an additional 77 acres would be protected through development right easements. Sites identified for acquisition included expansion of the McFadden Farm Unit (Artillery Monument, McFadden's Ford, and land adjacent

to Highway 41), and parcels adjoining the Nashville Pike Unit at the northwest corner, west side, southwest corner, along Van Cleve Lane, southeast of the Hazen Brigade Monument, and between Highway 41 and the railroad. Some of the parcels identified for acquisition were owned by members of the Cemetery Community, particularly those north of the National Cemetery and between the park boundary and Asbury Lane.¹⁴⁷

Although the GMP was approved in 1980, the expanded boundary was not immediately authorized. Some of the areas identified for acquisition were lost to development in the interim. On December 23, 1987, Public Law 100-205 increased the legislative boundary by 53 acres, including the Fortress Rosecrans Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas parcel owned by the city of Murfreesboro, two parcels on the western side of the Nashville Pike Unit and one on the eastern side along Old Nashville Highway, land for a trail along the Stones River intended to connect the fortress to the Nashville Pike Unit, and land around the Artillery Monument at the McFadden Farm Unit. Congress appropriated funds for purchasing the parcels in 1988, and in 1989 Tract 01-167 (14.1 acres) was purchased and Tract 01-155, a 6.5-acre parcel near the Artillery Monument on the other side of Stones River, was accepted via donation from the Nature Conservancy.¹⁴⁸

Most of the work undertaken at the park in the 1980s focused on preservation and maintenance of existing resources and expanding the park's interpretation of military history. During this period large group activities were discouraged in favor of more passive recreation. In 1983 the Tour Route was improved with two new four-car parking lots, one at a new picnic area near the trailhead and one at a new tour stop at the beginning of the loop road. In 1988 100 cedar trees were relocated to the railroad near the Round Forest to provide a scenic buffer.¹⁴⁹

145 John W. Walker, J. Donald Merritt, and Steven J. Shephard, "Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee" (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1990); Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 88-89.

146 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 89.

147 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 95.

148 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 104; Superintendent's Annual Report, Stones River National Battlefield, Calendar Year 1989, March 2, 1990, 8.

149 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 100, 102; Superintendent's Annual Report, Stones River National Battlefield, Calendar Year 1982, February 10, 1984, 16; Superintendent's Annual Report, Stones River National Battlefield, Calendar Year 1988, March 2, 1989, 12.

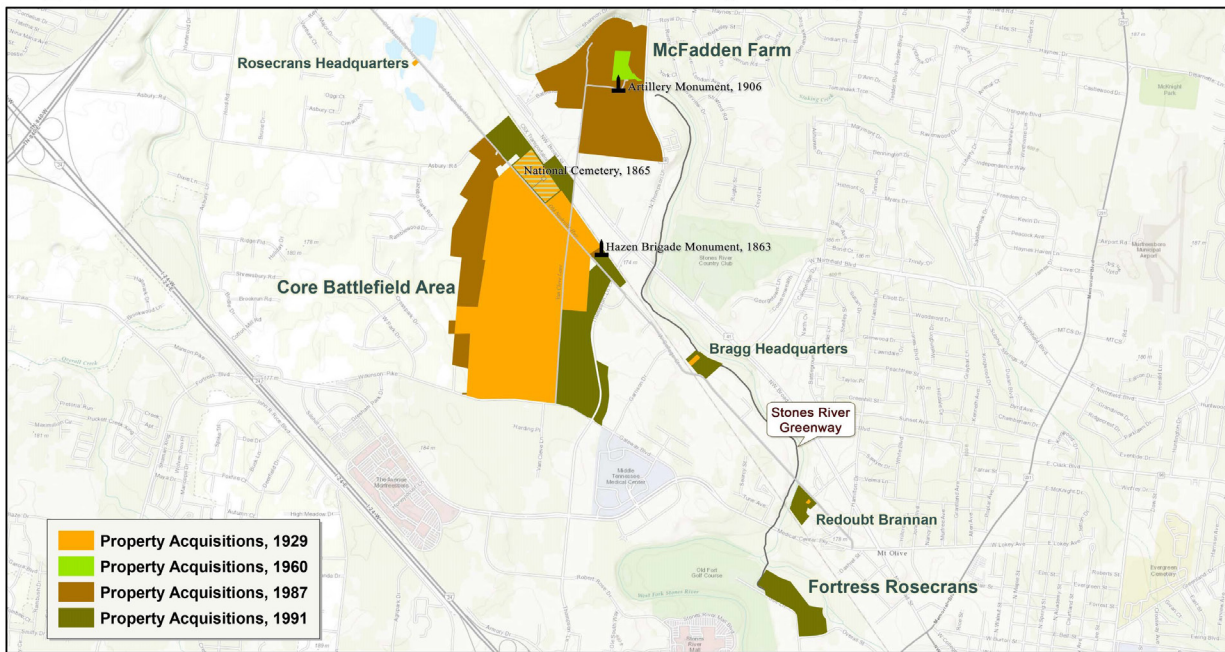


FIGURE 2–61. Stones River National Battlefield Boundary Expansions, 1929–1991. Note that the years denote the legislative boundary expansions, not necessarily when land was acquired. (Cartographer Zada Law for Stones River National Battlefield, reproduced in Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 2016, Appendix C).

The park completed a Land Protection Plan in 1989, which identified land uses in existing park areas or those planned for acquisition, outlined compatible uses, and developed priorities for acquisition. Although fee purchase of land was the ultimate goal, the plan acknowledged that this was limited by available funds and suggested that easements or agreements with private property owners could be a short-term strategy for protection. Also in 1989, the park completed the trail study for the proposed trail along the Stones River and removed power lines in the park.¹⁵⁰

In December 1991 the park’s authorized boundary was again expanded (Public Law 102-225), this time by 300 acres, raising the acquisition cap to 712 acres, including parcels on the east and west sides of the Nashville Pike Unit, 19 acres at the McFadden Farm Unit, and an expansion at Redoubt Brannan (Figure 2–61). Despite the authorization, park staff struggled to protect the battlefield in the face of development pressure. Unfortunately, the park was unable to acquire a key battlefield resource on the east side of Van Cleve Lane, the Cowan-Gannon tract, which was purchased by New Vision Baptist Church. Park officials were further alarmed when Stones River

was ranked as a “low priority” by the Department of the Interior’s Civil War Advisory Commission in 1993, which cited the park’s fragmented battlefield and low integrity. However, the park and local preservationists were successful in having several other proposed developments near the park withdrawn. Land acquisition during this period was still occasionally accomplished via condemnation, for example the acquisition of 50 acres at Manson Pike and Van Cleve Lane in 1998. Some local landowners were alienated by the condemnation process.¹⁵¹

The park was also significantly affected by a new road that opened east of the park, the Thompson Lane extension connecting Old Fort Parkway (TN-96) to Highway 41, including construction of an overpass to carry it over the Old Nashville Highway and the railroad line. Although this permitted the park to close Van Cleve Lane to traffic, it also brought traffic and commercial development closer to the park; over the next several decades a medical complex and over a dozen commercial buildings were constructed to either side of Thompson Lane just south of the park. The overpass and its associated embankments impacted viewsheds from the park eastward.¹⁵²

150 “Land Protection Plan, Stones River National Battlefield, 1992 Update” National Service, 1992; Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 106.

151 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 107-109.

152 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 108.

Also in 1991, the park completed a Resource Management Plan. This document focused on restoring the battlefield to its 1862 appearance, but also provided for natural resource management that supported the overall goal. An example of this approach was the earthworks at Fortress Rosecrans. A 1991 report had noted that the features at Fortress Rosecrans were “preserved under a forest cover” that had a well-developed understory and dense communities of invasive species such as privet and honeysuckle.¹⁵³ Visitor use of the former Old Fort Park had created hard-packed earth trails along the top of the parapet walls and within the fortifications. In 1994 the park used the earthworks as a case study in restoration, including through vegetation management. As part of this effort, trees were thinned and bark mulch used to cover trails and bare spots, exotic plant species removed and replaced with a hydroseeded grass-cover mix, and boardwalks built to keep visitors off the earthworks and provide viewing areas. Similar work was carried out at Redoubt Brannan in 1996.¹⁵⁴

Land acquisition and other projects at Stones River resulted in a number of archeological investigations by SEAC throughout the 1990s. These included:

1990: Precontact lithic scatter but no Civil War artifacts in the area identified for a visitor center addition and parking lot expansion.¹⁵⁵

1991–1992: Five historic features along the proposed Stones River trail route, including stones possibly related to a Civil War-era ford, rock carvings by soldiers,

and four sawmills established by the Union army during the occupation period.¹⁵⁶

1994: Brick fragment clusters and depressions uncovered forward of the gap between Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, likely borrow pits.¹⁵⁷

1994: Lithic scatter, tools, and projectile points dating from the Early to Middle Archaic (8000–3000 BCE), Late Archaic (3700–3000 BCE) and Middle Woodland (150–500 CE) gathered at the “Plastic Soldier Site” near the Artillery Monument (named for toy soldiers found in the same field). The same investigation noted evidence of the McFadden Farm home and outbuildings.¹⁵⁸

1995: The recovery of 2,349 artifacts, over half related to the Civil War, during investigations covering over 100 acres of the park. Data from the investigations helped to infer troop locations, the types of weapons used, and the intensity of the fighting.¹⁵⁹

1998: Lithic flakes recovered at the Bragg Headquarters monument prior to a construction project associated with the new Stones River Greenway, which included a new 6' wide walkway connecting the monument to the Stones River Greenway, removal of the asphalt

¹⁵³ National Park Service, *Preservation and Management Plan; Environmental Assessment; Remnants of Fortress Rosecrans: Lunettes Palmer and Thomas; Old Fort Park; Murfreesboro, Tennessee* (Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, 1991), iii, 11.

¹⁵⁴ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 110, 114–115.

¹⁵⁵ Stephen C. Bryne, “An Archeological Survey of the Visitor Center Addition and Parking Lot Expansion, Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, May 1990).

¹⁵⁶ Ken Wild, “Trip Report on Phase I Investigations Conducted at Stones River National Battlefield for the Construction of a Trail and Parking Lots” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, March 27, 1991); John E. Cornlieson, Jr., “Report on Archeological Investigations of Lunette Palmer and Redoubt Brannan, Parts of Fortress Rosecrans, Located in Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, TN” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, October 1992).

¹⁵⁷ John Cornlieson, Jr., “Trip Report on Archeological Monitoring at STRI,” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1994).

¹⁵⁸ Horvath, Elizabeth, “Trip Report for Stones River Field Survey,” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1994).

¹⁵⁹ John E. Cornlieson, Jr., Tammy D. Cooper, Charles F. Lawson, Carroll Hageseth, and Dennis W. Finch, “An Archeological Report on a Geophysical Survey and Limited Site Testing, Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, 2005); Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 111.

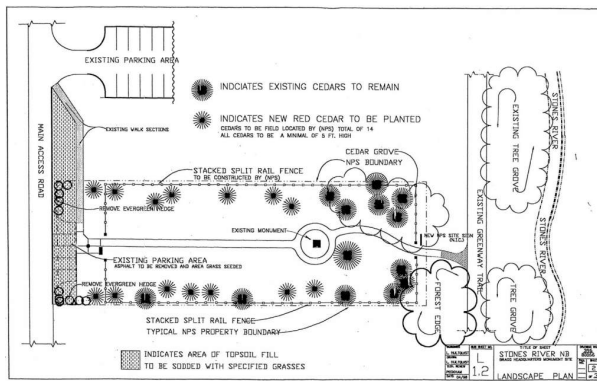


FIGURE 2-62. 1998 landscape alterations at the Bragg Headquarters (Stones River National Battlefield 395-80066).

parking lot, replacement of the split-rail fence with a tubular metal and wire perimeter fence (Figure 2-62).¹⁶⁰

The 1990s closed with the completion of a new General Management Plan. While this report reiterated the park's significance related to the Battle of Stones River, it also included Union occupation during the Civil War (i.e., Fortress Rosecrans) and expanded the military focus to the causes and legacies of the Civil War, although slavery as one of those causes was not explicitly stated. The GMP's preferred alternative was ambitious, including the acquisition of more land to restore the battlefield, creation of a 7.6-mile tour route, renovation and expansion of the visitor center, and expanded plans for the McFadden Farm Unit. The GMP also highlighted the park's partnerships and its relationship to the newly created Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area.¹⁶¹

The park did not implement the 1999 GMP preferred alternative but instead followed Alternative 2, which was similar to the preferred alternative but without the ambitious program of land acquisition. Despite that, the 2000s saw the greatest program of change at the park since Mission 66. Indeed, most of the park's interpretation and infrastructure had changed little since 1966.¹⁶²



FIGURE 2-63. Vaughter House, ca. 1998, prior to demolition (Stones River National Battlefield).

Although the park was not able to acquire as much land as it had hoped, several tracts were added to the park during the late 1990s and 2000s under its existing legislative boundary, including the Miller Tract (1998), Unicorn Tract (1999), Joe L. Harlan Tract (2001), and the 10.65-acre Pioneer Brigade earthworks site (2004). As the park acquired land, park staff demolished or moved non-historic structures and landscape features, capped wells, and removed hazardous materials. A nineteenth-century wood-framed house on the Vaughter tract could not be dated to the Civil War period and was razed (Figure 2–63). The Vaughters were a Black family, and it is likely this structure was associated with the Cemetery Community, but this was likely not realized before it was removed. In a different case, the NPS was unable to reach an agreement on the purchase price for a property within the park’s boundary fronting on the Old Nashville Highway, and the landowner built a new house on the property in 2006. The NPS removed the Rosebank Dump in 2000 and the city removed a dump near Redoubt Brannan during this period as well.¹⁶³

Natural resource management remained an important focus for park staff in the 2000s. This included control and monitoring of invasive and alien plant species, reintroduction of native grasses, and use of fire management as a tool (a fire management plan was completed in 2003 and updated in 2014). Since the 1970s, NPS had

160 Russell, "Trip Report for Archeological Testing at Stones River National Battlefield" (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1998); Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. *General Bragg Headquarters Site Historic Structure Report*, National Park Service. 2015. 36.

161 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 116-117.

162 Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 124.

163 Superintendent's Annual Report, Stones River National Battlefield, Fiscal Year 2000, February 12, 2001, 11-14; Superintendent's Annual Report, Stones River National Battlefield, Fiscal Year 2001, February 14, 2002, 7, 10-11; Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 109, 112-113.

leased fields that had been open at the time of the battle to local farmers in order to maintain their agricultural character. In 2004 and 2005 this practice was continued by the Middle Tennessee State University School of Agribusiness and Agriscience, although thirty acres north of Broad Street were removed from the program in 2005 due to difficulties in farm equipment accessing the area.¹⁶⁴

In 2003 185 acres of land within the Nashville Pike Unit were designated a Class II Natural-Scientific State Natural Area by the State of Tennessee. The area, called the Stones River Cedar Glades and Barrens State Natural Area, encompassed ecologically significant cedar glades ecosystems and helped to protect two federally endangered plant species: the Tennessee coneflower (*Echinacea tennesseensis*) and Pyne's ground plum (*Astragalus bibullatus*).¹⁶⁵

The park's visitor center was expanded in 2003–2004 to accommodate additional office space, a park store, and storage for museum collections, while exhibits were also refreshed and expanded.¹⁶⁶

As in previous decades, a number of archeological investigations were undertaken during the 2000s for newly acquired tracts and where construction projects were planned. Among the findings were:

2001–2003: Recovery of 103 historic and Civil War-era artifacts and the identification of a Civil War trash pit during investigation of the newly acquired Harlan and Bigsby tracts, an agricultural field southeast of the National Cemetery, and in the Round Forest area. A ground-penetrating radar survey of the Holland family cemetery identified only two graves. Investigations at the Federal burial trenches at the Hazen Brigade Monument, the McFadden Cemetery, the Tollhouse Site, Redoubt Brannan, and Bragg's Headquarters provided some more details

on those sites, but there were no major changes to interpretation as a result.¹⁶⁷

2004: A metal detector investigation of portions of the newly acquired Hugle and Bell tracts yielded some Civil War artifacts including Minie balls, buckles, buttons, etc. Historical accounts noted this may have been a mustering area during a Federal retreat, which may account for dropped items.¹⁶⁸

2006: An overview assessment noted that tree falls are a potential hazard to the earthworks and passing trains may be damaging the Hazen Brigade Monument and wall. The recommendations section mentioned “small mounds of earth with bricks and stone” on former Cemetery Community land that may be structural remains.¹⁶⁹

2007: Four areas not previously surveyed were evaluated as part of proposed alterations to the Tour Route. Battle artifacts were recovered at the Union earthworks near the visitor center; nineteenth-century cut nails recovered near in the McFadden Field between Thompson and Van Cleve Lanes indicated the presence of a domestic dwelling while a number of Minie balls, many of them unfired, suggested this was a mustering area. The survey also noted that some areas may have been looted by people with metal detectors prior to the survey.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁴ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 129–130.

¹⁶⁵ Tennessee coneflower was planted in the cedar glades in the 1970s by Professor Thomas Hemmerly of Middle Tennessee State University. Pyne's ground plum was planted by the National Park Service. No intentional plantings within the cedar brakes have been documented.

¹⁶⁶ Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 126.

¹⁶⁷ Jay T. Sturdevant, “Trip Report, Archeological Survey for Landscape Improvements to the Harlan (01-164) and Bigsby (01-220) Tracts within Stones River National Battlefield,” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, September 19, 2001); Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 132.

¹⁶⁸ Charles F. Lawson, “Trip Report on Metal Detecting Survey of Two Newly Acquired Tracts at Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, July 10, 2004).

¹⁶⁹ Meredith D. Hardy, “Trip Report, Describing Activities Performed While Conducting Site Condition Assessments at Stones River National Battlefield (STRI) for the Corrective Action Plan, FY 06” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, May 2, 2006).

¹⁷⁰ Steven Kidd, “Trip Report on Pending Tour Route Improvements at Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, October 10, 2007).

2008: Civil War artifacts were recovered from the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks (rifle pits) prior to installation of a temporary pedestrian trail and horse-related artifacts and evidence of a twentieth-century homestead were found at McFadden Field.¹⁷¹

2009: Archeological investigation following a tornado on April 9 that downed nearly 70 trees resulted in the identification of the “Heirloom Site” north of the Old Nashville Highway and east of McFadden Lane. Recovered from the site were nineteenth-century artifacts including bricks and stone blocks, pearlware, porcelainware, a shell button, and glass.¹⁷²

2010: One Civil War artifact was recovered in connection with archeological survey at McFadden Ford prior to the installation of a new wayside, parking area, and rerouting of the turnaround on the south side of the Artillery Monument.¹⁷³

In 2011 the park completed the first major overhaul of the park Tour Route since the Mission 66 era. The old route did not cover many of the areas acquired since the 1960s, the waysides were outdated, and the non-chronological, counterclockwise direction was confusing to visitors. The new route corrected these issues and was intended to reduce the amount of impervious road surfaces crossing the cedar glade area. Also included in the project were improvement of the visitor center parking, new waysides, and accessible, paved interpretive trails (Figure 2–64). The preferred alternative included new signalized entrances from Thompson Lane into the main park and McFadden Farm Unit, but those have not been

implemented.¹⁷⁴

Within the past twenty years, Stones River National Battlefield has also produced and updated guidance documents and historic scholarship. In 2003, the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the park was revised to include newly acquired areas, and another revision to this nomination was in process during 2020–2021. Other studies updated or completed included a Historic Resource Study (2004), Cultural Landscape Report (2007, updated in this document), Geologic Resources Inventory (2012), Visitor Study (2013), Foundation Document (2015), Long Range Interpretive Plan (2014), National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Report (2015), Administrative History (2016), Natural Resource Condition Assessment (2016), and updated Cultural Landscape Inventories for all park units (2020).

Since the first Cultural Landscape Report was prepared for Stones River National Battlefield in 2007, a great deal of research has been conducted to document the history of the Cemetery Community. This updated CLR is being prepared in part to incorporate information about the Cemetery Community, as well as the Trail of Tears, which passed through the park in 1838–39.

171 Steven Kidd, “Trip Report on Archeological Testing of Proposed Pedestrian Trail near the Pioneer Earthworks, Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, August 15, 2008); Steven Kidd, “Trip Report on Archeological Testing of Auto Tour Route Modifications, Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, September 15, 2008).

172 Guy Prentice, “Trip Report on Tornado Damage Assessments Conducted at Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, April 29, 2009).

173 John Cornelison, “Archeological Testing near McFadden Ford, Stones River National Battlefield” (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, February 2010).

174 “Development Concept Plan for Improvements to Self-Guiding Tour Routes Environmental Assessment,” National Park Service, September 2005, Executive Summary; Sirna and Conard, *Administrative History*, 128.

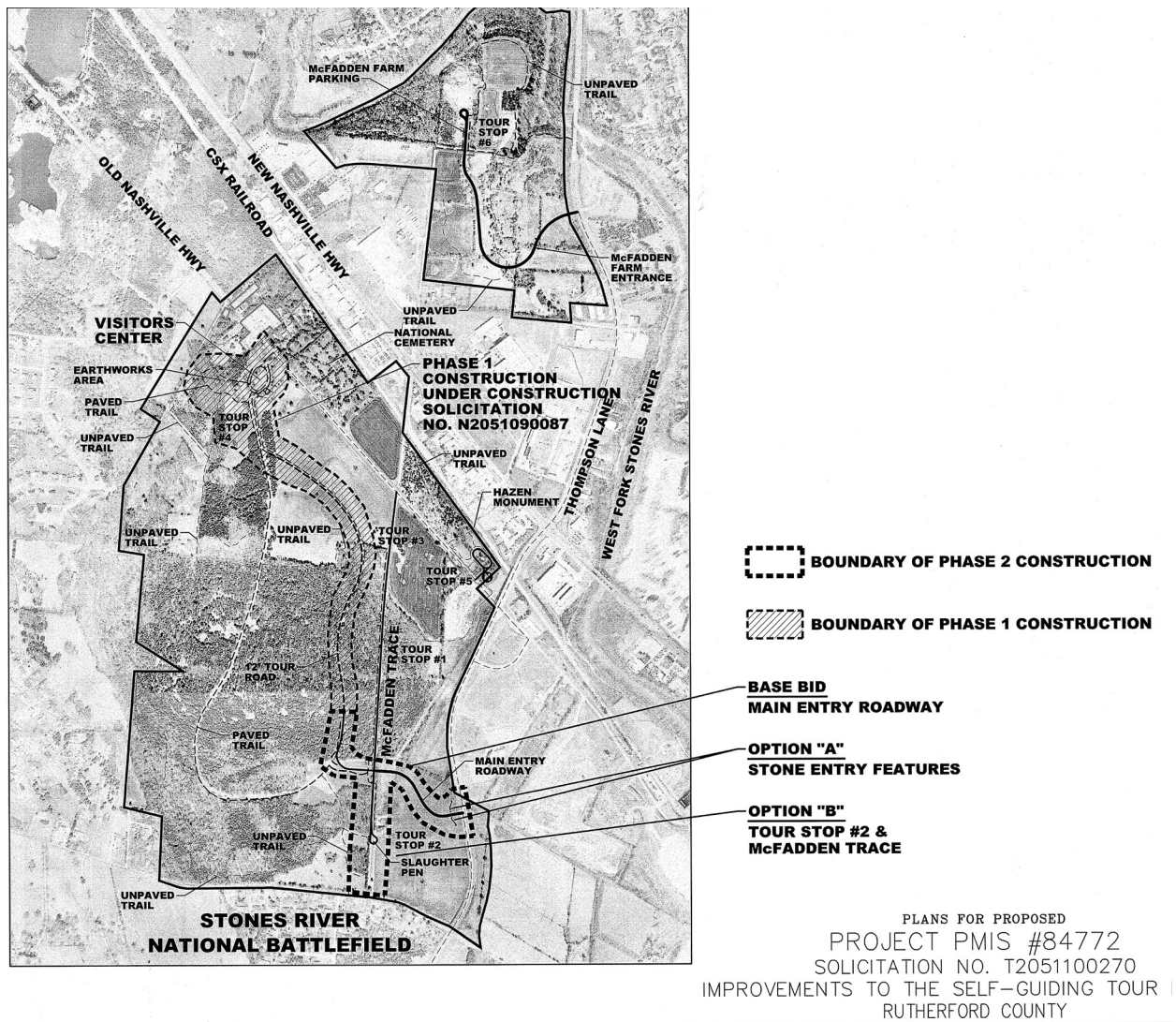


FIGURE 2-64. 2010 Drawing showing alterations to Tour Route and construction of Thompson Lane (Stones River National Battlefield 327-104696).

SITE HISTORY

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Existing Condition and Landscape Analysis

This chapter documents the existing condition of Stones River National Battlefield and provides an analysis of integrity of the cultural landscape. The resources within the study area are documented through a cultural landscape process that adheres to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Evaluation of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.¹ The feature descriptions, condition assessment, and analysis build on the findings of the 2007 *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report*, with a focus on integrating new areas of research and recent acquisitions to the park into the documentation and analysis.

The chapter begins with a description of overall existing condition and comparative landscape analysis for the entire study area followed by a description and evaluation of integrity of each of the seven landscape character areas (refer to Chapter 1).

The analysis identifies those qualities and features that retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the landscape. Evaluation of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape is based on a comparison of current condition to those present during the combined period of significance, 1862 to 1966. The comparative analysis focuses on four discrete time periods that fall within the overarching period of significance for the park: the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863), Union Occupation (1863–1866); Commemoration and the Cemetery Community (1863–1927); and Early Park Development (1927–1966). See Chapter 2 for a full discussion of the various areas of significance and dates associated with the study area landscape.

¹ Charles Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

Landscape Characteristics

Within each section, existing condition documentation and analysis is organized by landscape characteristic. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that collectively create historic character and aid in understanding cultural importance. The landscape characteristics used to describe the Stones River National Battlefield cultural landscape are:

Natural Systems are those natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the study area, including geology, hydrology, soils, waterbodies, climate, and ecological communities. Within the study area, natural systems are closely related to *Topography*, the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface.

Land Use is tied to the ways that people use the landscape and is often related to patterns of spatial organization.

Cultural Traditions are practices that influence land use, patterns of division, building forms, and the use of materials. In this report, cultural traditions focuses on the landscape associated with the Cemetery Community.

Spatial Organization is the arrangement of elements that define and create space through the ground, vertical, and overhead planes, including the arrangement of topography, buildings, and vegetation.

Views are groupings of features that create or allow a range of vision. Views can be natural or designed and controlled.

Vegetation is indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants, and lawn.

Circulation consists of the features and materials that allow for systems of movement throughout the site, including vehicular routes such as roads and parking areas or pedestrian routes such as walkways and trails.

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional built features such as earthen fortifications, the visitor center, large commemorative elements, and walls. In the landscape, these features create mass and scale and contribute to character through their style and appearance.

Small-Scale Features are human-scaled landscape elements that provide specific functions within the study area, such as fences, signs, furnishings, and cannon.

Archeological Sites are locations containing surface and subsurface remnants related to previous land use.

Condition

The existing condition of the landscape is evaluated using the following criteria:

Good: There are no major problems and the features do not require immediate intervention. Only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

Fair: Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention. If deferred, the feature will likely require attention within the next five years.

Poor: Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature may present a hazardous condition. Extensive and immediate attention is required.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, or how well the physical features of the landscape relate to its historic significance. In order to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must be shown to have significance under at least one of the four criteria and also must retain a degree of its historic integrity. The National Register of Historic Places defines seven aspects or qualities that make up integrity: location, design, setting, materials,

workmanship, feeling, and association.²

Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a distinct period of time in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the craft of a particular cultural or people during any given period in history.

Setting is the physical environment of the landscape.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.

Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

Integrity varies by landscape character area, and a separate evaluation is provided at the end of each landscape character area section.

Contributing Features

Features that contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape include significant individual elements of the physical characteristics remaining from the period of significance, 1862–1966. Non-contributing features are recent additions (constructed or emerging after 1966) that do not embody the historic character of the landscape. Examples include recently developed trails, site furnishings and signs, and buildings. Non-contributing features may be considered compatible when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and do not impact

² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995), 44.

the historic integrity of the property, for example, snake-rail fences in historic locations. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, by virtue of their existence, can lessen the historic character. A table of contributing and non-contributing features is provided for each landscape character area.

Overall Study Area

Existing Condition and Analysis

The overall study area is described here, in general detail by landscape characteristic, to provide a context and baseline for understanding the whole area. More detailed discussion is then provided under each unit and landscape character area. The overall study area is illustrated on drawing EC-1.

Overall Study Area

Natural Systems and Topography

Existing Condition

The park lies within a relatively flat karst sinkhole plain within the Tennessee physiographic region known as the Inner Nashville Basin, an area of about 600 square miles characterized by gently rolling hills blanketed in pasture, glade, and forest. As described in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *Ecoregions of Tennessee*:

The Inner Nashville Basin is less hilly and lower than the Outer Nashville Basin (71h), outcrops of the Ordovician-age limestone are common, and the generally shallow soils are redder and lower in phosphorus than those of the outer basin. Streams are lower gradient than surrounding regions, often flowing over large expanses of limestone bedrock. The most characteristic hardwoods within the inner basin are a maple-oak-hickory-ash [sic] association. The limestone cedar glades of Tennessee, a unique mixed grassland/forest cedar glades vegetation type with many endemic species, are located primarily on the limestones of the Inner Nashville Basin. The more xeric, open characteristics and shallow soils of the cedar glades also result in a distinct distribution of amphibian and reptile species. Urban, suburban, and industrial land use in the

region is increasing.³

The battlefield is primarily underlain by Ridley Limestone, which formed of lime and mud sediments originally deposited in a marine basin that inundated the Mississippi River corridor during the Middle Ordovician period (about 470–455 million years ago).⁴ The park's characteristic outcrops were exposed by erosion accelerated by local uplift by the end of the Paleozoic Era (approximately 251 million years ago). The limestone contains fossils of coiled-shell cephalopods, sponges, bryozoans, brachiopods, and gastropods. Shallow alluvial deposits are present along the West Fork Stones River channel and in flanking riparian zones.⁵ Deeply weathered outcrop exposures occur in riparian zones along streams within the park and within the Nashville Pike Unit.⁶

Soils within the park are typically clayey residuum weathered from the limestone bedrock. Within upland areas, soils are thin and rocky, with rock outcrops present in 20–30% of the surface area. In the West Fork Stones River floodplain, or in areas where soil fills rock fissures, the soils are deeper and composed of loess or alluvium over limestone residuum.⁷

3 James M. Omernik and Glenn E. Griffith, *Ecoregions of Tennessee* (EPA), 2009, accessed April 2021, https://editors.eol.org/eoearth/wiki/Ecoregions_of_Tennessee.

4 Henrique Momm et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment for Stones River National Battlefield* (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2016), 48. Momm et al. note that although the 2012 Thornberry-Erlich *Geological Inventory Report* identified Lebanon, Murfreesboro, and Pierce limestones, geologic investigations in areas south and east of the park have identified inaccuracies in the 1964 Wilson maps used as a primary source in the 2012 report. The 2016 report indicates that there is no data suggesting that anything other than Ridley limestone underlays most of the park.

5 Trista L. Thornberry-Erlich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR-2012/566 (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2012), 1-2. Henrique Momm et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment for Stones River National Battlefield* (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2016), 5.

6 Thornberry-Erlich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, 2, 21.

7 US Department of Agriculture, Web Soil Survey, accessed April 2021, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>; and Henrique Momm et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment for Stones River National Battlefield*, 48-49.

Carbonate rocks, including the limestone formations underlying the park, are dissolved by surface and groundwater. This process results in the sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage typical of karst topography.⁸ Numerous karst features are present within the park, including the karren (“furrows” in flat outcrops of limestone) at the Slaughter Pen, sinkholes, springs, and at least one cave.⁹

Also typical of a karst landscape is relatively level or gently rolling topography. Within the park, elevations range from about 500 to 600 feet above sea level. The steepest slopes typically occur along stream banks. At the McFadden Farm Unit, the banks of the West Fork Stones River rise up to 40 feet above the stream corridor.¹⁰ Locally high terrain occurs in the center of the Nashville Pike Unit, the north edge of the Nashville Pike Unit (including the Round Forest), and the center of the McFadden Farm Unit. Except for these areas of high ground, much of the park lies within the Stones River and Lytle Creek 100-year floodplains (see Figure 3–1).

Larger streams in the vicinity of the battlefield flow through well-defined channels within the bedrock.¹¹ The study area is within the West Fork Stones River watershed, and several park units are located in close proximity to two streams. The West Fork Stones River flows northwest from Murfreesboro, joining with the East Fork near Smyrna. Redoubt Brannan and the General Bragg Headquarters Site overlook key locations along the river, and the stream passes through the north end of the McFadden Farm Unit. Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 are located immediately south of Lytle Creek, a tributary of West Fork Stones River that historically flowed east through the southern end of Fortress Rosecrans. Large-scale development within the vicinity of the battlefield contributes to compromised

water quality at monitoring sites along the West Fork Stones River, although overall water quality measurements at the park fall within state limits.¹²

A 2006 survey of the park identified 14 small wetlands, most hydrologically driven by precipitation.¹³ Included within these wetlands are two small ponds located in the McFadden Farm Unit.

An important and distinctive environmental feature of the park’s landscape are limestone cedar glades, a globally rare ecosystem characterized by herbaceous communities growing on flat bedrock covered with a thin layer of soil. In 2003, the state of Tennessee designated a 185-acre area in the Nashville Pike Unit as the Stones River Cedar Glades and Barrens Natural Area.¹⁴ Cedar glade vegetation is discussed in detail in the study area Vegetation and Nashville Pike Unit sections of this chapter.

Average annual temperature for the region is projected to increase 1.5°F to 3.5°F by 2050 and 2.5°F to 4.5°F by 2070 due to climate change, accompanied by an anticipated increase in frequency and intensity of extreme storm events.¹⁵



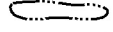


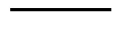





Warming temperatures will likely alter the composition of vegetation communities in and around Stones River National Battlefield. Habitat suitability for tree species including sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and chinquapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) is anticipated to decrease over the next 80 years. This is particularly concerning as a decrease in Eastern Redcedar threatens the limestone cedar glade ecosystem. Temperature

- 8 Thornberry-Erlich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, 1.
- 9 Thornberry-Erlich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, 15.
- 10 Thornberry-Erlich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, 2; and Wiss, Janey, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report* (Atlanta, GA: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 2007), 56.
- 11 Thornberry-Erlich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, 8-12.

- 12 Momm et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 54.
- 13 Thomas H. Roberts and Kenneth L. Morgan, *Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee* (Cookeville, Tennessee: Tennessee Technological University, 2006).
- 14 Momm et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 15; and “Stones River Cedar Glade and Barrens Class II Natural-Scientific State Natural Area,” Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Natural Areas, <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/na-natural-areas/natural-areas-middle-region/middle-region/na-na-stones-river-cedar-glade.html>, accessed April, 2021.
- 15 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document*, 44.

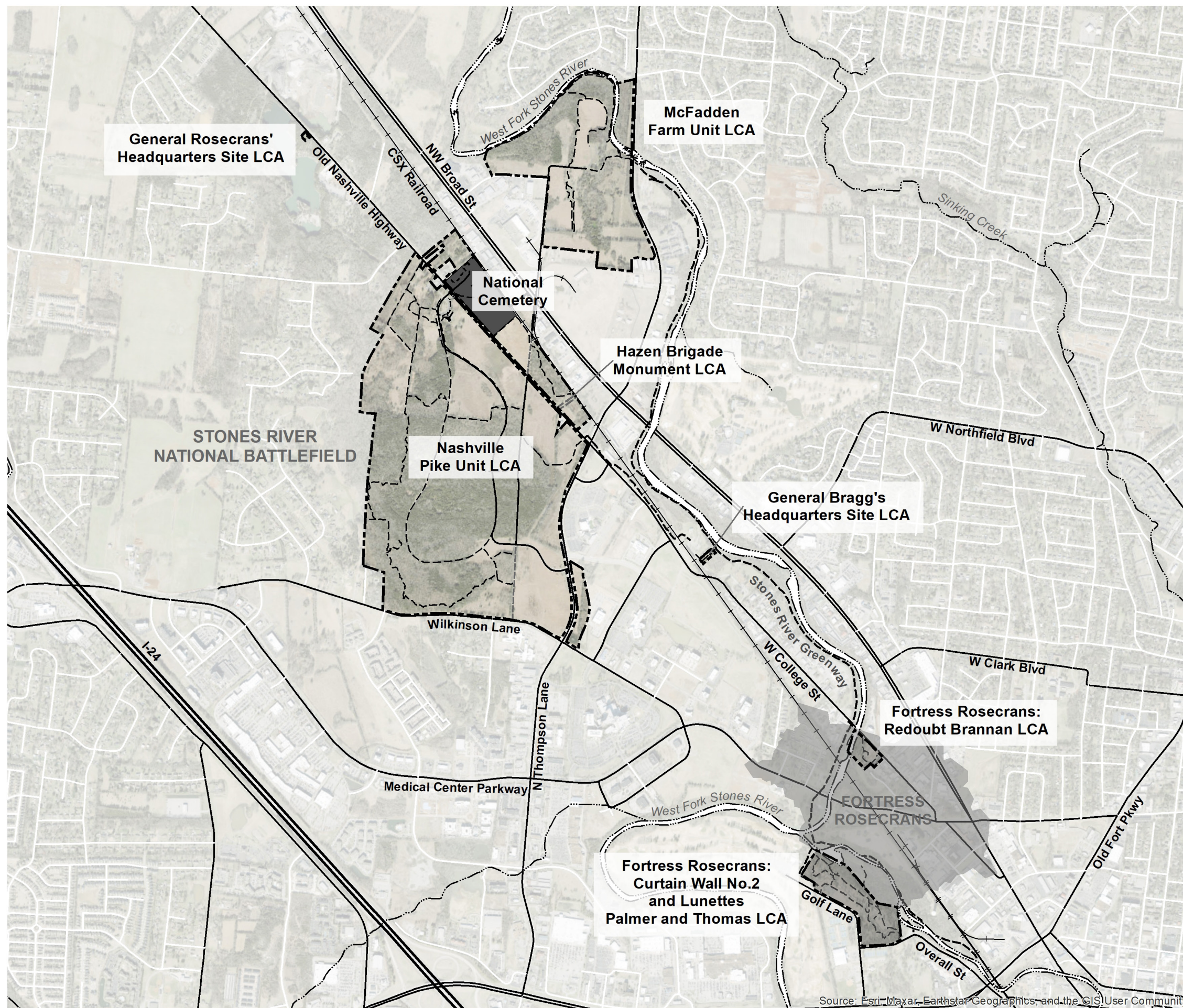
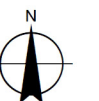
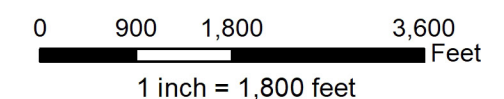
**Stones River National Battlefield
Existing Condition**

Legend

-  Stones River National Battlefield
-  National Cemetery
-  Stream
-  Historic extent of Fortress Rosecrans
-  Road Trace
-  Major road or highway
-  Interstate
-  Local Road
-  Stones River Greenway
-  Trail
-  Railroad

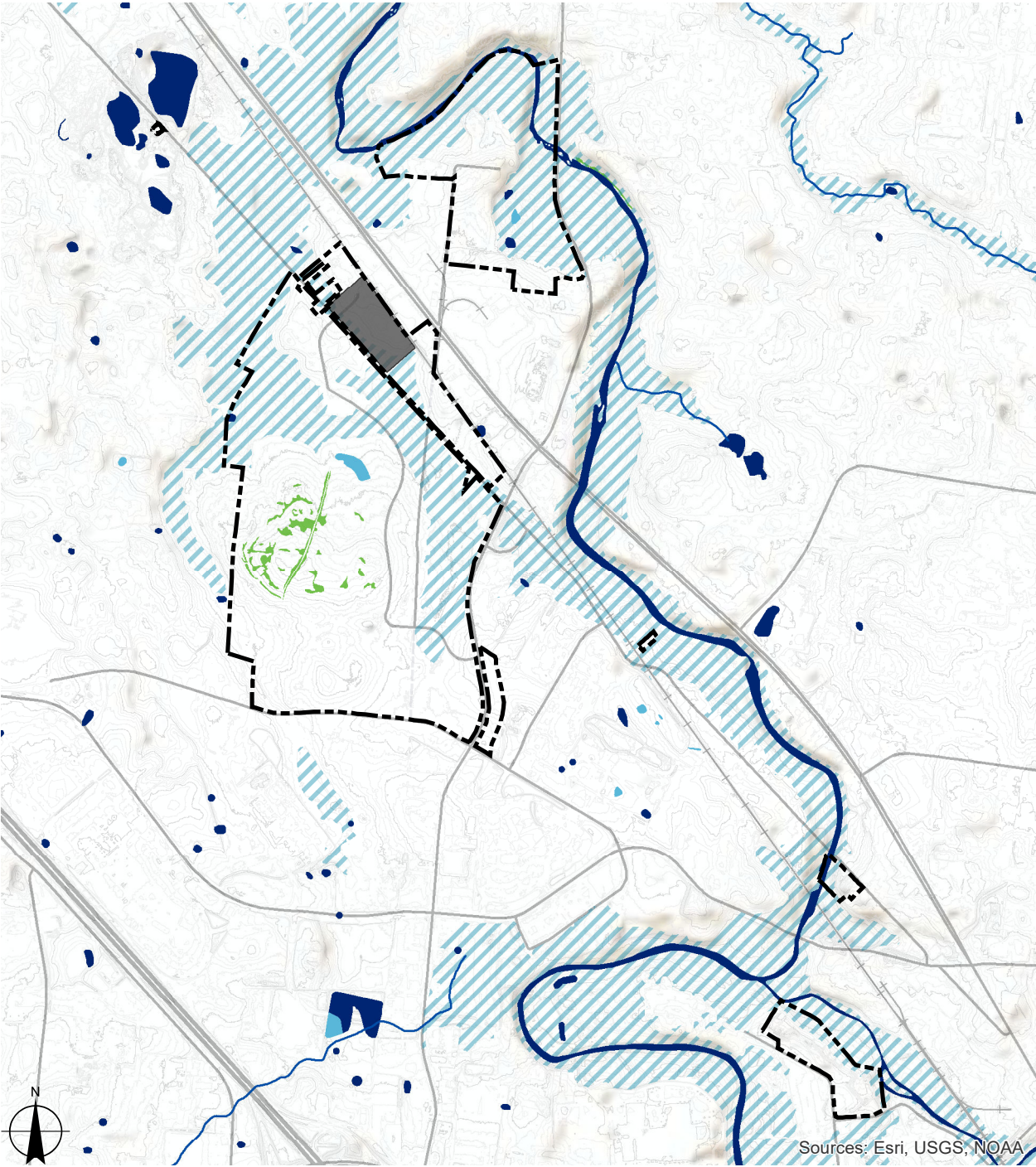
Sources

1. Park boundary data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield
2. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

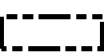









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FIGURE 3-1. Study area existing topography, waterbodies, floodplain, and cedar glades



Legend

	Stones River National Battlefield		Limestone Cedar Glades
	National Cemetery		10-ft contour
	Wetland		2-ft contour
	River, Lake, or Pond		
	100-year floodplain		

Sources

1. Park boundary and waterbodies: National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield
2. Floodplain data: FEMA
3. Wetlands: National Wetlands Inventory
4. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

increase is also predicted to dry forest vegetation and increase wildfire risk and may increase the risk of insect outbreaks and expand ranges of some tree pests such as scale insects and cankerworm. Warming temperatures may expand opportunities for invasive species such as kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*), privet (*Ligustrum sinense*; *L. vulgare*), and cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrical*).¹⁶

More intense and frequent storms will also likely affect aquatic systems within the Stones River watershed. High-intensity rain events are likely to cause increased turbidity, erosion, and flushing of contaminants in streams and rivers, and increased water temperatures may decrease dissolved oxygen, expand the range of nonnative invasive fish, and increase outbreaks of native and introduced diseases.¹⁷

Analysis

The study area's natural systems and topography drove settlement patterns that were in place by late 1862 and influenced military action during the Battle of Stones River. Areas with relatively uniform soil cover, slope, and drainage were historically used as hunting grounds for Indigenous people; these areas were later converted by early Euroamerican settlers to field or pasture, while rocky areas with thin soils remained forested. By 1862, this resulted in a patchwork of broad fields separated by rocky, forested outcrops. Stones River provided a water route to the city of Nashville and the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers.

These features were used to the advantage of both Union and Confederate troops during the Battle of Stones River. Karst features such as the karren at the Slaughter Pen served as cover for Negley's three Union brigades on December 31, 1862, but also limited movement of artillery and wagons through the rough terrain. Later that day, dense Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) brakes in rocky areas near the center of what is now the Nashville Pike Unit provided concealment for Hardee's Confederates approaching Nashville Pike (Old Nashville Highway). North of the road, William B. Hazen's brigade anchored their defense

of the collapsing Union line in a grove of cedars known as the Round Forest. Crop fields and pastures along Nashville Pike supported broad fields of fire for infantry and artillery.

As the battle moved north on January 2, 1863, high ground along the western edge of West Fork Stones River gave Mendenhall's Union artillery the advantage over Confederate soldiers approaching from the east. The Confederates had attempted to take advantage of the river crossing at McFadden Ford to charge the Union line.

Natural systems and topography continued to influence land development during the Union Occupation and Commemoration and Cemetery Community periods. The earthen fortifications of Fortress Rosecrans were sited on relatively high ground along West Fork Stones River to control two key river crossings. Rocky terrain south of the newly established National Cemetery was less expensive than areas perceived as "arable" land, which provided an opportunity for newly freed Black Cemetery Community residents to establish small farmsteads.

Contributing natural systems and topographic features extant within the park include waterbodies such as West Fork Stones River, Lytle Creek, and various wetlands; areas of high elevation along West Fork Stones River and within the center of the Nashville Pike Unit; and limestone outcroppings, springs, sinkholes, and other features associated with karst topography. These features are tangible aspects of the cultural landscape important to understanding military actions during and after the Battle of Stones River as well as subsequent occupation and continued agricultural efforts.

Overall Study Area Land Use

Existing Condition

Within NPS managed property, existing land uses include educational and interpretive activities, recreation, research and conservation, and commemoration. The vast majority of park property is open to visitors.

The character and use of the park are strongly influenced by adjacent land uses. The park's multiple units are situated in and around suburban Murfreesboro and are surrounded by extensive industrial, commercial, and residential

¹⁶ National Park Service, *State of the Park Report for Stones River National Battlefield* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, State of the Park Series No. 41, 2017), 15-16.

¹⁷ National Park Service, *State of the Park Report*, 16.

development and major transportation corridors, including US Interstate 24, US Route 41/70S (New Nashville Highway/NW Broad Street), Tennessee State Routes 96 (Old Fort Parkway) and 268 (Thompson Lane), Old Nashville Highway, Wilkinson Pike, and Medical Center Parkway.

Increasing development around the park has resulted in negative impacts to viewsheds and night skies from within the park, and increased traffic affects the soundscape and air quality. As the suburbs have expanded, so too has recreational use of the park by local Murfreesboro residents, who frequent the park for walking, running, biking, dog walking, picnicking, birdwatching, fishing, and photography. At the McFadden Farm Unit, General Bragg Headquarters Site, and both units associated with Fortress Rosecrans, the park trail system connects to the City of Murfreesboro's Stones River Greenway, which provides over 10 miles of paved trails along Stones River and Lytle Creek.

Analysis

The authorized boundary of the National Battlefield is 709 acres, with a total of 652 acres owned and managed by the NPS. The park makes up much of the core area where fighting occurred, but only a small percentage of the nearly 4,000 acres considered to constitute the entire battlefield (see Figure 3–2).¹⁸

After the Battle of Stones River, much of the battlefield landscape returned to private agricultural and domestic use. Memorialization efforts began before the end of the Civil War with construction of the Hazen Brigade Monument. From 1865 to the 1920s, Union commemoration focused on the Stones River National Cemetery, completed in 1866. War Department acquisition for Stones River National Military Park began in 1929. Commemoration, interpretation, recreation, and education land uses were further expanded

under management of Stones River National Battlefield Park under the National Park Service.

Education, interpretation, and commemoration land uses are consistent with the property's use during the period of significance. However, agricultural and domestic use associated with the historic landscape during both the Battle of Stones River and Commemoration and Cemetery Community periods is no longer represented within the study area.

Both the historic character of Stones River National Battlefield Park and associated battlefield properties outside the park are threatened by rapidly increasing commercial, residential, and industrial development.

Overall Study Area Cultural Traditions: Cemetery Community

Existing Condition and Analysis

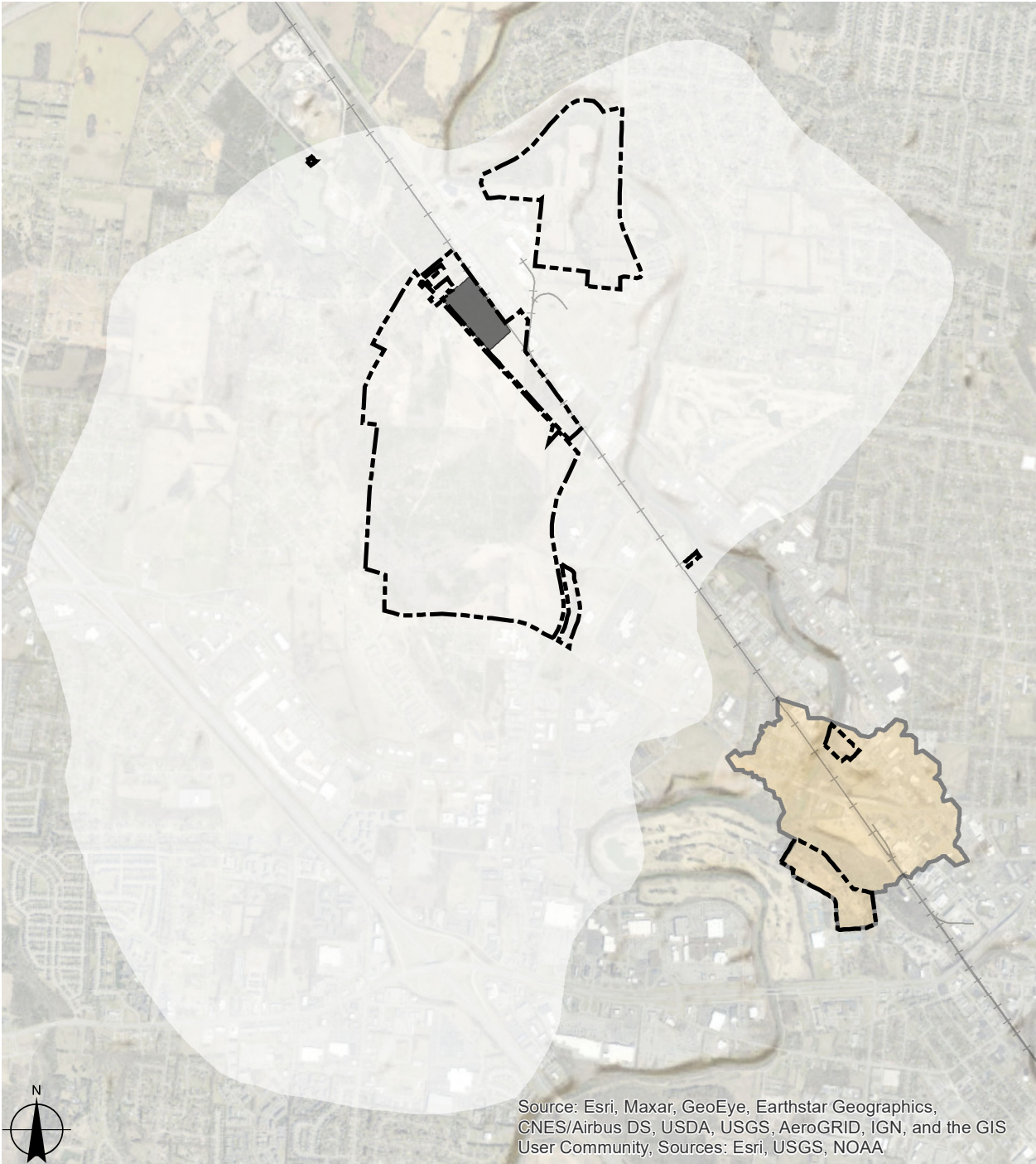
In the years following the Battle of Stones River, a Black community developed near the recently established Stones River National Cemetery. The "Cemetery" Community included both large farmsteads and clusters of settlements; within this area were nodes of more intensive development or use: the Cedars, the Bottoms, and the Glades/Barrens (see Figure 3–3 and Figure 3–4).

Within the park (the Cedars and Glades/Barrens), only limited above-grade features evidencing the Cemetery Community remain in the cultural landscape. More extensive features are retained to the northwest (the Bottoms). Existing features and aspects of the Cemetery Community are directly tied to development of the National Cemetery and the National Battlefield.


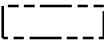


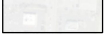
While development of the community relates to many post-Civil War conditions within the region, a primary factor was the establishment of the Stones River National Cemetery. Members of the 111th US Colored Troops (USCT) were assigned to disinter and reburial over 3,000 bodies from the battlefield. Construction and maintenance of the cemetery provided continued employment for many members of the USCT, who remained in the area after mustering out of the army. The Cemetery Community included both Black and white residents; however, the continued Federal presence and the location of this community near

18 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields (Washington: National Park Service, 1993), 22. Core areas are within the study area of a battlefield and include only those places where the combat engagement and key associated actions and features were located. Core areas include, among other things, what often is described as "hallowed ground." Study areas include all places related or contributing to the battle event: where troops deployed and maneuvered before, during, and after the engagement. They are the maximum delineation of the historical site and provide more of the tactical context of a battle than do the core areas.

FIGURE 3-2. Existing park boundary and historic battlefield and fortress extent



Legend

-  Stones River National Battlefield
-  Authorized National Battlefield Boundary
-  National Cemetery
-  Fortress Rosecrans Historic Extent
-  Battlefield Historic Extent

the edge of Murfreesboro may also have lent a sense of protection to marginalized members of the community.

In addition, the perceived undesirability of rocky, irregular land in the vicinity of the cemetery provided an opportunity for freed Blacks to claim or purchase relatively inexpensive small farmsteads (see Figure 3–5). In contrast to the large-scale single-crop farming that had dominated the study area before the Civil War, small farmsteads within the Cemetery Community relied on limited tillable land supported by fruit trees, blackberries, and grape vines.

War Department acquisition for Stones River National Military Park began in 1929. Although property acquisition centered on the area of most intensive fighting, it was also supported by easier purchase of devalued land owned by Black Cemetery Community members. As the new park was developed, the buildings, structures, ancillary features, and roads established after the end of the battle were removed. Existing remnants of the Cemetery Community within the park (the Cedars node) are limited to the Harlan/Holland Family Cemetery, Van Cleve Lane, Old Nashville Highway, and a road grade in the Nashville Pike Unit. There are no known extant features associated with the Glades or Barrens, an open space located within the triangle of present-day US-41, Van Cleve Lane, and the Stones River historically used for community gatherings.

Several existing buildings associated with the Bottoms node of the Cemetery Community remain along Old Nashville Highway to the northwest of the Nashville Pike Unit. These include a stone-faced house constructed by community member Mel Malone; the Stones River United Methodist Church and a schoolhouse located immediately behind the Methodist Church; and the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church (see Figure 3–6 through Figure 3–9). The Yesteryear Antique Store and a mid-century structure across the street are also associated with the King family, prominent members of the Cemetery Community. Several sites associated with the Cemetery Community are identified by stone signs along the highway.

The Evergreen Graveyard was historically used as the burial ground for members of the Cemetery Community (see Figure 3–10 and Figure 3–11), and



FIGURE 3–3. Farmstead within the Cemetery Community, ca. 1890s–1900s (Kern Collection, Montgomery (Ohio) County Historical Society)

some residents of today’s Cemetery Community continue to be interred here. It is located immediately north of the CSX Railroad, between the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit. The graveyard occupies approximately 3 acres situated between a dump site and a car repair shop on the south side of US Route 41/70S (New Nashville Highway/NW Broad Street).

Features associated with the Cemetery Community remaining outside the park boundary are threatened by rapidly increasing commercial, residential, and industrial development.

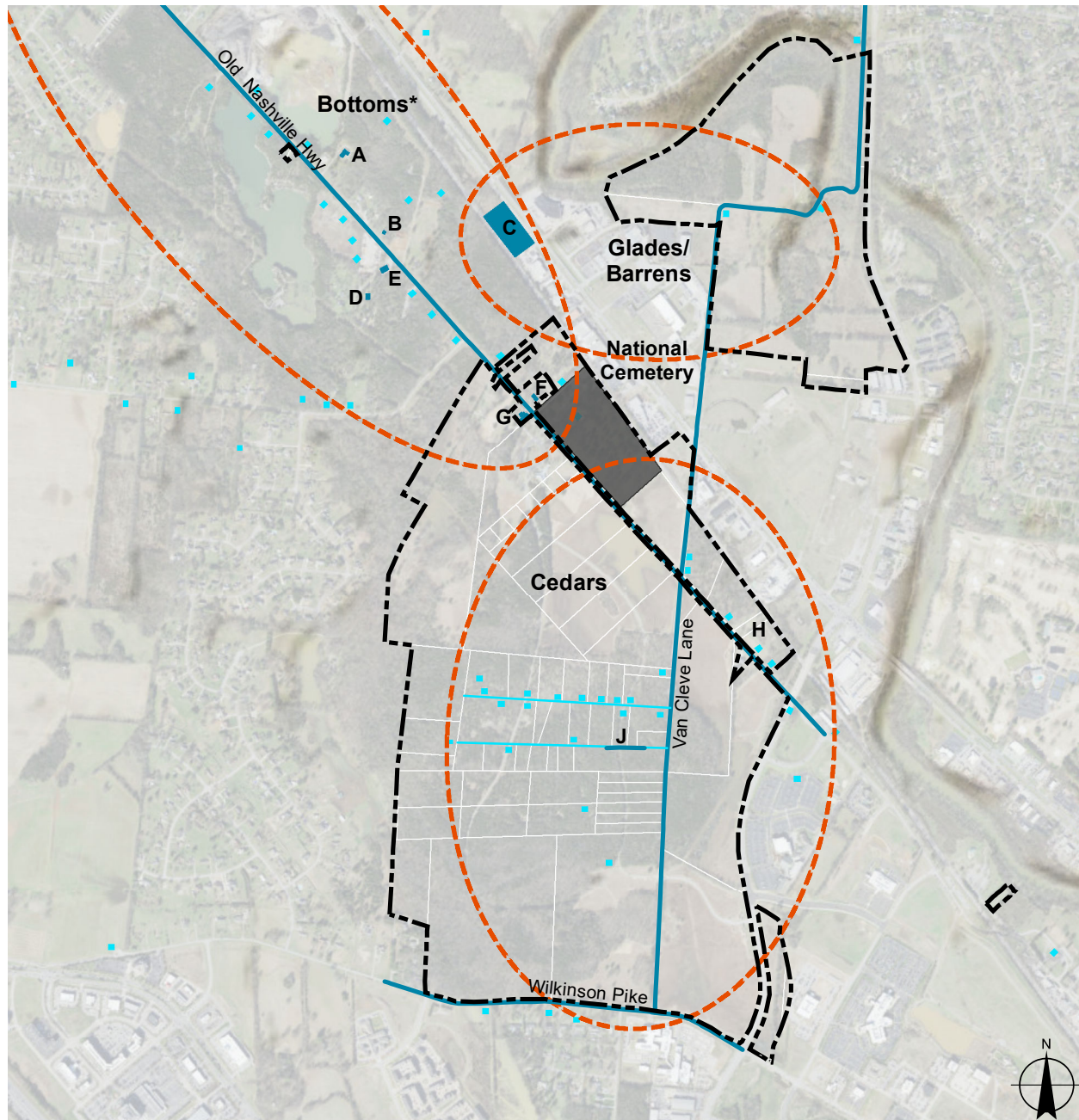
Overall Study Area Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

Stones River National Battlefield is composed of six discontinuous units organized on a northwest–southeast alignment along the Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike) and the CSX (Nashville & Chattanooga) Railroad, approximately three miles northwest of downtown Murfreesboro (see Drawing EC-1).

The park’s largest area is the Nashville Pike Unit, comprising 490.1 acres along the Old Nashville Highway (known as Nashville Pike during the Civil War), which extends northwest–southeast through the unit. Wilkinson Pike is the southern boundary of the unit, and the western boundary is an irregular line through fields and woods. The Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad currently forms the northern boundary of the unit, with the exception of the Unicorn Tract north of the railroad. North Thompson Lane is the northeastern boundary of the unit; near the

FIGURE 3-4. Existing and missing landscape features associated with the Cemetery Community



Legend

 	Stones River National Battlefield	A	Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church
	Road associated with Cemetery Community (non-extant)	B	Stone House
	Road associated with Cemetery Community (extant)	C	Evergreen Graveyard
 	Cemetery Community node	D	Schoolhouse
■	1863-1929 building (non-extant)	E	United Methodist Church
■	Cemetery Community feature (extant)	F	3512 Old Nashville Highway (King House)
	1929 Parcel (limited to park boundary)	G	5311 Old Nashville Highway (Yesteryear Antique Store)
		H	Harlan/Holland family cemetery
		J	Road grade

*Node extends northwest to building cluster near Veteran's Home

FIGURE 3-5. 1929 land ownership within the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community (Stones River National Battlefield Administrative History, Zada Law: compiled from property research based on Land Acquisition Map for Stones River National Military Park, War Department, 1929)

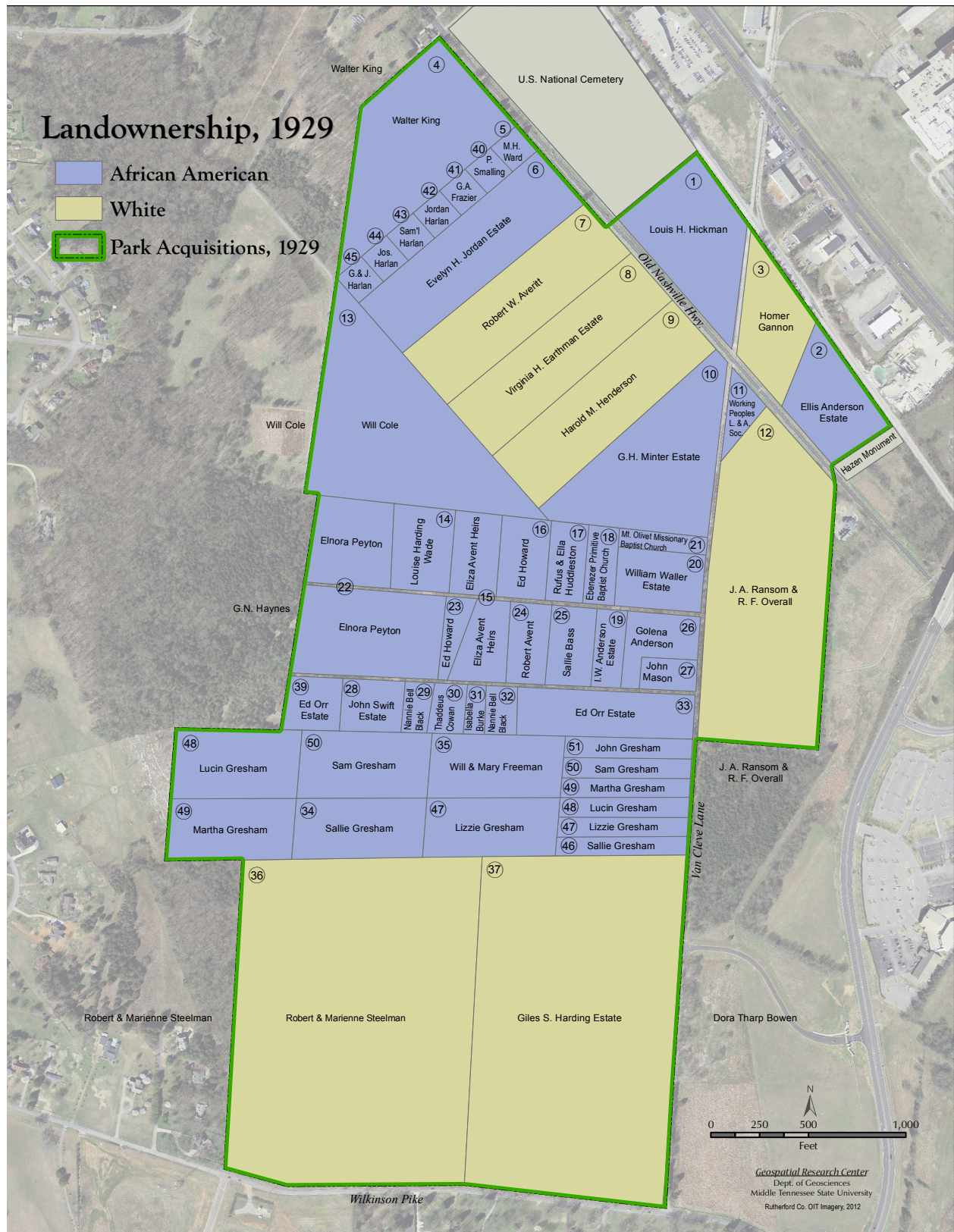




FIGURE 3-6. Schoolhouse adjacent to United Methodist Church (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-7. Malone House (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-8. Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-9. Cabin structure possibly associated with Cemetery Community (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-10. Evergreen Graveyard, looking southwest toward CSX Railroad (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-11. Evergreen Graveyard, looking northwest toward adjacent industrial development (QE, 2021)

intersection with Wilkinson Pike, the unit also includes a narrow strip of field on the east side of North Thompson Lane. Internally, the Nashville Pike Unit is spatially divided by open fields and enclosed forests, with the majority of visitor services and interpretive features clustered along the north and east sides of the unit. The Hazen Brigade Monument is a component landscape within the Nashville Pike Unit, located on a 1.5-acre parcel in the northeast corner of the unit between Old Nashville Highway and the railroad.

The McFadden Farm Unit is the second largest unit within the park, encompassing 134.46 acres between US Route 41/70S (NW Broad Street) and West Fork Stones River. It is located 0.7 miles north of the Nashville Pike Unit and is separated from the main unit of the park by road and railroad corridors and commercial/industrial development. The unit is accessed from Van Cleve Lane to the south or a trail connection extending east to the Stones River Greenway. Circulation and interpretive features within the McFadden Farm Unit are clustered within open fields in the center of the unit. The northern and eastern sides are enclosed by floodplain forest growing along West Fork Stones River.

The two generals' headquarters sites occupy small parcels along the historic alignment of Nashville Pike (now Old Nashville Highway and West College Street). The orientation of the Union headquarters to the northwest and Confederate headquarters to the southeast reflects the disposition of the armies at the start of the battle. The site of General Rosecrans's Headquarters is located on a 0.45-acre parcel approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the Nashville Pike Unit along Old Nashville Highway. The General Bragg's Headquarters site is located 0.6 miles southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit along West College Street (the historic route of Nashville Pike). The 0.66-acre parcel is embedded within parkland owned and managed by the City of Murfreesboro. Both small generals' headquarters sites are characterized by mown lawn edged by rows of trees.

The two parcels associated with Fortress Rosecrans are located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit. The sites are visually disconnected from each other, as the historic layout of the fortress has been severed by modern development. Redoubt Brannan is a 5.54-

acre site located along West College Street where it crosses West Fork Stones River. Historically, the redoubt was located along the northern edge of Fortress Rosecrans, occupying a critical location for monitoring road and railroad crossings of West Fork Stones River. The 25.86-acre site containing Curtain Wall No. 2, Lunette Palmer, and Lunette Thomas is located adjacent to Old Fort Park and the Old Fort Park Golf Course. The curtain wall and lunettes occupied the southeast corner of Fortress Rosecrans and now consist of a roughly linear arrangement of earthworks oriented northwest-southeast immediately south of Lytle Creek.

Analysis

Spatial and visual relationships between the park units are fragmented by modern development and the addition or modification of circulation routes that do not follow historic patterns. As a whole, the cultural landscape no longer retains spatial patterns reflective of landscape conditions during the period of significance. However, spatial organization of individual character areas is typically intact for at least a portion of the period of significance and is described and analyzed in the landscape character area sections of this chapter.

Spatial organization in the western side of the park (Nashville Pike Unit, Hazen Brigade Monument, McFadden Farm Unit, and the two headquarters sites) is largely reflective of landscape patterns during the Battle of Stones River and early commemorative efforts. Over the past 40 years, NPS has reestablished field and forest patterns substantially consistent with the landscape condition during the Battle of Stones River and rehabilitated fences in known historic fence locations.¹⁹ The Nashville Pike Unit, Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site, and General Bragg's Headquarters Site also retain strong relationships to the Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike) and railroad circulation corridor that were critical to military movements during the Battle of Stones River. Missing from the existing cultural landscape are clusters of development associated with farms, houses, and businesses present during the battle.

¹⁹ Detailed analysis of vegetation patterns, fences, and clusters of development are presented in the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit sections of this chapter.

Spatial patterns in the western units of the park were modified after the Civil War as farms were subdivided, the Cemetery Community established, and commemorative elements added to the landscape. Clearings expanded with the addition of clusters of houses, outbuildings, and fences along Old Nashville Highway, shrinking the wooded areas that were used as concealment during the Battle of Stones River. Today, evidence of this period of time within the park is limited to small family cemetery sites and memorials including the Hazen Brigade Monument and Artillery Monument.

Early park development and Mission 66 improvements resulted in additional modifications to the spatial organization in these areas. Private houses and businesses were removed as the properties were acquired and a tour road was added. Mission 66 improvements in the late 1950s and early 1960s included the visitor center and another leg to the Tour Road, both of which are retained today.

Fortress Rosecrans defines the spatial organization of two park units associated with the Civil War era fortification (Redoubt Brannan and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2). Both character areas center around extant earthworks constructed as part of the military fortress and supply depot. As constructed, Fortress Rosecrans enclosed over 200 acres, including two critical bridge crossings along the West Fork Stones River. It included four redoubts and nine lunettes, connected by linear curtain wall earthworks. The surrounding landscape was impacted both by earth moving required to establish the system of walls, ditches, glacis, traverses, and redoubts and tree removal within 1,000 yards of the fortification to establish clear fields of fire. Disruption of the fort's spatial organization occurred piecemeal after it was decommissioned as a Union fort in 1866, as portions of the property were developed, farmed, or reclaimed by forest. The two remaining segments retain no visual or spatial connections with each other.

Overall Study Area Circulation

Existing Condition

Circulation within the study area consists of vehicular, railroad, pedestrian, and bicycle routes. Key circulation routes associated with multiple park units are described below. Access to individual park units and circulation routes internal to those units are described in the landscape character area sections of this chapter.

Stones River National Battlefield is adjacent to and within a major northwest–southeast transportation corridor consisting of the CSX (Nashville and Chattanooga) Railroad, the Old Nashville Highway (West College Street), and the New Nashville Highway (US Highway 41/Murfreesboro Rd/NW Broad Street). While most of the battlefield sites are located along the historic Nashville Pike corridor (now Old Nashville Highway or West College Street), modern industrial and commercial development creates challenges for wayfinding between park units. The park's self-guided Tour Route includes stops at the Nashville Pike Unit, Hazen Brigade Monument, and McFadden Farm Unit; however, due to the circuitous route between Old Nashville Highway and the McFadden Farm Unit, visitors frequently skip the last stop of the tour.

Old Nashville Highway and West College Street

Old Nashville Highway is a two-lane asphalt-paved road maintained by Rutherford County and the National Park Service that runs through the Nashville Pike Unit on the north side of the General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site, and on the south side of the Hazen Brigade Monument. On the east side of Thompson Lane, the road becomes West College Street, which provides access to the General Bragg Headquarters Site and Redoubt Brannan. The road was historically known as the Nashville Pike and as Dixie Highway in the early twentieth century.

Where Old Nashville Highway passes through the Nashville Pike Unit, the pavement is approximately 21'-6" wide with a 14' right-of-way on either side (see Figure 3-12). Utility poles and overhead lines run within the right-of-way on both sides of the road, along with various wood fences associated with known historic fencelines. The width and alignment of West College Street are variable as the road shifts to intersect with the railroad, West

Fork Stones River, and other road intersections. Both Old Nashville Highway and West College Street are identified as minor arterial roads in the Murfreesboro 2040 Major Transportation Plan, with speed limits of 35 mph.²⁰

Van Cleve Lane

Van Cleve Lane is an approximately 1.5-mile north-south vehicular and pedestrian route extending from Wilkinson Pike at the southern end of the Nashville Pike Unit to the center of the McFadden Farm Unit.

Within the Nashville Pike Unit, Van Cleve Lane functions as part of the one-way, single-lane Tour Road and as an asphalt-paved trail route (see Figure 3-13). The portions of Van Cleve Lane south of Old Nashville Highway are in good condition. Between Old Nashville Highway and the CSX Railroad, Van Cleve Lane is a poor-condition asphalt road functioning as a maintenance route and as part of the Round Forest Trail.

Van Cleve Lane is closed to public access between the CSX Railroad and NW Broad Street (US Highway 41). It continues as a two-lane asphalt-paved public road connecting from NW Broad Street (US Highway 41) and Battlefield Parkway and the McFadden Farm Unit. Near the center of the McFadden Farm Unit, the road turns east to provide vehicular access to the unit's parking area. It continues east as a poor-condition asphalt-paved trail toward McFadden Ford (McFadden Farm Lane Trail), where the trail connects with the Stones River Greenway.

Wilkinson Pike

Wilkinson Pike is a two-lane asphalt-paved road along the southern boundary of the Nashville Pike Unit (see Figure 3-14). The road is maintained by Rutherford County and connects between Medical Center Parkway near I-24 and North Thompson Lane.

North Thompson Lane

North Thompson Lane is a five-lane, north-south, asphalt-paved road that serves as a major arterial route on the west side of the City of Murfreesboro. The road was constructed in 1993 and provides

vehicular connections to other major routes, including Old Fort Parkway, Medical Center Parkway, Wilkinson Pike, and Memorial Boulevard. It is a key component of the city's Gateway area, which is undergoing rapid development as a commercial, residential, and industrial district and as the "entrance" to the City of Murfreesboro from I-24.²¹

North Thompson Lane traverses the eastern side of both the Nashville Pike and McFadden Farm Units. Heavy traffic on the road and bridges associated with the road crossings at Old Nashville Highway and the West Fork Stones River impact views, noise, and air quality within the park.

CSX (Nashville and Chattanooga) Railroad

Portions of the Nashville and Chattanooga/CSX Railroad run northwest-southeast past or through units of Stones River National Battlefield. The rail line consists of a single standard-gauge track

21 Lose and Associates and Murfreesboro Planning Department, *City of Murfreesboro Gateway Streetscape Master Plan* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: City of Murfreesboro, 2010).



FIGURE 3-12. Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-13. Van Cleve Lane looking north toward Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)

20 City of Murfreesboro, *2040 Major Transportation Plan* (Murfreesboro, Tennessee: City of Murfreesboro, 2017), 26, accessed April 2021, <https://www.murfreesborotn.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8545/Final-2040-MTP-Consolidated?bidId=>.

with crushed stone ballast covering the bed (see Figure 3–15). The rail tracks are located within an approximately 100-foot-wide right-of-way and are situated on an elevated grade that follows the original 1851 horizontal alignment. The railroad forms the northeast boundary of the Nashville Pike Unit (with the exception of a small parcel north of the rail line) and passes immediately south of the General Bragg Headquarters Site. To the east, the railroad passes between the two Fortress Rosecrans sites; Redoubt Brannan is strategically located to monitor the railroad crossing at West Fork Stones River.

Stones River Greenway

The Stones River Greenway is a heavily used 10.5-mile, asphalt-paved, multi-use trail along portions of West Fork Stones River and Lytle Creek. The greenway extends from a trailhead near the park's McFadden Farm Unit at its northern end to Barfield Crescent Park and Wilderness Station at its southern end and connects to several units within the park. It is part of 15 miles of greenway trails managed by the City of Murfreesboro.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Trails

The park's six units are traversed by a network of sidewalks, paved interpretive trails, and bare-earth hiking trails.

Concrete sidewalks are employed throughout the park in high-use locations connecting from parking areas to key features, such as the visitor center, historic monuments, or other trailheads. Concrete sidewalks range in age from the period of significance through the early 2000s and are typically in good condition.

Asphalt-paved primary trails provide access to interpretive materials, historic features, and important vistas within the park. A coarse aggregate surface is implemented on pedestrian-only trails; the aggregate is omitted for trails that allow bicycle use. Overall, asphalt trails throughout the park are in good to fair condition, with limited wear and cracking due to use or erosion of the surrounding soil. Some trails incorporate former vehicular roads, such as portions of Van Cleve Lane and the Old Tour Road.

Bare-earth or mown grass hiking trails access interpretive materials and natural resource conservation areas in the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit. The trails range in condition



FIGURE 3–14. Wilkinson Pike looking west near the intersection with Van Cleve Lane (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–15. CSX Railroad looking east from Hazen Brigade Monument (QE, 2021)

and may traverse limestone outcrops or other irregular surface conditions.

Analysis

Numerous circulation routes contribute to the overall character of the cultural landscape. Within the park and between park units, almost all Civil War, early commemoration, and early park development-era routes remain in use as existing circulation features. However, the addition of trails and vehicular routes within the park and the adjacent rapidly expanding Murfreesboro transportation system obscure historic circulation patterns and make it difficult for visitors to differentiate contributing and non-contributing features.

Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike), Wilkinson Pike, Van Cleve Lane, and the CSX (Nashville and Chattanooga) Railroad predate the Battle of Stones River and contribute to all of the cultural landscape's areas of significance (1862–1966). Although the character and materiality of these routes has been modified for modern use, all have

remained central to development of the study area landscape over the past 160 years and continue to connect between the park's discontinuous units.

Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike) was one of the first macadamized roads in the region and functioned as a critical circulation route between Murfreesboro and Nashville from the mid-nineteenth century. Seven of the eleven groups of Cherokee displaced along the northern Trail of Tears removal route followed Old Nashville Highway northeast to Smyrna; the road was also an avenue of advance and retreat during the Battle of Stones River and a primary route within the Cemetery Community. The road generally follows its original alignment, although some portions have been filled and elevated to address flooding and drainage swales have been added on both sides of the route (see Figure 3–16). It continues to connect four of the park's six units.

Historically known as Wilkinson Pike (at the time of the battle), and later Manson Pike, Wilkinson Pike follows the route of a Civil War-era road and was incorporated into the circulation patterns of the Cemetery Community.

Van Cleve Lane follows the original route of a ca.-1830s dirt farm lane that connected local farmsteads to Nashville Pike. It was renamed for Union General Horatio P. Van Cleve after the Battle of Stones River and served as a central road within the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community. The road has been incorporated into several circulation schemes over the course of the park's early development. Although it retains its original alignment, the varied width and surface treatment of the existing road is not consistent with the character of the narrow dirt road present during the Battle of Stones River and early commemorative and park development efforts, and the road no longer reads as a continuous route.

The existing CSX Railroad line follows the same horizontal alignment as the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which opened for passengers and freight in 1851 and was targeted by both armies as a key circulation route during the Battle of Stones River. The railroad company also incorporated early commemorative and interpretive signage along the rail route (see Figure 3–17). The rail line remains in use for freight transport, but a commemorative



FIGURE 3–16. Where Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike) extends through the Nashville Pike Unit, it retains a similar alignment and much of its surrounding setting from the period of significance, despite changes to the surface material and grade. Top, Nashville Pike, 1884 (Stones River National Battlefield). Bottom, similar view, Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021).

passenger experience is no longer implemented in the landscape. Since the end of the period of significance, the railbed has been elevated to accommodate bridge crossings and the wood ties replaced with modern materials.

Several routes associated with the early park development period (1927–1966) are also retained within the landscape and contribute to the study area's historic character. These include the Tour Road and walkways associated with the Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters Monument, and General Bragg's Headquarters Monument. Early routes were established in each of these locations by the War Department in the 1930s. Existing walkways to each of the monuments retain the location and materiality established during their initial development by the War Department. The Tour Road was expanded at the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit through Mission 66 projects in the 1960s; although no longer used exclusively for vehicular traffic, the entire route is retained



FIGURE 3–17. In the early 1900s, the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway maintained signs of battlefield points of interest along the railway. While these commemorative features are no longer present, the railway follows its historic alignment through the park. Top, Van Cleve Lane sign along railroad, ca. 1920s–1930s (Stones River National Battlefield). Bottom, similar view along CSX Railroad (QE, 2021).

within the landscape as part of the park’s existing circulation.

Numerous trails and roads have been added within the park since the end of the period of significance. These features do not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. However, because these features are often integrated directly with historic circulation features, contributing and non-contributing routes are not easily differentiated within the landscape. Outside of the park boundary, expansion of the City of Murfreesboro’s road network (accompanied

by rapid industrial and commercial growth) has supplanted primary historic routes, severing direct connections between the park’s key features.

Overall Study Area Vegetation

Existing Condition

Broad-scale vegetation communities within Stones River National Battlefield are a patchwork of mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forests (*Juniperus virginiana*), limestone cedar glades, and grasslands in various stages of succession. Visitor services and small interpretative areas are maintained in mown lawn, individual trees, and ornamental plantings. The park is home to a diverse range of plants: over 600 individual species are documented within its boundaries, as well as several rare plant species associated with the Nashville Basin Limestone Glade ecosystem. Invasive vegetation is also prevalent throughout the park and dominates several woodland vegetation communities.²²

Existing vegetation documentation and analysis builds on the 2004 *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*, the 2016 *Natural Resource Condition Assessment for Stones River National Battlefield*, and field investigations conducted in March 2021.²³ Previous vegetation inventories at Stones River National Battlefield identified four ecological communities and twenty vegetation associations within the park; this section presents a summary of vegetation data for the purpose of cultural landscape evaluation.

Forest vegetation trend monitoring conducted in 2013 by the NPS Cumberland Piedmont Network (CUPN) Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) program identified a high degree of plant diversity within Stones River National Battlefield, but also a high density of nonnative plant species.²⁴ More

22 Henrique Momm, et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment for Stones River National Battlefield*, Natural Resource Report NPS/STRI/NRR - 2016/1141 (Fort Collins, Colorado: National Park Service, 2016), 86–93.

23 Carl Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield* (Durham, North Carolina: NatureServe, 2004); and Momm et al., 23 Henrique Momm, et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*.

24 Bill Moore, *Forest Vegetation 2013 Resource Brief, Stones River National Battlefield* (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cumberland Piedmont Network Inventory and Monitoring Program, 2013).

than 140 nonnative plant species are present in vegetation communities throughout the park, and they are particularly dominant in early successional communities or along the margins of forested areas. Park management of invasive vegetation primarily focuses on the most impactful nonnative species, including Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*), sacred bamboo (*Nandina domestica*), Sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*), common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), climbing euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*), and Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).²⁵ Invasive nonnative insects, including emerald ash borer and spongy moth, are also monitored within the park.²⁶ Warming temperatures and an increase in the frequency and intensity of storm events as climate change accelerates may increase opportunities for invasive nonnative species to expand within vegetation communities.

Mixed Hardwood and Eastern Redcedar Forests

Upland forests within the park are typically characterized by mixed hardwoods such as oaks, hickories, hackberry, ashes, sugar maple, and Eastern Redcedar (see Figure 3–18).²⁷ The vegetation community is dominated by Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Chinquapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*), Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and Carolina shagbark hickory (*Carya caroliniae-septemtrionalis*). Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*), northern hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) also occur in the canopy or understory.



FIGURE 3–18. Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest at Nashville Pike Unit (QE, 2021)

The park's 2004 vegetation survey recorded shrubs and small trees, including Carolina buckthorn (*Frangula caroliniana*), stiff dogwood (*Cornus foemina*), glade privet (*Forestiera ligustrina*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), golden St. John's-wort (*Hypericum frondosum*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), and coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*).²⁸

In wetter areas along streams and within the floodplain, the vegetation community shifts to riparian species including box elder (*Acer negundo*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), and Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) are also present.²⁹

25 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Prescribed Fire Plan FY14-18*, on file at Stones River National Battlefield; and Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*.

26 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document*, 44.

27 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Prescribed Fire Plan FY14-18*, on file at Stones River National Battlefield. Vegetation in these areas corresponds to several associations within Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*: Nashville Basin Shingle Oak – Shumard Oak – Chinquapin Oak Forest, Interior Low Plateau Chinquapin Oak – Mixed Oak Forest, Interior Plateau Chinquapin Oak – Shumard Oak Forest, Eastern Redcedar (Oak species) Forest, (Sugarberry, Northern hackberry) – Black walnut – (Ohio buckeye) Forest.

28 Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*, 12-14.

29 Vegetation in these areas corresponds to several associations within Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*: South – Box-elder – (Sycamore, Eastern cottonwood) Forest, Common water-willow Herbaceous Vegetation, Green ash – American elm – Sugarberry/Possum-haw Forest, Black willow Forest, and Carolina willow Temporarily Flooded Shrubland.

Forests are the most prevalent vegetation community within the park and are present in all character areas except the two generals' headquarters sites. Forests are typically in fair condition. Community composition is highly diverse; however, forest condition is impacted by the high prevalence of invasive species and the continued modification of forest species composition due to succession.³⁰

Limestone Cedar Glades

The following is excerpted from the 2007 Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report.³¹

Glades form in areas where limestone is at or near the ground surface on southern, western, and northwestern facing slopes.³² The plant communities that colonize the shallow soils of the glades are primarily herbaceous—annuals and perennials—and require high light conditions. Some species are allelopathic—they emit compounds that leach into the soil around them that inhibit the growth of other species. Adapted to the deeper soil pockets and vertical crevices in the rock outcrops is Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), which often occurs in conjunction with glade privet (*Forestiera ligustrina*) and aromatic sumac (*Rhus aromatica*). Where soil over the local Ridley limestone is very shallow, permanent and substantive tree growth is precluded. The plants that are adapted to the mass-heat relationships of the exposed bedrock and the alkaline properties of the limestone are relatively rare and unique to the glade ecosystem. Many of these plant species are listed as endangered or threatened because their habitat is limited, very fragile, and diminishing. Shading out of the glade species by Eastern Redcedar trees (*Juniperus*

virginiana) is often a factor in glade habitat deterioration; the trees shade the herbaceous plants around them to the point where they can no longer survive, and cools the substrate below, and the leaf litter further affects the glade adapted species by altering the soil pH. Eastern Redcedar is highly sensitive to fire and would have been kept in check naturally by drought and fire.

Over the course of the year, ephemeral species come and go in response to climate and moisture conditions. Beginning as early as mid-February, glade cress dominates wet areas within the glades. By the time summer arrives, these plants have set seed and died back. As spring progresses, a host of deep rooted perennial species—many of which are endemic to the glades—blossoms. They include Nashville breadroot (*Pedimelum subacaulis*), glade scorpion-weed (*Phacelia dubia*), Tennessee milkvetch, and Gattinger's prairie-clover (*Dalea gattingeri*). A different suite of species is evident in the summer. The summer flowers include the Tennessee purple coneflower and limestone fameflower. Annual and perennial grasses are also notable during the summer. These include Elliot's broomsedge (*Andropogon gyrans*), splitbeard broomsedge (*Andropogon ternarius*), slimspike three-awned grass (*Aristida longespica*), and poverty grass (*Sporobolus vaginiflorus*). During dry periods, prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*) and other xerophytes become more prevalent.

Glades throughout the Middle Tennessee region are threatened by development, rendering these communities rare and worthy of protection beyond the presence of their listed species. They are typically delicate and can easily be damaged by cultural activities and grazing livestock.

30 National Park Service, *State of the Park Report for Stones River National Battlefield* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, State of the Park Series No. 41, 2017), iv.

31 Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report*, 57.

32 Vegetation in these areas corresponds to several associations within Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*: Central Basin Limestone Glade Margin Shrubland, Central Limestone Glade, Limestone Annual Grass Glades, Interior Low Plateau Limestone Glade Ephemeral Pool.

State-listed rare plant species within the cedar glades include:

- Tennessee milk-vetch (*Astragalus tennesseensis*)
- Limestone fame-flower (*Phemeranthus calcaricus*)
- Evolvulus (*Evolvulus nuttalianus*)³³

One federally listed endangered plant, Pyne's ground plum (*Astragalus bibulatus*), and one previously listed plant, Tennessee coneflower (*Echinacea tennesseensis*), were previously introduced into the park.³⁴ The Tennessee coneflower population is now thriving within the park, but Pyne's ground plum has not become well established.³⁵

Limestone cedar glades occupy the southwest portion of the Nashville Pike Unit and are in good to fair condition. The park supports a concentration of rare plant species comparable to or exceeding other published studies of glades in northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee.³⁶ As with other plant communities in the park, condition of the glades is impacted by invasive nonnative species.

Grasslands

A mix of native and nonnative warm-season grasses and forbs occupies large open areas including historic field locations and portions of the Fortress Rosecrans earthworks (see Figure 3–19). Dominant species include little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), purpletop (*Tridens flavus*), beaked panic grass (*Panicum anceps*), goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.), ironweed (*Vernonia fasciculata*), and frostweed (*Verbesina virginica*) species. Sedges (*Carex* sp.) and rushes are common in wetter areas. Common nonnative



FIGURE 3–19. Grassland within McFadden Farm Unit (QE, 2021)

herbaceous species are sericea lespedeza, Japanese honeysuckle, Johnsongrass, and foxtail species, and cultural species including European tall fescue (*Lolium arundinaceum*) or Meadow fescue (*Lolium pratense*). Grasslands are periodically scattered with trees such as oaks, Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and hackberry. NPS maintains grasslands throughout the park on a three-year prescribed fire rotation.³⁷

Old field areas that are not actively managed to represent historic fields are typically undergoing early succession by colonizer species such as Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Nepalese browntop (*Microstegium vimineum*), and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*).³⁸

Grasslands are located in the Nashville Pike Unit, McFadden Farm Unit, and both character areas associated with Fortress Rosecrans. Overall, grasslands are in good to fair condition. Native vegetation is supported by regular prescribed burns; however, grasslands continue to be impacted by invasive nonnative vegetation.

Ornamental and domestic plantings

Canopy trees and ornamental plantings are clustered around the visitor center, and additional tree plantings are present at the Hazen Brigade Monument and the two generals' headquarters sites. Remnant domestic plantings, particularly daffodils, mark several former home sites throughout the park. Individual plantings are

33 Todd Crabtree, *Rare Plant List* (Nashville, TN: Tennessee Natural Heritage Program, 2016), accessed April 2021, https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/environment/documents/na_rare-plant-list-2016.pdf; and Momm, et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 77.

34 Crabtree, *Rare Plant List*. Pyne's ground-plum is listed as endangered in Tennessee. Tennessee coneflower was delisted from the endangered species list in 2011.

35 Momm, et al., *Natural Resource Condition Assessment*, 77; citing M.A. Albrecht, M.A., and K. A. McCue, K.A. "Changes in demographic processes over long time scales reveal the challenge of restoring an endangered plant" *Restoration Ecology* 18 (2010): 235-243.

36 National Park Service, *State of the Park Report for Stones River National Battlefield*, 8.

37 National Park Service, *Stones River National Battlefield Prescribed Fire Plan FY14-18*, on file at Stones River National Battlefield; and Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*, 19-20.

38 Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*, 19-20.

described in detail in the Landscape Character Areas sections in this chapter.

Mown turf

Rough mown turf is present in all park units. The turf typically consists of cool season grasses, fescue, and patches of weeds, and is in good to fair condition. It is mown regularly throughout the growing season.

Analysis

Existing vegetation within Stones River National Battlefield is most representative of the Civil War (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) and early park development (1929–1966) periods.

Historic records indicate that there were two primary vegetation types present within the cultural landscape during the battle: agricultural fields, which included crops and pasture, and forested areas, which included irregularly ordered stands of Eastern Redcedar forest (*Juniperus virginiana*) or “cedar brakes,” mixed stands of Eastern Redcedars and hardwoods and limestone cedar glades. The pattern of vegetation within the battlefield is critical to understanding military movements: during the battle, dense forests provided cover while fields presented open views and fields of fire.

Within the park, these conditions are represented at the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit. Beginning in the 1970s and 1980s, NPS worked with Youth Conservation Corps and local residents to reestablish Civil War-era field and forest patterns. This process and potential discrepancies between battlefield maps and the existing landscape are documented in the 2007 Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report:

In 1961, National Park Historian Ed Bearss developed a thorough and detailed “Fence and Ground Cover Map” of the Stones River battlefield consistent with his work relating to other battlefields for parks around the country. Bearss utilized historic maps and first hand accounts of the battle to locate the fields, woods, natural resources, fencelines, buildings and structures, and roads present and influential to the events of the battle. The primary source of reliable information was a map prepared by Federal Topographical

Engineer Nathaniel Michler after the war. The plan identified crop field locations, areas of tree cover and their general composition, fencelines, roads, and dwelling complexes and other buildings. For many parks, Bearss’ maps are generally considered an exceptional source of historic period information that registers historic maps of varying scales and degrees of detail to current conditions.

In 1983–1984, however, a study prepared by the Department of Geography and Geology at Middle Tennessee suggested that vegetation restoration efforts undertaken in the 1970s resulted in gross inaccuracies of landcover due to the use of an 1862 map of poor quality. Work conducted on behalf of this CLR has not determined why Bearss’ map was not utilized in these vegetation reconstruction efforts, but the 1984 study suggested that wooded areas such as the “Finger of Woods” and “Round Forest” had been inadvertently altered from their 1862 configuration based on inaccurate interpretation of historic mapping.³⁹ More recent analysis using GIS overlay mapping, however, suggests that the existing replanted woodland area may be more accurate than previously thought, and should continue to be treated as an interpretive asset.

Since the 1980s, attempts have been made at the park to restore vegetative field-and-forest patterns using first-hand soldier accounts and maps to approximate the spatial character that existing during the battle.⁴⁰

In addition, unlike some other battlefields, there was no systematic effort to document battlefield conditions while many veterans were still alive.

Based on this research, existing locations of fields and forest are largely consistent with the spatial character that existed during the battle. Minor inconsistencies with the historic vegetation patterns occur in portions of the southern and western sides of the Nashville Pike Unit and the northern and eastern sides of the McFadden Farm

39 Karen Joyce Ridolfo, student cartographer, “1983–1984 Stones River National Battlefield Vegetation Reconstruction Project,” Middle Tennessee State University, December 1983.

40 Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report*, 80-81.

Unit, where forest now occupies areas that were documented as agricultural fields during the battle. These conditions are described in detail in the Landscape Character Area sections of this chapter.

The composition of fields and forests have also changed since the Civil War era. Agricultural fields that were historically planted with corn, cotton, and hay are now maintained under a mix of native and nonnative warm-season grasses. At the time of the battle, livestock grazing in hardwood forests would have resulted in a relatively open understory. Today, these areas typically have an understory of invasive nonnative species. Dense stands of cedar documented within the battlefield are challenging to maintain long term because Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) is a shade-intolerant species. Over time, stands of Eastern Redcedar shift to a greater proportion of hardwoods as the cedars are shaded out by other species.

Vegetation at the two Fortress Rosecrans sites is not consistent with conditions present during the fort's use by the Union Army (1863–1866). At the time it was constructed, swaths of the surrounding landscape were cleared of trees for building materials and firewood and to establish fields of fire. Army attempts to sod the earthen structures were frequently unsuccessful. Although non-contributing, the existing warm-season grassland and light forest cover protect the earthworks from erosion and maintain open views critical to the historic function of the fort.

Vegetation communities present during the Commemoration and Cemetery Community period (1863–1927) are not retained or interpreted within the park. Agricultural and domestic plantings associated with Cemetery Community were removed during early park development in the 1930s.

Vegetation from the early park development period (1927–1966) is retained at the visitor center (Nashville Pike Unit), Artillery Monument (McFadden Farm Unit), Hazen Brigade Monument, and the two generals' headquarters sites. Areas of mown turf surrounding the Hazen Brigade Monument, both headquarters sites, and the Artillery Monument are consistent with the historic landscape established by the War Department in the 1930s and contribute to the character of the cultural landscape, along with

rows of trees along the edges of both headquarters sites. Mown turf and naturalistic native trees and shrubs at the visitor center are consistent with Mission 66-era developments in this area, with minor modifications in association with visitor center expansion in 2004.

Field and forest patterns consistent with the Civil War era contribute to the historic character of the landscape, although individual plantings are not retained from the period of significance. Similarly, mown turf and individual trees and shrub plantings established during early park development contribute to the 1927–1966 period of significance. Individual contributing vegetation and missing significant vegetation from the period of significance are identified in the Landscape Character Areas section of this chapter.

Overall Study Area Views

Existing Condition

Views at Stones River National Battlefield are primarily defined by field and forest patterns. Fields maintained as warm-season grasslands afford broad, open views across the relatively flat landscape, enclosed by mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forests (*Juniperus virginiana*). Views significant to the battle are frequently cued by artillery pieces and cannon or soldier silhouettes. Dense understory vegetation obscures visual connections within wooded areas; in some locations, park treatment of invasive species has improved the condition of these views.

While internal park views are typically protected from modern visual intrusions, adjacent development negatively impacts external views from the park landscape, particularly on the east side of the Nashville Pike and at the Hazen Brigade Monument, along the western side of the McFadden Farm Unit, at the General Rosecrans's Headquarters site, and at Redoubt Brannan.

Analysis

Due to NPS rehabilitation of Civil War-era field and forest patterns over the past 40 years, internal views within park units are typically representative of the historic character of the landscape. In limited locations, key views associated with the battle are blocked by woodland vegetation. These include southern and western portions of the Nashville Pike Unit, along the eastern edge of the

McFadden Farm Unit, and at Redoubt Brannan. These views are discussed in detail in the individual Landscape Character Area sections of this chapter.

Modern development adjacent to the park boundary is a substantial impact on visitor understanding of military movements and commemoration of the battlefield landscape. Recently constructed industrial, commercial, and residential development has severed visual connections between related features within the park, including the historic extent of Fortress Rosecrans, visual continuity along Old Nashville Highway, and the broad agricultural setting of the generals' headquarters sites.

Significant visual connections and views associated with the Cemetery Community have not been identified through research for this report. As the Cedars node of the community was obliterated during early park development, no known important visual connections remain within the landscape.

Overall Study Area

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

The study area contains seven buildings and nine structures. Existing buildings and structures include large commemorative features, such as the Artillery and Hazen Brigade Monuments; features that support visitor experience and services, such as the visitor center and stone entrance gates; military earthworks, such as the remnants of Fortress Rosecrans and the Pioneer Earthworks; and recently acquired private homes and outbuildings slated for demolition along Old Nashville Highway. Existing buildings and structures are described in detail in the Landscape Character Area sections of this chapter.

Analysis

Six buildings and structures are retained within the park's cultural landscape from the period of significance that contribute to the historic landscape. Overall, buildings and structures within the park's cultural landscape have been substantially modified over the course of the period of significance. Individual buildings and structures within the landscape typically lack the context provided by surrounding features at the



FIGURE 3–20. The Old Nashville Highway entrance gate is one of the few remaining structures from early park development. Since their original construction, the ranger contact station between the gates has been removed. Top, entrance gates and ranger station, 1930s (Stones River National Battlefield). Bottom, similar view, entrance gates (QE, 2021).

time they were constructed.

Structures retained from the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) and Union Occupation (1863–1866) periods include the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks and the four remaining structures associated with Fortress Rosecrans: Lunette Palmer, Lunette Thomas, Curtain Wall No. 2, and Redoubt Brannan. Missing from the battlefield landscape are farmsteads dotting the Nashville Pike and McFadden Farm Unit landscapes and the tollhouse on Old Nashville Highway.

The primary contributing buildings and structures remaining from the Commemoration and Cemetery Community period (1862–1927) are the Hazen Brigade Monument, associated limestone wall, and the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument. Buildings and structures associated with the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community were moved or demolished during early park development and are no longer represented in the landscape.

Early park development is evidenced in the landscape by the Old Nashville Highway entrance

gate. Other buildings and structures added to the landscape during this period, including the Van Cleve Lane entrance gate and a ranger station at the main entrance, are no longer extant (see Figure 3–20). These features were removed during implementation of Mission 66 projects, which resulted in construction of the park's visitor center in 1963. Although added within the period of significance, the visitor center has diminished integrity due to subsequent renovation and expansion of the original structure, and the building no longer contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

Overall Study Area Small-Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small-scale features within the park are primarily modern additions supporting interpretation, wayfinding, and site operations. Benches, picnic tables, bike racks, bollards, and trash receptacles provide for visitor use of public park areas. Park identification signs, waysides, trail markers, and traffic signs assist wayfinding (see Figure 3–21 and Figure 3–22).

A combination of reproduction and Civil War-era cannons helps visitors understand artillery locations during the battle (see Figure 3–23) and Corten (weathered) steel soldier and cannon silhouettes reinforce critical battle positions (see Figure 3–24). Where the appearance of a historic feature is not well documented, such as at the Tollhouse Site or McFadden Cemetery, 4" x 4" wood posts delineate the extent of the missing feature.

NPS uses several types of fences throughout the park. Short snake-rail fences (3–6 rails) delineate modern land uses within the park, for example at overflow parking areas (see Figure 3–25). Chain-link fence provides a security barrier in required locations.

Where historic fence types are documented, the park maintains a fence similar to the historic feature. Historic fence types within the park include tall wood snake-rail fences (6–8 rails), wood picket fences, stack rail fences, and snake-rail fences with a headrail (see Figure 3–26 through Figure 3–28). Where the fence type is not documented along a historic fenceline, tall snake-rail fences (6–8 rails) are installed.

While there are no existing fences from the Civil War era within the park, portions of post and wire fence segments remain along field edges in the Nashville Pike and McFadden Farm units (see Figure 3–29).

Limestone and marble headstones mark grave sites throughout the battlefield. Condition of the headstones varies by location.

Four War Department markers identify the original boundary of Stones River National Military Park (see Figure 3–30), now located within the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit. The markers are short 6" x 6" square concrete pillars topped with a round brass plaque.

Culverts throughout the park direct water under internal park roads and trails. Culverts designed in association with Mission 66 infrastructure improvements are typically corrugated metal pipes with rectilinear mortared stone headwalls on either side of the road. Additional culverts along Old Nashville Highway and the western boundary of the park were added in 1975. Trails and roads constructed after Mission 66 typically use concrete or PVC culverts. Some drainage features incorporate riprap to slow the flow of water.

Overhead electric lines and utility poles are within the road right-of-way along both sides of Old Nashville Highway and West College Street and on the east side of North Thompson Lane within the McFadden Farm Unit.

Analysis

Small-scale features retained from the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) are limited to remnants of headstones at cemeteries that predate the Civil War, including the Norris Family Cemetery and the McFadden Cemetery.

Numerous features present on the landscape to support agricultural use before the arrival of the Union and Confederate armies, such as fences and animal pens, do not survive. Similarly, small-scale features associated with military occupation at Fortress Rosecrans (1863–1866) are no longer present. Modern NPS fences constructed in the locations of known historic fences are non-contributing but are compatible with the character of the historic landscape. Fences not represented from the period of significance are typically associated with historic fields that are



FIGURE 3–21. Typical trail sign (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–22. Typical vertical wayside (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–23. Cannon (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–24. Corten steel soldier (QE, 2021)

now occupied by woodland. These locations are identified in the Landscape Character Areas sections of this chapter.

Headstones associated with Hazen Brigade and Harlan/Holland Family Cemetery contribute to the Commemoration and Cemetery Community period of significance (1863–1927). Missing from this period are domestic and agricultural features associated with the Cemetery Community, as well as markers placed by the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway to commemorate key points of interest in the battlefield.

The War Department Markers, Michigan State Historical Commission Marker, and stone culverts associated with Mission 66 road construction contribute to the early park development period (1927–1966). Other features that possibly date to this period are fence remnants located in the McFadden Farm Unit and Nashville Pike Unit, which may be associated with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farms or the early NPS park perimeter.

Modern waysides, trail signs, and interpretive features post-date the period of significance and do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape. These features are the most recent iteration of interpretive materials and markers used to identify key locations throughout the landscape since initial development of the park in the late nineteenth century.



FIGURE 3–25. Short snake-rail fence (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–26. Tall snake-rail fence (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–27. Stack-rail fence (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–28. Snake-rail fence with headrail (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–29. Fence remnant (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–30. War Department marker (QE, 2021)

Overall Study Area Archeological Sites

Existing Condition

Over two dozen archeological surveys have been conducted at Stones River National Battlefield, beginning with the park's first cultural resources assessment in 1976. The NPS Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) catalogues 54 archeological resources for the park, many of which have corresponding entries as Historic Structures or Cultural Landscapes.⁴¹ Broadly, archeological resources within the park are associated with military activities during the Battle of Stones River, civilian use that shaped landscape character during the period of significance, construction of Fortress Rosecrans, the Cemetery Community, and Indigenous occupation and use. Archeological investigations are described in detail in the 2021 Stones River National Battlefield Historic District National Register Nomination Amendment and individual archeological reports.

Military activities during the Battle of Stones River

Thousands of artifacts associated with the Battle of Stones River have been recovered within the park and inform understanding of troop positions, strategies, intensity of fighting, and weaponry. As no archeological overview assessment has been produced for the park, archeological findings related to this topic are best understood as the result of individual investigations. Relevant archeological surveys have included both broad-scale metal detecting surveys in the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit as well as targeted investigations at specific sites typically conducted ahead of potential site acquisition or development.⁴² Broadly, archeological sites associated with military activities during the battle have been identified within the Core Battlefield Area (Nashville Pike Unit) and Mendenhall Massed Battery Site and McFadden Field Site (McFadden Farm Unit).

The Core Battlefield Area corresponds to the Nashville Pike Unit boundaries and encompasses the area of most intensive fighting on December 31, 1862. A metal detecting, augur, and shovel

testing survey conducted across 104 acres of the site identified almost 1,400 Civil War-era artifacts and identified where the Confederate advance was halted near the tollhouse on Nashville Pike.⁴³ An investigation of the Hugle and Bell tracts northwest of Stones River National Cemetery recovered a low-density scatter of artifacts that were likely lost as Union soldiers reconsolidated in this location.⁴⁴ Evidence of a skirmishing along Wilkinson Pike was identified at the Wilkinson Field Site at the south end of the unit.⁴⁵ Surveys near the Pioneer Earthworks and Hazen Brigade Monument resulted in relatively low concentrations of military artifacts.⁴⁶

Archeological evidence of the fighting on January 2, 1863 is recorded at the Mendenhall Massed Battery Site (Union Artillery Site), which occupies a ridge on the west bank of the Stones River and the McFadden Field site, located between Van Cleve Lane and Thompson Lane, both of which are within the McFadden Farm Unit.⁴⁷

Civilian landscape during the Battle of Stones River and commemoration activities

The Battle of Stones River and later commemorative efforts took place within an established agricultural landscape of farms,

41 Steve A. Olausen, Laura Kline, Kristen Heitert, Gretchen Pineo, and Jillian Chin, "Stones River National Battlefield," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, December 2021, 67.

42 Refer to Chapter 2 for descriptions of specific archeological investigations.

43 John E. Cornelison, Jr., Tammy D. Cooper, Charles F. Lawson, Carroll Hageseth, and Dennis W. Finch, "An Archeological Report on a Geophysical Survey and Limited Site Testing, Stones River National Battlefield," (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, 2005).

44 Charles F. Lawson, "Trip Report on Metal Detecting Survey of Two Newly Acquired Tracts at Stones River National Battlefield," (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, July 10, 2004).

45 Steven Kidd, "Trip Report on Archeological Testing of Auto Tour Route Modifications, Stones River National Battlefield," Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, September 15, 2008.

46 Steven Kidd, "Trip Report on Archeological Testing of Proposed Pedestrian Trail near the Pioneer Earthworks, Stones River National Battlefield," Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, August 15, 2008; and Jay T. Sturdevant, "Trip Report, Archeological Survey for Landscape Improvements to the Harlan (01-164) and Bigsby (01-220) Tracts within Stones River National Battlefield," (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, September 19, 2001).

47 John W. Walker, J. Donald Merritt, and Steven J. Shephard, "Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee," (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1990); and Steven Kidd, "Trip Report on Pending Tour Route Improvements at Stones River National Battlefield," (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, October 10, 2007).

buildings, roads, and rail lines. Study of this landscape helps provide context to military actions as well as understanding of the battle's human toll on the local community. The landscape associated with the Civil War era encompasses the Core Battlefield Area (Nashville Pike Unit) as well as missing specific historic buildings investigated at the Nashville Pike Tollhouse Site, the McFadden Field Site, the Wilkinson Field Site, and the Heirloom Site.

The Nashville Pike Tollhouse Site is at the intersection of Nashville Pike and Van Cleve Lane. Archeological investigations documented an approximately 5'-8"x 4'-8" quarried stone north-facing chimney foundation, approximately 14"-18" high, and a collapsed stone chimney stack. Artifacts unearthed during the excavation included ceramics, window glass, nails, food refuse, and small metal artifacts, most of which are associated with the period of use for the tollhouse (1842-1863).⁴⁸ Nineteenth-century architectural and domestic debris and a concentration of heirloom daffodils (*Narcissus tazetta*) mark the Heirloom Site, a possible location of another homesite directly across Old Nashville Highway from the Tollhouse Site.⁴⁹ Additional evidence of a nineteenth-century homestead has been uncovered near the south end of the Wilkinson Field Site.⁵⁰

A concentration of cut nails within the McFadden Field Site suggests the possible location of the McFadden House. Nearby is the McFadden Cemetery; a 2003 GPR survey of this site identified four confirmed grave shafts and three possible grave shafts associated with the McFadden family.⁵¹

In the northwest corner of the Nashville Pike Unit is the Norris Family Cemetery, an approximately

38' x 26' burial ground containing six marked burials. The cemetery may have been used as the temporary burial site of Lieutenant Colonel Julius Peter Garesché, Chief-of-Staff, Army of the Cumberland, after he was killed during the battle on December 31, 1862.⁵²

Fortress Rosecrans

Archeological investigations at Fortress Rosecrans have been undertaken by Steven J. Fox (1976) and John E. Cornelison, Jr. (1992 and 2005). At Lunette Palmer, investigations focused on a possible powder magazine near the center of the structure⁵³ as well as concentrations of architectural debris that may be associated with missing buildings.⁵⁴ Excavations at Lunette Thomas uncovered only modern debris.⁵⁵ Archeological investigations at Redoubt Brannan identified possible remains of two powder magazines but did not conclusively delineate the cruciform configuration of the original blockhouse.⁵⁶

Cemetery Community

Documented remnants of the Cemetery Community within the park boundary are currently limited to the Harlan/Holland family Cemetery adjacent to the Hazen Brigade Monument. A 2003 ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey confirmed locations of the graves of two community members within this area.⁵⁷

Although the 2021 National Register Nomination Amendment identifies the Cemetery Community as a contributing site to the Stones River National

48 John W. Walker, J. Donald Merritt, and Steven J. Shephard, *Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield* (Tallahassee, FL: National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 1990), 14-22.

49 Guy Prentice, Trip Report on Tornado Damage Assessments Conducted at Stones River National Battlefield, TN, April 15-18, 2009, SEAC Acc. 2242.

50 Steven Kidd, "Trip Report on Archeological Testing of Auto Tour Route Modifications, Stones River National Battlefield," Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, September 15, 2008.

51 Charles F. Lawson, "Trip Report on Metal Detecting Survey of Two Newly Acquired Tracts at Stones River National Battlefield," (Tallahassee, FL: Southeast Archeological Center, July 10, 2004).

52 Olausen et al., "Stones River National Battlefield," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 85.

53 Steven J. Fox, *Archeology of Fortress Rosecrans: A Civil War Garrison in Middle Tennessee*, on file at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 1978.

54 John E. Cornelison, Jr., *Report on Archeological Investigations of Lunette Palmer and Redoubt Brannan, Parts of Fortress Rosecrans, Located at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee* (National Park Service, SEAC Accession #993 and 1021, 1992).

55 John E. Cornelison, Jr., *An Archeological Report on a Geophysical Survey and Limited Site Testing, Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee* (National Park Service, SEAC Accession #1167, 2005), 39-40.

56 Cornelison, Jr., *An Archeological Report on a Geophysical Survey and Limited Site Testing*, 41-44.

57 Olausen et al., "Stones River National Battlefield," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 87-88.

Battlefield Historic District, no other archeological investigations have positively identified remnants of this community within the park boundary.⁵⁸ A metal detector survey conducted at the adjacent Harlan property identified artifacts within a trash pit, particularly bottle glass, that may be associated with the Cemetery Community. Similarly, metal detecting and auger testing of Wilkinson Field, which would have been located in the east-central section of the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community, revealed a large assemblage of twentieth-century artifacts. It is possible that some of these recoveries may be associated with the Cemetery Community.⁵⁹

Indigenous occupation and use

Much of the archeological documentation of Indigenous occupation and use of the landscape is concentrated in the McFadden Farm Unit. Catherine Blee's 1976 cultural resource assessment identified the potential for sites associated with Indigenous people at the bend in the West Fork Stones River near the Artillery Monument.⁶⁰ Fifteen years later, a 1990 parkwide survey by Walker et al. documented lithic artifacts similar to Middle to Late Archaic or Late Archaic to Early Woodland points in this location.⁶¹ Additional investigations of a nearby newly acquired property in 1994 recovered stone tools and debitage dating to the Early to Middle Archaic (8000–3000 BCE), Late Archaic (3700–3000 BCE), and Middle Woodland (150–500 CE) periods. Based on the lack of ceramics in these findings, archeologist Elizabeth Horvath surmised that the site had temporary use, potentially associated with hunting.⁶² A survey of tree falls following the April 10, 2009, tornado identified sizeable quantities of

naturally occurring chert in a low-lying field south of the visitor center, which may have served as a raw material for stone tools. A projectile point dated to ca. 2500–1000 BCE was also unearthed from an uprooted tree north of Old Nashville Highway, and the archeologists concluded that there is evidence for a precontact site near the Hazen Brigade Monument and Cemetery.⁶³

Analysis

Archeological features including those associated with the Battle of Stones River and the civilian landscape in which it occurred, Fortress Rosecrans, the Cemetery Community, and Indigenous occupation and use contribute to the Stones River National Battlefield cultural landscape.

A full discussion of the archeological resources within the study area is presented in the detailed archeological surveys that have been conducted over the past 40 years and is beyond the scope of this CLR. Given the variety of land uses within the park landscape over the past 11,000 years and the site's role in the Civil War, archeological sites have the potential to yield additional important information about the Battle of Stones River and the people living within the landscape before, during, and after the war.

58 Olausen et al., "Stones River National Battlefield," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 87-88.

59 Steven Kidd, Trip Report on Pending Tour Route Improvements at Stones River National Battlefield, June 21-July 1, 2007, SEAC Accession #2138.

60 Catherine H. Blee, *An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Stones River National Battlefield and the Proposed Development Impacts on Them* (Denver, CO: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Division, 1976), 4-6.

61 John W. Walker, J. Donald Merritt, and Steven J. Shephard, *Archeological Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield* (Tallahassee, FL: National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 1990), 8.

62 Plastic Solider Site, recorded by Elizabeth Horvath, Trip report for the Stones River Field Survey - SEAC Acc. 1134, May 23-25, 1994, 2.

63 Guy Prentice, Trip Report on Tornado Damage Assessments Conducted at Stones River National Battlefield, TN, April 15-18, 2009, SEAC Acc. 2242.

Landscape Character Area

Existing Condition and Analysis

Nashville Pike Unit

The Nashville Pike Unit is the park's main unit, comprising 490.91 acres along Old Nashville Highway. This unit makes up the core of the historic battleground and contains the park headquarters and primary interpretive features. As a result, the character area also receives the most visitation. The character area is bounded on the west by an irregular line through fields and woods, on the northeast by the Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad (except for the Unicorn Tract north of the railroad), on the east by Thompson Lane (except for a narrow strip of land at the southeast corner of the unit), and on the south by Wilkinson Pike. Rapidly expanding residential, commercial, and industrial development surrounds the unit. The existing condition of the Nashville Pike Unit character area is illustrated on drawing EC-2.

Natural Systems and Topography

The Nashville Pike Unit is characterized by flat, rolling topography. The character area is underlaid by Ridley limestone, and it exhibits many of the features typical of karst topography including sinkholes, limestone outcroppings, and at least one cave (Rebel Yell Cave). Particularly notable are the limestone karren at the Slaughter Pen, which were instrumental in military movements during the Battle of Stones River (see Figure 3–31).

A broad, circular knoll occupies the center of the unit. Shallow soils and limestone outcrops in this area support the globally rare limestone cedar glades ecosystem. A smaller rise encompasses the visitor center and Pioneer Brigade Earthworks in the northern part of the character area. Much of the rest of the unit, particularly along the north and east sides, is within the FEMA 100-year floodplain.

The character area contains seven wetlands recorded through a 2006 wetland classification project. Depressional wetlands, which retain water from precipitation and groundwater discharge, occur in low areas along the eastern and western boundaries of the character area. Slope wetlands, which occur where groundwater discharges along



FIGURE 3–31. Limestone “karren” or furrows at the Slaughter Pen (QE, 2021)

sloping topography, are along the edges of the knoll.⁶⁴

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization of the Nashville Pike Unit is primarily defined by areas of forest and field. Broad, open fields occupy the north, east, and south sides of the unit. The fields are divided by fences located along NPS property boundaries or historic fencelines. Woodlands enclose the Tour Road and boundary trail in the southwest part of the character area. On the north side of Old Nashville Highway, a patchwork of woodlands encompasses the Round Forest and the northwest corner of the unit.

Circulation routes further subdivide space within the character area. Old Nashville Highway extends northwest–southeast through the northern part of the character area, separating the maintenance area, Round Forest Trail, and Hazen Brigade Monument from the bulk of the interpretive and visitor areas. Van Cleve Lane and the Tour Road create internal vehicular corridors.

North of Old Nashville Highway are the maintenance area, National Cemetery, Round Forest Trail, and Hazen Brigade Monument (described in this chapter as a separate landscape character area). The National Cemetery, also on the north side of Old Nashville Highway, is not included in this study.

Visitor services and interpretive features are clustered along the Nashville Pike Unit and Van Cleve Lane. Primary activity nodes include the visitor center, Pioneer Earthworks, the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Cedars Trail, the Slaughter Pen, and the Tollhouse Site.

- The **visitor center**, parking area, and interpretive trail are in a park-like area immediately south of Old Nashville Highway. This space is defined by open lawn with scattered canopy trees, numerous visitor amenities, and clustered interpretive waysides and cannon. Narrow viewsheds provide visual connections to Old Nashville Highway and adjacent open fields.

- Visitors access the **Pioneer Brigade Earthworks** from a wooded loop trail west of the visitor center. This area has limited visual and spatial connections to the rest of the unit.
- A cluster of waysides and cannon in a small mown clearing create an interpretive destination at the **intersection of Van Cleve Lane and the Cedars Trail**.
- The **Slaughter Pen** is located near the southern end of Van Cleve Lane. This area includes parking, a short loop trail around the karren, and interpretive features.
- The **Tollhouse Site** is at the southeast corner of Old Nashville Highway and Van Cleve Lane. Four corner posts within a small mown clearing identify the location of the missing tollhouse building.

Circulation

The Nashville Pike Unit contains vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle routes. Circulation routes that extend outside of the park boundary and connect multiple park units (Old Nashville Highway, Thompson Lane, Wilkinson Pike, and Van Cleve Lane) are described in detail in the Overall Study Area Existing Condition section of this chapter.

Vehicular Circulation

Visitors access the character area via the visitor center parking area or Tour Road. The visitor center parking area is immediately south of Old Nashville Highway and consists of 35 standard and 2 handicap parking spaces spaced along the edges of a one-way loop road (see Figure 3–32). The parking area is in good condition.

Overflow parking is directed along an east–west gravel road connecting between the north end of the visitor center parking area and Nickens Lane (see Figure 3–33). Portions of the gravel maintenance road are overgrown with herbaceous vegetation; it is in fair to poor condition. Overflow parking is necessary to accommodate large numbers of recreational users on fair weather weekends in addition to events. When overflow parking is required, NPS directs vehicles to informal spaces within mown fields north of the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks.

1966 modifications to the Tour Road resulted in a loop beginning and ending at the visitor center. To

⁶⁴ Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates and John Milner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report*, 65; citing Roberts and Morgan, *Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield*.



- View Key**
- A** View from 'Slaughter Pen' toward open fields
 - B** View from cedar brakes toward Nashville Pike
 - C** View from Union position to south
 - D** View from Pioneer Brigade Earthworks to south

Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscape Report

**Nashville Pike Unit LCA
Existing Condition**

Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
- National Cemetery
- Wayside
- Cannon
- Wayfinding sign
- Cannon or soldier silhouette
- Monument or marker
- Culvert
- Picket fence
- Post and board fence
- Snake rail fence (all types)
- Fence remnant
- Earthworks
- Railroad
- Building
- Maintenance storage area
- Asphalt road or parking area
- Concrete or asphalt walkway
- Trail or road grade
- Limestone cedar glades
- Mown turf
- Grassland
- Mixed hardwood forest
- 2-foot contours
- View

Sources

1. Park boundary and vegetation data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield.
2. Contours derived from 1m Lidar, HistoricAerials.com.
3. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

0 400 800 1,600 Feet

1 inch = 800 feet

NPS No. STRI 327 186736 December 2022 **EC-2**

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FIGURE 3-32. Visitor center parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-33. Overflow parking and gravel road west of the visitor center (QE, 2021)

protect the sensitive cedar glade ecosystem in the southwestern part of the unit, NPS reconfigured the Tour Road in 2011. Visitors now begin the tour south of the intersection of Old Nashville Highway and Van Cleve Lane and follow the route of Van Cleve Lane to the Slaughter Pen. From here, the tour turns west to join the original Tour Road alignment, proceeding north and east to the visitor center parking area. A short two-way asphalt-paved road also connects from Van Cleve Lane to North Thompson Lane near the Slaughter Pen. Tour stops include:

- Tour Stop 1: Union Army position along Van Cleve Lane on the evening of December 30, 1862
- Tour Stop 2: The “Slaughter Pen”
- Tour Stop 3: Former cotton fields south of Nashville Pike where Confederates faced the Union defensive line
- Tour Stop 4: Chicago Board of Trade Battery and Pioneer Brigade Earthworks (just south of visitor center)
- Tour Stop 5: Hazen Brigade Monument/Round Forest

The Tour Road is a single-lane, asphalt-paved road with small parking areas to accommodate vehicles at tour stops (see Figure 3-34 and Figure 3-35). Gravel shoulders stabilize the road edge in locations where overflow parking smothered vegetation and eroded soil (see Figure 3-36). Where Van Cleve Lane is incorporated into the Tour Road, it is a one-way route with a wide shoulder for parking. Portions of the Tour Road, particularly along Van Cleve Lane, are shared with pedestrian traffic. The Tour Road is in good condition.

Nickens Lane is a northeast–southwest-oriented gravel road near the western boundary of the character area (see Figure 3-37). It is currently used as a NPS maintenance route. South of the Pioneer Earthworks, Nickens Lane curves southeast to meet the Boundary Trail. The road is in good to fair condition.

Another gravel maintenance road extends along the western edge of the National Cemetery between Old Nashville Highway and the maintenance area (see Figure 3-38). The road is in good to fair condition.

The character area also contains at least two remnant road grades. A cement driveway remnant extends north from Old Nashville Highway to the Norris Cemetery. Another road grade extends east-west between the Tour Road and Van Cleve Lane south of the Cedars Trail (see Figure 3-39). This road grade is likely associated with the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation

Several pedestrian trail systems provide access to Civil War interpretive materials and natural resource areas within the Nashville Pike Unit.

Concrete sidewalks connect between the parking area and the visitor center. To the north and east of the visitor center is a short, asphalt-and-gravel interpretive trail accessing several waysides and viewpoints (see Figure 3-40). Both the sidewalks and trail are in good condition.



FIGURE 3–34. Tour Road (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–35. Small parking area at Tour Stop 3 (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–36. Gravel shoulder along Tour Road (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–37. Nickens Lane (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–38. Maintenance road (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–39. Road grade (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-40. Interpretive trail adjacent to visitor center (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-41. Pioneer Brigade Earthworks trail (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-42. Cotton Field Trail (QE, 2021)

A 0.25-mile asphalt and aggregate trail loops from visitor center parking area around the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks (see Figure 3-41). The trail is in good condition.

The Cotton Field Trail (1998–1999) extends from the visitor center along the north side of the Tour Road (see Figure 3-42). Near the first tour stop, the trail crosses Van Cleve Lane, then continues to the east across a broad field, connecting with the Stones River Greenway near the Thompson Lane bridge. The trail surface is asphalt and aggregate. It exhibits minor cracking and loss of surface material and is in good to fair condition.

The Old Tour Road Trail (1963) follows the western leg of the original tour road between the Slaughter Pen and the visitor center. The trail uses the original 15-foot wide asphalt road surface (see Figure 3-43). As the surface is no longer maintained as a vehicular route, it exhibits extensive cracking and spalling and is in poor condition. Along the route, three small parking areas are in place but no longer used by the public. Bikes are allowed on the Old Tour Road Trail. To accommodate multiple user types between the visitor center parking area and the existing Tour Road, bikes and pedestrians use a walkway on the west side of the Tour Road to access the Old Tour Road Trail.

The 1.5-mile Boundary Trail (ca. 1970s) extends from the Pioneer Brigade trail near the western and southern boundaries of the character area, connecting with the Slaughter Pen Trail near Van Cleve Lane. The bare-earth trail exhibits an irregular trail surface, with instances of rocks, roots, mud, patches of gravel, exposed bedrock, and erosion along its length (see Figure 3-44). Along the trail, the park uses short snake-rail fences to discourage pedestrian access to wet areas and the limestone cedar glades. Short segments of bare-earth trail connect from the Boundary Trail to (now unused) parking areas along the western section of the Old Tour Road. Condition of the trail varies from good to fair to poor.

The Cedars Trail is a bare-earth route connecting between the eastern and western segments of the Tour Road near the center of the character area (see Figure 3-45). The trail passes through the location of the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community. Portions of the trail navigate low



FIGURE 3-43. Old Tour Road Trail (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-44. Boundary Trail (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-45. Cedars Trail (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-46. Pedestrian route along southern end of Van Cleve Lane (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-47. Slaughter Pen Loop Trail (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-48. Round Forest Trail (QE, 2021)

limestone outcrops, and some segments are wet or eroded. The trail is in fair condition.

Visitor access to the Slaughter Pen and associated limestone karren is along Van Cleve Lane and the 0.5-mile Slaughter Pen Loop Trail. South of the Tour Road, Van Cleve Lane narrows to an asphalt-paved trail following the historic route of the road (see Figure 3–46). The trail is in good condition. The Slaughter Pen Loop Trail forms a short loop around the wooded karren features. The trail is bare earth or stabilized soil interspersed with limestone outcrops (see Figure 3–47). The northern part of the trail exhibits some erosion. Overall, the trail is in good to fair condition.

The Round Forest Trail extends from the Hazen Brigade Monument through the Round Forest to the northwest. After crossing Van Cleve Lane, the trail routes around the north and west sides of a large field. Additional trails extend northwest along Old Nashville Highway to the National Cemetery or southeast along the highway back to the Hazen Brigade Monument. Within the Round Forest, the trail is bare earth with some wet areas and erosion (see Figure 3–48). Along the roads and field, the trail is mown grass. Overall, it is in good condition.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the Nashville Pike Unit includes mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) woodland, limestone cedar glades, grassland, and mown turf and ornamental plantings. Descriptions of vegetation communities are provided in the Overall Study Area Existing Condition section of this chapter.

Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland is the predominant vegetation within the unit. The woodlands incorporate a range of vegetation associations that developed in response to varied microclimate, soil, water, and historic conditions. A 2004 survey of vegetation communities within the park identified a mosaic of Eastern Redcedar Successional Forest, Interior Plateau Chinquapin Oak—Shumard Oak Forest, and Nashville Basin Sugarberry—Northern Hackberry Successional Forest in the northern and western portions of the character area.⁶⁵ The woodlands include



FIGURE 3–49. Nearly bare gravel glade with limestone pavement (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–50. Grassy opening and border shrubs at limestone cedar glade (QE, 2021)

dense thickets or “brakes,” of Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) with thick entwined branches extending to the ground.

Limestone cedar glades are prevalent on the knoll in the south-central part of the character area where soils over the limestone bedrock are thin or nonexistent. The glades occur as both grassy openings with thin soils that support forbs and prairie species and nearly bare gravel glades with exposed limestone and natural pavement (see Figure 3–49 and Figure 3–50). A dense thicket of shrubs defines the border of the glade, frequently with a carpet of moss. The limestone glades within the Nashville Pike Unit are home to several rare plant species.⁶⁶

Grasslands are primarily located on the northern and eastern edges of the character area and include a mix of native and nonnative warm-season

65 Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*. The replanted Round Forest near the Hazen Brigade Monument is included in this vegetation type.

66 US Fish and Wildlife Service, “The Cedar Glades Ecosystems of Middle Tennessee,” accessed April 2021, <https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/workbook/educators-guide-to-the-threatened-and-endangered-species-and-ecosystems-of-tennessee-cedar-glades.pdf>.

grasses. The grasslands are burned on a three-year cycle according to the park's Prescribed Burn Plan. Old field areas that are not actively managed for battlefield interpretation in the northwestern corner of the character area are being colonized by successional woody vegetation, predominantly invasive species.

Invasive species impact vegetation communities throughout the character area. Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are prevalent in woodland areas, and Johnsongrass is common within grasslands.

Mown turf surrounds the visitor center and parking area. Ornamental plantings include a bed of native grasses and forbs on western side of the parking area and Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), dogwood (*Cornus* sp.), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and small Eastern Redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) within and around the parking loop. Large oaks (*Quercus* sp.), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) trees shade open areas around the building and parking area (see Figure 3-51 and Figure 3-52).

In the 1970s, NPS planted Eastern Redcedar south of the visitor center to recreate an important battlefield condition identified in Edwin Bearss's "Fence and Ground Cover Map." This dense grove continues to buffer views between the Tour Road and the modern visitor center building (see Figure 3-53).

Remnant domestic vegetation including an apple tree (*Malus* sp.) and daffodils (*Narcissus* sp.) marks a home site off Nickens Lane on the western side of the character area. Additional daffodils are located on the north side of the highway at the Heirloom Site.

Views

Open grasslands within the Nashville Pike Unit support broad views across the landscape. Views within the interior of the character area are typically protected by woodlands and woody fencerow vegetation. However, modern development is a substantial impact on views



FIGURE 3-51. Native grasses and forbs on the west side of the visitor center parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-52. Ornamental trees and shrubs are planted within an expanse of lawn in the visitor center parking area island (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-53. Eastern Redcedar grove along the Tour Road south of the visitor center (QE, 2021)

extending outside of the character area. Industrial and commercial development is visible from open fields on the east side of the unit and is periodically visible from woodlands on the south side of the unit, particularly during leaf-off. A prominent viewpoint on the Tour Road is also interrupted by nearby development north of the railroad tracks. Significant views are described in the landscape analysis section and Figure 3-72 through Figure 3-75.

Buildings and Structures

Visitor Center

The visitor center is on the south side of Old Nashville Highway near the northwest corner of the character area. It houses museum displays, administrative offices, park archives, a cooperating association store, and restrooms. The building is a one-story, Y-shaped structure with a partial basement topped with a side-gable, corrugated metal roof, surrounded by a series of low, mortared stone walls (see Figure 3-54). Its design centers around a glass-walled lobby at the intersection of the Y. A second entrance in the northwest wing provides access to administrative areas and restrooms. The top quarter of the building's walls is clad in synthetic stucco, and the bottom of the walls are faced in limestone veneer. The visitor center was originally constructed from 1961–1963 as part of Mission 66 improvements and was substantially remodeled in 1990–1991, including an extension of the auditorium wing. Additional renovations and expansions occurred in 2004. The building is in good condition.

Pioneer Brigade Earthworks

Morton's Pioneer Brigade constructed the Pioneer Brigade earthworks in what is now a forested area west of the visitor center on January 1, 1863. The earthworks consist of a shallow lunette-shaped berm and associated dry ditch oriented northwest (see Figure 3-55). When constructed, the earthwork would also have included a timber header. The structure is now maintained under leaf litter and light woodland cover. Several large trees are growing on the earthwork tops and slopes.

Limestone entrance piers

Limestone entrance piers frame the park entrances at the visitor center and Thompson Lane Entrance Drive. Both sets of entrance piers are in good condition.



FIGURE 3-54. Visitor center northwest (front) facade (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-55. Pioneer Brigade Earthworks (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-56. Old Nashville Highway entrance gate, view from south (QE, 2021)

The Old Nashville Highway entrance gate was constructed as part of NPS improvements in the early 1930s. The gate includes a pair of tall, square limestone block pillars topped with a pyramid of cannonballs. Low limestone walls extend from the interior of the pillars to frame a metal gate (see Figure 3–56).

The piers at the Thompson Lane entrance drive are a recent addition to the park landscape. They are visually similar to the Old Nashville Highway entrance gate, consisting of a symmetrical pair of limestone-faced pillars framing a metal gate. A low limestone wall parallel to the road connects from the interior pier to a shorter limestone-faced pillar.

Domestic structures

Several domestic structures occupy recently acquired parcels in the Nashville Pike Unit. The structures are associated with three addresses: 3613 Old Nashville Highway, 3676 Old Nashville Highway, and 3512 Old Nashville Highway.

3613 Old Nashville Highway includes a house and a shed (see Figure 3–57). The house is a one-



FIGURE 3–57. 3613 Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)

story, three-bay by two-bay wood-frame building set on concrete block piers. The structure has a cross-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. A gable roof extends over the front door and porch in the center of the northeast elevation. The windows are boarded over. The shed is a square wood-frame structure with a gable roof.

The 3676 Old Nashville Highway property contains a house and three outbuildings, all set back from the street at least 250 feet. The house is a single-story, wood-frame structure with a metal gable roof set on a concrete-block foundation (see Figure 3–58). The house is oriented toward the highway, with a gabled front porch over an entrance centered on the southwest facade. A shed roofed bay extends the northeast side of the structure. The outbuildings are northeast of the house and include a small collapsed metal structure, a rectangular wood-frame shed with a metal roof, and a small, heavily leaning wood-frame, gable-roof structure that may have functioned as a doghouse.



FIGURE 3–58. 3676 Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–59. 3512 Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–60. Yesteryear antique store at 3511 Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)

3512 Old Nashville Highway includes a single-story, five-bay by two-bay wood-frame ranch-style house clad in vinyl siding (see Figure 3–59). The structure has an asphalt-covered cross-gable roof and a brick-clad concrete foundation.

Structures at all three properties are in deteriorated condition and are slated for removal.

Private properties immediately adjacent to the unit include an antique store at 3511 Old Nashville Highway (see Figure 3–60) and a private residence at 2412 Old Nashville Highway.

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features within the Nashville Pike Unit include wayfinding signage, site furnishings, interpretive exhibits, fences, utility lines and poles, culverts, and maintenance materials.

Small-scale features are clustered at the visitor center to provide orientation, safety, interpretation, and visitor comfort. Picnic tables, bike racks, benches, and trash and recycling receptacles are situated along walkways and within mown areas immediately adjacent to the parking area (see Figure 3–61 and Figure 3–62). At the entrance to the building is an NPS standard park identifier sign and a flagpole. To the north and east of the visitor center, interpretive waysides and cannon arranged on a short trail that connects to the back (east) side of the building orient visitors to the park and support interpretation of the Trail of Tears route along Old Nashville Highway, military movements during the Battle of Stones River, and the human experience of the battle. Cannon, limber, and caisson interpret an artillery position southwest of the visitor center (see Figure 3–63). Cannon, soldier and cannon Corten steel silhouettes, and waysides extend interpretation of the battle along the Cotton Field Trail, Cedars Trail, Van Cleve Lane, and Slaughter Pen Trail. Small wood trail signs support wayfinding at trail intersections throughout the character area. Overall, interpretive materials, wayfinding signage, and site furnishings are in good condition.

At the Tollhouse Site, four painted 4" x 4" wood posts mark the known extent of the missing tollhouse structure (see Figure 3–64). The posts exhibit some wear and are in fair condition.



FIGURE 3–61. Composite bench at the visitor center parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–62. Trash and recycling receptacles, bike rack, and vertical waysides at visitor center parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–63. Cannon, limber and caisson south of visitor center (QE, 2021)

The Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission placed the Michigan State Historical Commission Marker along the Tour Road near the Slaughter Pen in 1966. The marker is a two-sided, cast-aluminum panel supported by two metal posts. “Michigan Registered Historical Marker” is cast in bas relief at the top of both sides of the panel (see Figure 3–65).

The east face reads :

MICHIGAN/ The/ State of Michigan/ Has
Erected/ This Marker/ To Her Brave And/
Courageous Sons/Who Fought At/ Stones
River To/ Preserve the Union/

Erected by the Michigan Civil War Centennial/
Observance Commission 1966

The west face reads:

This marker is dedicated to all the Michigan/
soldiers engaged in this great battle, to the/
71 men who lost their lives and to the 6 reg-/
iments which fought bravely for their country:

21st Michigan Infantry, commanded by/ Lt.
Col. William B. McCreery (Flint), 18 killed,/ 89
wounded, 36 missing

11th Michigan Infantry, commanded by/ Col.
William L. Stoughton (Sturgis), 30 killed,/ 84
wounded, 25 missing

13th Michigan Infantry, commanded by Col./
Michael Shoemaker (Jackson), 17 killed, 72
wounded

4th Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Col./
Robert H.G. Minty (Detroit), 1 killed, 7
wounded,/ 12 missing

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics,/
commanded by Col. William P. Innes (Grand
Rapids), 2 killed, 9 wounded, 5 missing

1st Michigan Artillery Battery,/ Company
A, commanded by Col. Cyrus O./ Loomis
(Coldwater), 1 killed, 10 wounded, 2 missing

Michigan men fought at Stones River for the
preservation and perpetuity of the Union

Michigan Historical Commission Registered
Marker No. 279



FIGURE 3–64. Tollhouse site markers (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–65. Michigan State Historical Commission Marker (QE, 2021)

Two concrete War Department markers are located along the Boundary Trail. The markers consist of a short, roughly 6-inch square concrete pillar topped with a brass plaque identifying the boundary of the National Military Park. They are in fair to poor condition.

NPS maintains five fence types in the Nashville Pike Unit. Short snake-rail fences are used in nonhistoric fence locations, for example, to direct pedestrians away from sensitive cedar glades near the Boundary Trail and delineate overflow parking areas west of the visitor center. Short snake-rail fences are also used along trail edges at the Slaughter Pen and the park boundary at Wilkinson Pike.



FIGURE 3–66. Wood picket fence along Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–67. Norris Family Cemetery headstone (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–68. Stone-faced culvert along Tour Road (QE, 2021)

Historic fence types are maintained within the character area when known. Stacked rail fence lines the south side of Old Nashville Highway between the visitor center and Van Cleve Lane. The fence type transitions to a rough-hewn picket fence between Van Cleve Lane and Thompson Lane (see Figure 3–66). North of the Cotton Field Trail, Van Cleve Lane is lined with tall snake-rail fences with a headrail. This fence type also extends west along the Cedars Trail. NPS installs tall snake-rail fences where historic fencelines were present but the fence type is unknown, for example, along the southern end of Van Cleve Lane. NPS regularly fixes or replaces fences, and they are overall in good condition.

Remnants of wire fences supported on wood posts are located in the western portion of the character area, along the Boundary Trail. The fence remnants are in poor condition.

The Norris Family Cemetery includes six headstones. Four of the headstones have carved tops with pointed lancet arch projections; all are in poor condition (see Figure 3–67). Only one headstone has a decipherable inscription:

In memory of
[MA]RTHA NORRIS
Consort of N. J. Norris
Born August 15, 1813
Died August 8, 18[51]
Aged 37Y
11 Mo
23D

Two large, corrugated metal culverts with stone headwalls are located south of the visitor center along the Tour Road. These culverts were constructed in conjunction with a wide drainage swale associated with the Cotton Field Trail in 1998–1999. A smaller corrugated pipe culvert with a stone headwall is located near Tour Stop One, near a riprap drainage feature. Another L-shaped culvert with a concrete headwall is near Tour Stop 2 and was likely constructed after Mission 66-era road improvements.

Culverts along the Tour Road and Old Tour Road trail typically consist of corrugated metal pipes extending under the road, capped by mortared stone headwalls on either side (see Figure 3–68). Based on the configuration of the road, some features are L-shaped or incorporate riprap to



FIGURE 3-69. Maintenance storage area in northwest corner of the character area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-70. Norris Family Cemetery (QE, 2021)

slow the flow of water. Culverts along the original route of the Tour Road (with the exception of the four drainage structures associated with later trail development, identified above) were likely constructed as part of Mission 66-era Tour Road improvements.

Utility lines and poles extend along both sides of Old Nashville Highway and on the north side of Wilkinson Park at the character area's southern boundary.

Maintenance storage occurs in two locations within the Nashville Pike Unit. In the northwest corner of the unit (adjacent to the National Cemetery), maintenance staff store fence rails, stone, cannon carriages and wheels, mulch, and other materials (see Figure 3-69). Additional fence rails are in the field north of the Pioneer Earthworks.

Archeological Sites

Archeological resources associated with the Nashville Pike Unit have been identified at the

Cedars Community Site, the Tollhouse Site, the Wilkinson Field Site, the Heirloom Site, the Norris Family Cemetery (see Figure 3-70), and numerous broad-scale surveys associated with troop movements. Refer to the Overall Study Area Archeological Sites section of this chapter.

Landscape Analysis

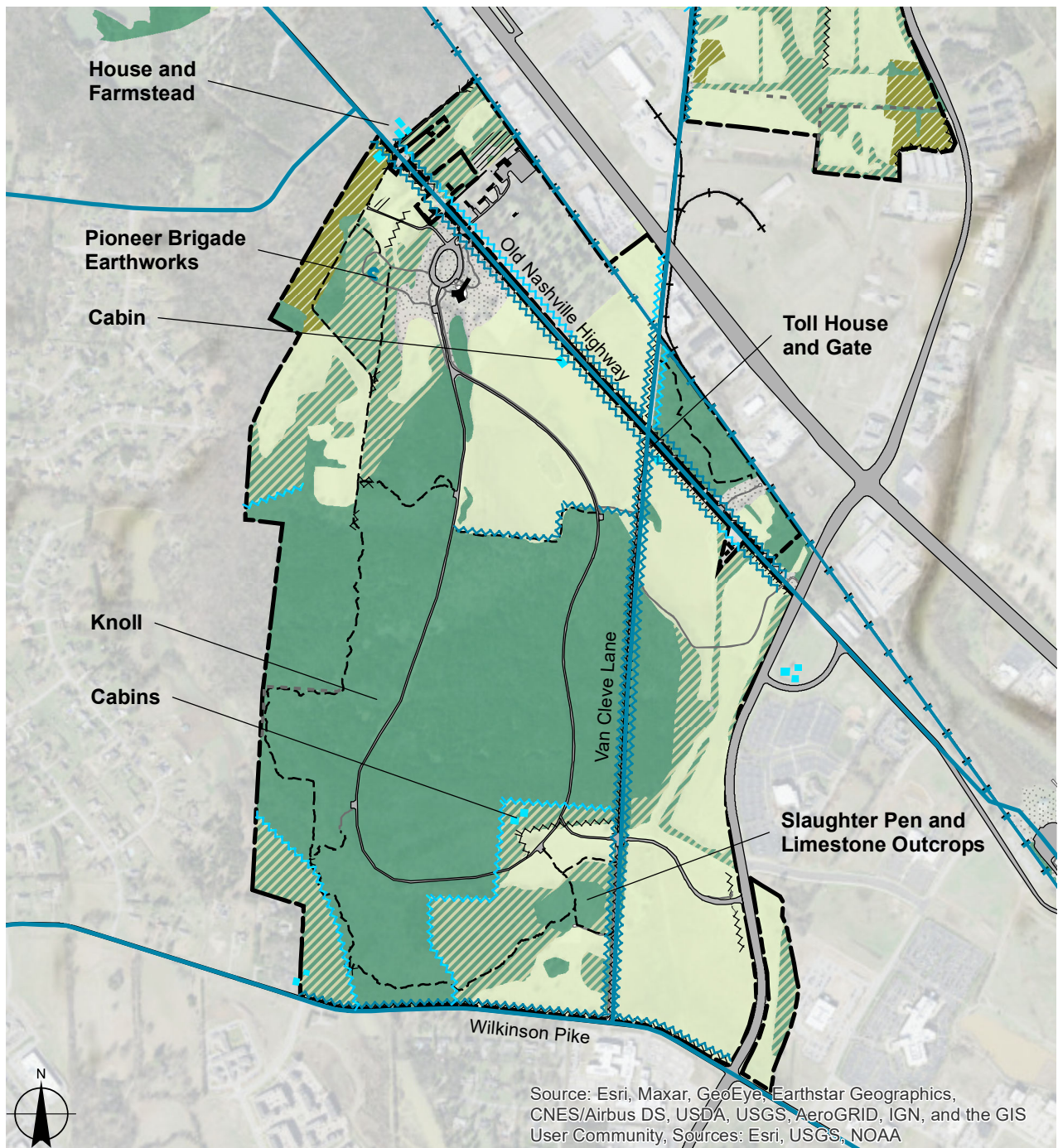
The Nashville Pike Unit retains features and characteristics of the landscape related to the Battle of Stones River and General William Rosecrans, early commemoration and the Cemetery Community, and early park development and conservation efforts.

Features and aspects that contribute to the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) are illustrated on Figure 3-71. Natural systems and karst topography features including rock outcroppings, sinkholes, dense cedar stands, and the broad knoll in the center of the unit are retained from the Civil War period. These features were used as cover and concealment during the battle as well as obstacles to infantry and artillery movement.

Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike), Van Cleve Lane, Wilkinson Pike, and the CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) all follow the routes of historic routes that provided avenues of advance and retreat for the Union and Confederate armies and supported troop positions. However, historic circulation patterns are obscured by new roads that post-date the period of significance as well as by modifications to the material and scale of contributing routes to serve modern traffic.

Existing mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forests (*Juniperus virginiana*), limestone cedar glades, and grassland vegetation within the unit approximate Civil War-era patterns of field and forest and contribute to the character of the cultural landscape. Primary discrepancies between existing vegetation and battlefield maps are in the northwest and southern parts of the unit. At the time of the battle, a large cornfield occupied the northwest corner of the unit on both sides of Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike), allowing for open fields of fire in the vicinity of the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks. This location is now occupied by successional mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest with a dense understory dominated by invasive vegetation. Similarly, two

FIGURE 3-71. Nashville Pike Unit features contributing to the Battle of Stones River period (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863)

**Legend**

	Missing historic fence line		Contributing earthwork
	Non-contributing compatible fence line		Contributing limestone cedar glades
	Missing farmstead or building cluster present during battle		Missing field present during battle
	Contributing road route		Missing woodland present during battle
	Contributing railroad route		Grassland consistent with historic period field
	Stones River National Battlefield		Mixed hardwood forest consistent with historic period woodland

cornfields in the southwestern corner of the unit and at the northwest corner of Van Cleve Lane and Wilkinson Pike are encroached upon by woodland vegetation.

Significant views critical to military operations that are retained within the character area are identified on Figure 3–72 through Figure 3–75. Overall, existing views within the landscape are similar to those experienced by Union and Confederate troops, including broad vistas across open fields and concealment by dense woodlands. Changes to significant battle views are primarily due to modifications in vegetation (for example, successional growth within previously open fields) and adjacent modern development.



FIGURE 3–72. In the early morning of December 31, 1862, the Union Army of the Cumberland's right flank used cedar forest and rocky terrain at the "slaughter pen" as cover from Confederate troops approaching across farm fields to the southeast. Today, views of broad fields are retained from the slaughter pen to the southeast. Modern development outside of the park boundary encroaches on the viewshed (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3–73. Views from the Union position along Nashville Pike are largely representative of the agricultural landscape in which the battle took place. Existing fields and woodlands are substantially consistent with the historic patterns, and the dense mixed Eastern Redcedar and hardwood forests buffer views of adjacent development to the south (QE, 2021).

The only structure associated with the battle surviving within the landscape is the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks. Missing from the character area are farmsteads and homes present within the park boundary during the battle. These include the tollhouse and gate present at the southeast corner of Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike) and Van Cleve Lane; a log cabin on the south side of the pike; the Hunt house on the south side of the pike in the northwest corner of the study area; a block house along the railroad tracks in the northwest corner of the character area; and cabins west of Van Cleve Lane near the southern end of the character area. Several other farmsteads were located within the battlefield outside of the existing park boundary. The Blanton farmstead occupied a parcel just west of the character area



FIGURE 3–74. Late morning on December 31, 1862, Confederates emerging from the cedar brakes faced a dense Union line arrayed along Nashville Pike. While visual connections across open fields to the railroad and road are retained from the period of significance, industrial development and utility lines slightly impact the historic view (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3–75. From January 1 to 3 or 4, 1863, the Pioneer Brigade constructed earthen fortifications to face south and west over open fields just south of Nashville Pike. Today, the view from the earthworks is obscured by woodland; in particular, invasive woody shrubs block views toward the anticipated Confederate position through the understory (QE, 2021).

along Wilkinson Pike and the Cowan House and peach orchard were just east along Old Nashville Highway. A series of small farmsteads extended northwest from the existing boundary of the character area toward the site of General Rosecrans's headquarters. The buildings and structures associated with these farms were likely utilized as field hospitals during the battle, and many received collateral damage from the battle. No Civil War-era buildings are retained within the cultural landscape.

Headstones within the Norris Family Cemetery appear to survive from the period of significance, but no other small-scale features associated with agricultural and domestic use of the landscape at the time of the battle are retained within the landscape. Replica snake-rail, picket, and stacked rail fences within the park approximate Civil War-era farm fence locations and types where known. During the battle, these features served as makeshift concealment. Fences have not been added along missing fields in the southern part of the unit. Cannon and artillery and soldier silhouettes, while non-contributing, help visitors to understand troop positions at various points in the battle.

Features and aspects that contribute to the Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and Cemetery Community period (1863–1927) are illustrated on Figure 3–76. After the Civil War, much of the land now within the Nashville Pike Unit was claimed or purchased by members of the Cemetery Community. Roads, houses, small farmsteads, and agricultural fields were added within the center of the unit in an area that would become known as the Cedars. Since the Cemetery Community included land both inside and outside the existing park boundary, the cultural landscape associated with this area of significance is discussed in detail in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter. Almost all features and characteristics associated with the Cemetery Community within the Nashville Pike Unit were removed following acquisition of the property by the War Department in the early 1920s. Van Cleve Lane, Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike), and a portion of road grade near the center of the Nashville Pike Unit are retained from the Cedars' circulation patterns; however, the materiality and grade of all three routes have been modified since the period of significance. It is also likely that archeological

resources associated with this community are present within the landscape.

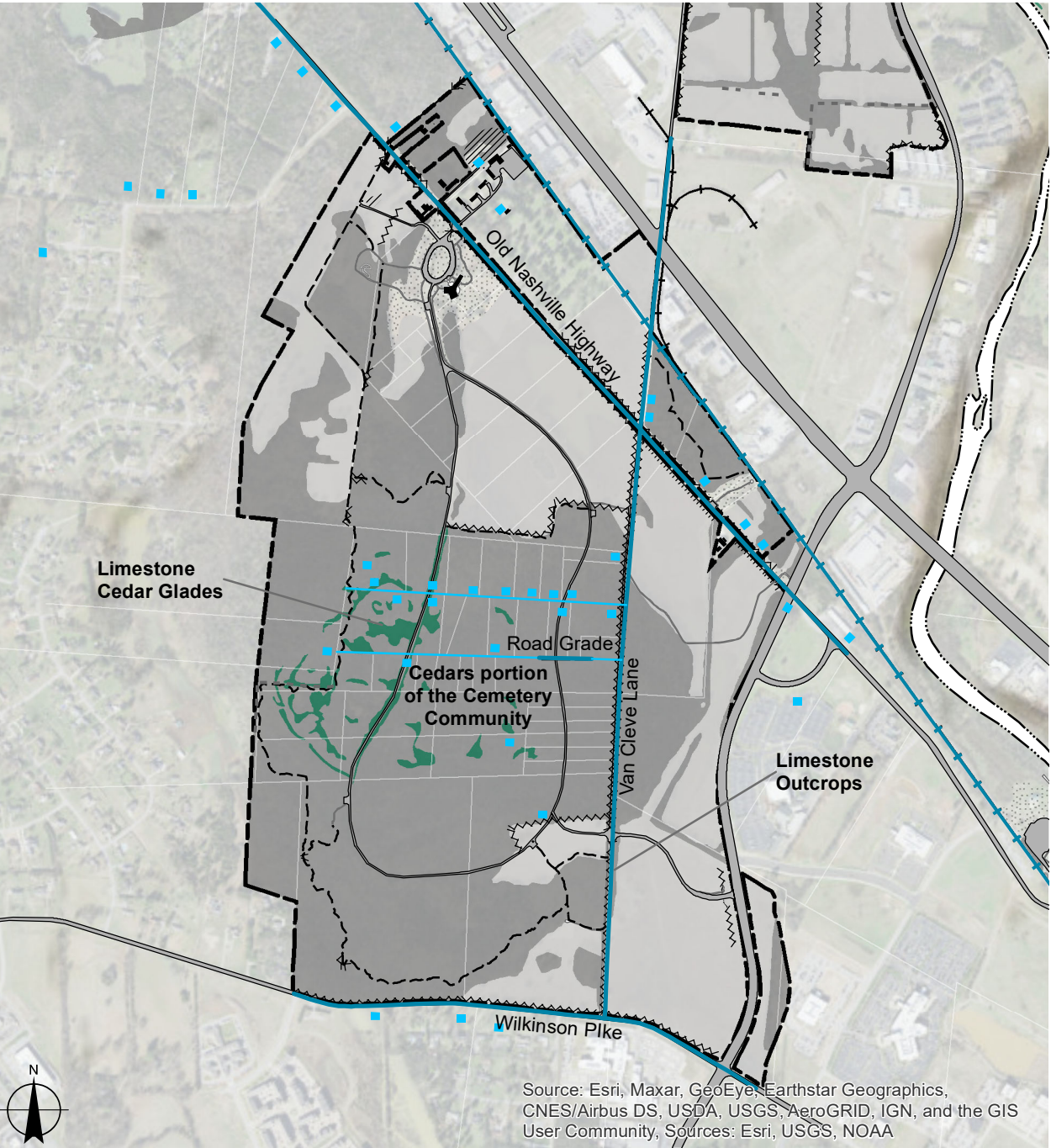
Features and aspects that contribute to the Federal Stewardship and Conservation period (1927–1966) are illustrated on Figure 3–77. Contributing features associated with early park development are retained from both War Department and early NPS landscape modifications in the 1930s and Mission 66 projects in the 1960s.

Perhaps the earliest features contributing to this period are markers placed along the original park boundary when it was acquired by the War Department in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Remnant wire fences in the western and southern portions of the character area may be associated with early NPS fences or former farms.

The park's original Tour Road, constructed in the early 1930s, began across the Old Nashville Pike from the cemetery and generally followed the western edge of the park before curving east to connect with Van Cleve Lane near the southern end of the unit. In the 1960s, the Tour Road was modified to form a loop beginning and ending at the new visitor center entrance. Although the route of the Tour Road was further altered in 2011 to avoid impacts to the cedar glades, both segments of the 1931/1963 tour routes are maintained within the character area as the existing Tour Road and Old Tour Road Trail (see Figure 3–78). Nickens Lane, added to the west of the park in the early twentieth century, is also incorporated into the park's existing maintenance road and Boundary Trail. All three circulation routes contributed to early park development and conservation efforts.

Early park buildings and structures were also modified in two phases. The Old Nashville Highway entrance gate was constructed in 1931 in association with a small contact station in the island between the gates. A second entrance gate was located at the Van Cleve Lane entrance to the park. While the Van Cleve Lane entrance gate and the contact station are no longer extant, the Old Nashville Highway entrance gate (with Mission 66 modifications) is retained and contributes to the historic landscape. The visitor center was initially constructed as a Mission 66 project in 1963 but is not a contributing feature due to its extensive expansion and renovation in 2004.

FIGURE 3-76. Nashville Pike Unit features contributing to the Commemoration and Cemetery Community Period (1863-1927)



Legend



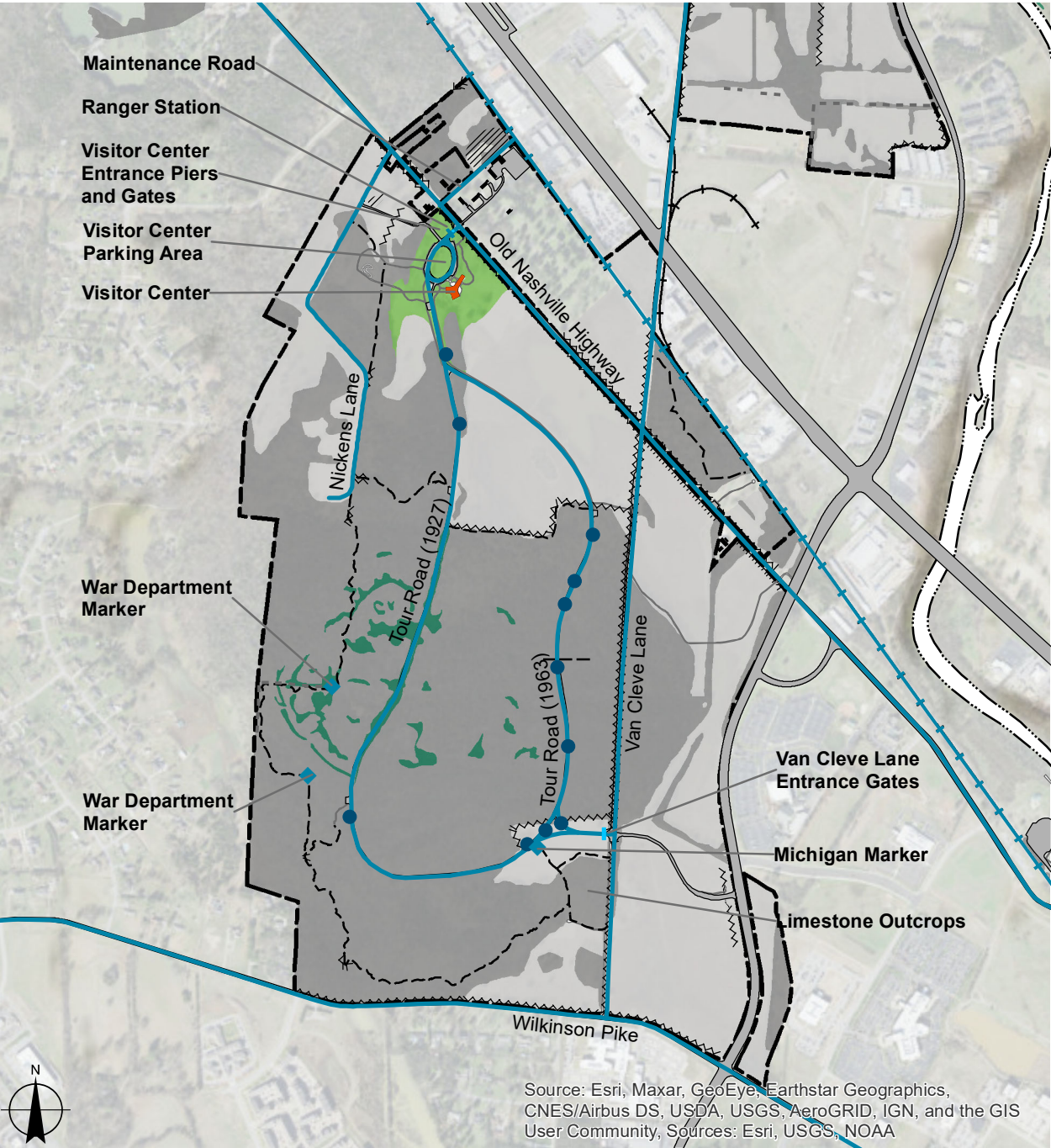
- | | |
|--|---|
|  Missing 1863-1927 building |  Stones River National Battlefield |
|  Missing 1863-1927 road route |  Contributing limestone cedar glades |
|  Contributing road route | |
|  Contributing railroad route | |
|  1929 Parcel | |

FIGURE 3-77. Nashville Pike Unit features contributing to the Early Park Development Period (1927-1966)



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ● Contributing culvert | —+—+— Contributing railroad route |
| ◆ Contributing marker | ▭ Stones River National Battlefield |
| ◼ Non-contributing building | ▭ Contributing limestone cedar glades |
| ◼ Missing structure | ▭ Contributing mown turf |
| ◼ Contributing structure | |
| — Contributing road route | |

Evaluation of Integrity

Integrity of the Nashville Pike Unit is assessed for the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) and Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) periods. Overall, the landscape retains integrity for the Battle of Stones River and Federal Stewardship and Conservation periods. As there are limited features and characteristics retained from the Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and the Cemetery Community periods, the landscape does not retain integrity for this portion of the period of significance.

The character area retains integrity of location. Collectively, the existing features that make up the Nashville Pike Unit cultural landscape have remained in their original locations and maintained their historic relationships. The topography and geologic features, historic roads including Old Nashville Highway, Van Cleve Lane, the Tour Road, Nickens Lane, and remnant roads grades, and the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks and entrance piers and gates continue to occupy their historic locations.

The character area also retains integrity of association due to the continued link between the existing landscape and the Battle of Stones River. Existing field, forest, and fence patterns

approximate the landscape condition at the time of the battle enough to convey key terrain, fields of fire, troop movements, and important views to visitors. The presence of karst features and distinctive Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) dominating vegetation communities tie historic accounts to recognizable landscape features and help visitors understand how the terrain influenced battle decisions.

Overall, the Nashville Pike Unit retains integrity of feeling, or the ability of the landscape to convey an historic period of time. Although many features present on the landscape during the battle are now missing, the roads, field organization, woodlands, and fences collectively convey the feeling of the battlefield. Views outside the unit to modern businesses, roads, and residences impact the character of the landscape, but due to large expanses of woodland and grassland within the unit, the effect of adjacent non-contributing features is minor. The quiet character of the landscape along roads and trails established during early park development is also consistent with memorialization and commemoration efforts in the early twentieth century.

The Nashville Pike Unit no longer retains integrity of setting due to the loss of the historically agricultural surrounding landscape to modern residential, commercial, and industrial development. Encroaching non-contributing land

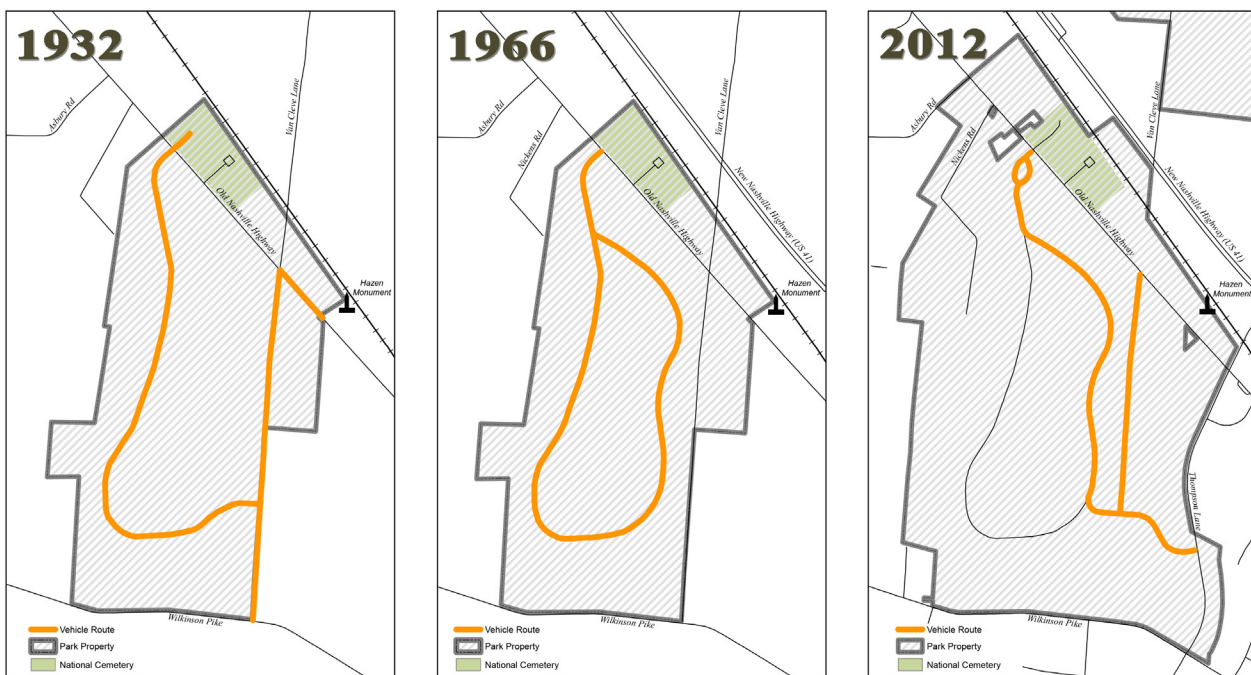


FIGURE 3–78. Tour road development, 1932–2021. The War Department originally created the park's first Tour Road in 1932, and the road was converted to a loop as part of Mission 66 improvements. The Tour Road was reconfigured in 2011 (Stones River National Battlefield Administrative History, Zada Law).

uses not only impact the character of the landscape within the unit but have also irrevocably destroyed battlefield land outside of the character area and severed connections between the Nashville Pike Unit and other units of the park. However, portions of the landscape internal to the character area where modern development is not visible retain a higher degree of integrity of setting and are able to effectively communicate the agricultural context of the Battle of Stones River and early park development efforts.

The landscape does not retain integrity of design for either the Battle of Stones River or Federal Stewardship and Conservation periods. The Battle of Stones River occurred within a vernacular landscape, emerging in its historic layout as a result of agricultural practices and regional circulation development. Although the landscape includes extant circulation patterns, field and forest patterns, and fence lines that reflect the vernacular design, numerous domestic and agricultural development clusters present at the time of the battle are missing from the landscape and adjacent modern development severs important historic spatial relationships that extended outside the character area boundary, particularly to other units

within the park. Historic designed elements such as park roads are retained within the landscape, but their original design is obscured by numerous trails, roads, and interpretive elements added after the end of the period of significance.

Integrity of materials and workmanship within the unit is no longer retained due to the loss of buildings, structures, and small-scale features at farmsteads present during the battle. The vegetation composition of fields and forests has evolved, and many of the plant materials and crops that grew historically are no longer represented on the landscape. Circulation features typically follow historic routes but have been resurfaced and regraded to support modern use. Due to the temporary nature of wood fences, none of the historic fences that defined spaces in the study area are present, although some fences have been recreated using representative historic fence types in their historic locations. Limited materials retain integrity within the character area, including the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks, Norris Family Cemetery headstones, the Tour Road and Old Tour Road Trail, stone culverts, the entrance piers and gates, and War Department markers.

Table 3-1. Nashville Pike Unit Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1966 Conservation
NATURAL SYSTEMS AND TOPOGRAPHY						
Knoll	Good	C	x		x	x
Wetlands		C	x		x	x
Slaughter pen limestone outcrops	Good	C	x		x	x
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION						
Field and forest patterns (present by 1863)	Good	C	x			
Visitor center cluster arrangement (1963/2004)		NC				
Tollhouse Site cluster arrangement (by 1842)		M	x			
Interpretive cluster at Van Cleve Lane and Cedars Trail (ca. 2011)		NC				
Slaughter Pen cluster arrangement (ca. 2011)		NC				
Pioneer Brigade Earthworks cluster arrangement (1863/2011)		NC				
CIRCULATION						
Thompson Lane Entrance Road (2011)	Good	NC				

Feature	Condition	Eval*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1966 Conservation
Van Cleve Lane (by 1863)	Good	C	x		x	x
Visitor center parking area (1963)	Good	C				x
Overflow parking and gravel road (after 1966)	Fair/poor	NC				
Tour Road (1927/1963)	Good	C				x
Old Tour Road Trail (1927/1963)	Fair	C				x
Nickens Lane (after 1927)	Good/fair	C				x
Gravel maintenance road (date unknown)	Good/fair	C				x
Cement driveway remnant (date unknown)	Poor	U				
Cedars road grade (before 1929)	Poor	C			x	
Visitor center sidewalks (1963/2005)	Good	NC				
Visitor center interpretive trail (after 2005)	Good	NC				
Cotton Field Trail (1999)	Good/Fair	NC				
Boundary Trail (1970s)	Good to Poor	NC				
Pioneer Brigade Earthworks Trail (2011)	Good	NC				
Cedars Trail (after 1966)	Fair	C			x	
Slaughter Pen Loop Trail (after 1966)	Good/Fair	NC				
Round Forest Trail (after 1966)	Good	NC				
VEGETATION						
Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland	Fair	C	x			
Round Forest (location consistent with 1862 documentation)	Fair	C	x			
Limestone cedar glades	Fair	C	x		x	x
Grasslands (1930s–present)	Fair	NC				
Mown turf (after 1931)	Good	C				x
Visitor center ornamental vegetation (1963/2004)	Good	U				
Remnant domestic plantings (unknown date)	Fair	U				
Corn field in the northwest corner of the character area	Missing		x			

Feature	Condition	Eval*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1966 Conservation
Corn fields in the southern portion of the character area	Missing		x			
VIEWS						
View from Union artillery parks to cedar glades (1862)	Fair	C	x			
View south from Pioneer Earthworks (1863)	Poor	M	x			
View between Slaughter Pen and open fields (1862)	Fair	C	x			
View from cedar brakes to Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike)	Fair	C	x			
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Visitor center (1963/2004)	Good	NC				
Pioneer Brigade Earthworks (1863)	Good	C	x			
Old Nashville Highway Entrance Gate (1931/1963)	Good	C				x
Thompson Lane Entrance Gate (2011)	Good	NC				
Domestic Structures (mid-20th century)	Poor	NC				
Block House	Missing		x			
Cabins along Van Cleve Lane	Missing		x			
Stone Entrance Gates at Old Nashville Highway and Van Cleve Lane	Missing					x
Tollhouse and Gate	Missing		x			
Cabin along Nashville Pike	Missing		x			
Ranger Station and flagpole near Nashville Pike	Missing					x
UDC Cabin	Missing				x	
Cemetery Community buildings	Missing				x	
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
Interpretive waysides (ca. 2011)	Good	NC				
Trail signs (after 1966)	Good/Fair	NC				
Benches (after 2005)	Good	NC				
Picnic tables (after 2005)	Good	NC				
Trash and recycling receptacles (after 2005)	Good	NC				

Feature	Condition	Eval*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1966 Conservation
Bike racks (after 2005)	Good	NC				
Flagpole	Good	NC				
Park identifier sign	Good	NC				
Cannon and soldier silhouettes (after 2013)	Good	NC				
Cannon (placed after 1966)	Good	NC				
Michigan State Historical Commission Marker (1966)	Good	C				x
War Department monuments (1929)	Good/Fair	C				x
Norris Family Cemetery headstones	Poor	C	x			
Maintenance storage		NC				
Utility lines and poles	Good	NC				
Large corrugated metal culverts (1970s–1990s)	Good	NC				
Tour Road culverts (1963)	Good	C				x
Tollhouse Site markers (after 1966)	Fair	NC				
Short snake-rail fence (after 2005)	Good	NC				
Tall snake-rail fence (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	NC-C				
Snake-rail fence with headrail (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	NC-C	x			
Picket fence (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	NC-C	x			
Stack rail fence (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	NC-C	x			
Fence remnants (date unknown)	Poor	U				
Fence on western side of study area	Missing		x			
Fences along fields in southern portion of character area	Missing		x			
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES						
Battlefield Core		C	x			
Cedars Site		C			x	
Tollhouse Site		C	x			
Norris Family Cemetery		C	x			

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, NC-C: Non-contributing compatible, U: undetermined. Old Nashville Highway, Thompson Lane, Wilkinson Pike, and the CSX Railroad are addressed in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter.

Hazen Brigade Monument

The Hazen Brigade Monument landscape character area is a 1.5-acre rectangular parcel located on the north side of Old Nashville Highway. The boundary of the LCA coincides with the property boundaries acquired by the War Department in 1875. The Hazen Brigade Monument is within the Nashville Pike Unit of the park, and portions of Nashville Pike Unit are southeast, northwest, and south of the character area boundaries. The CSX Railroad passes on the north side of the LCA. The existing condition of the Hazen Brigade Monument landscape character area is illustrated on Figure 3–81.

The Hazen Brigade Monument LCA consists of a long, narrow parcel situated perpendicular to Old Nashville Highway near the North Thompson Lane overpass. The landscape features scattered individual trees within an open lawn that gradually rises in elevation to the northeast. The primary feature within the LCA landscape is the Hazen Brigade Monument, an 11-foot-tall limestone block monument at the northeastern end of the site surrounded by grave markers for Union soldiers who died during and after the Battle of Stones River. The monument is enclosed by a stone wall and accessed via a sidewalk connecting to a small parking area on the north side of Old Nashville Highway. A small family cemetery with two headstones is outside of the east side of the enclosure. Woodlands enclose the west side of the character area, and the Round Forest Trail, a bare-earth hiking trail, extends west from the northwest corner of the site. Early successional woody vegetation borders the east side of the LCA.

Circulation

Visitors access the Hazen Brigade Monument from a five-car asphalt parking area on the north side of Old Nashville Highway (see Figure 3–79). From the parking area, a curvilinear concrete sidewalk extends northeast to a gate in the center of the monument's limestone perimeter wall (see Figure 3–80). Both the parking area and walkway are in good condition. Gravel is placed around the base of the Hazen Brigade monument to combat mud and erosion around the structure.

The Round Forest Trail extends east from the northwest corner of the Hazen Brigade Monument LCA and reconnects to the site near the parking area at the southwest corner of the LCA.



FIGURE 3–79. Hazen Brigade Monument site parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–80. Concrete sidewalk connecting between the parking area and Hazen Brigade Monument (QE, 2021)

Vegetation

Vegetation in the character area consists of mown turf with scattered ornamental trees including Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), Southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and dogwood (*Cornus* sp.). A dense mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland forms the northeastern boundary of the site in the approximate location of the historic Round Forest. To the southeast, former agricultural fields associated with the Harlan/Holland property are maintained as a warm-season grassland.

Views

Fields and forests of the Nashville Pike Unit dominate views to the northwest, southeast, and southwest (see Figure 3–82). A large modern home across the highway from the parking area is prominent in views to the south (see Figure 3–83). The CSX Railroad and a concrete plant on the

FIGURE 3-81. Hazen Brigade Monument landscape character area existing condition

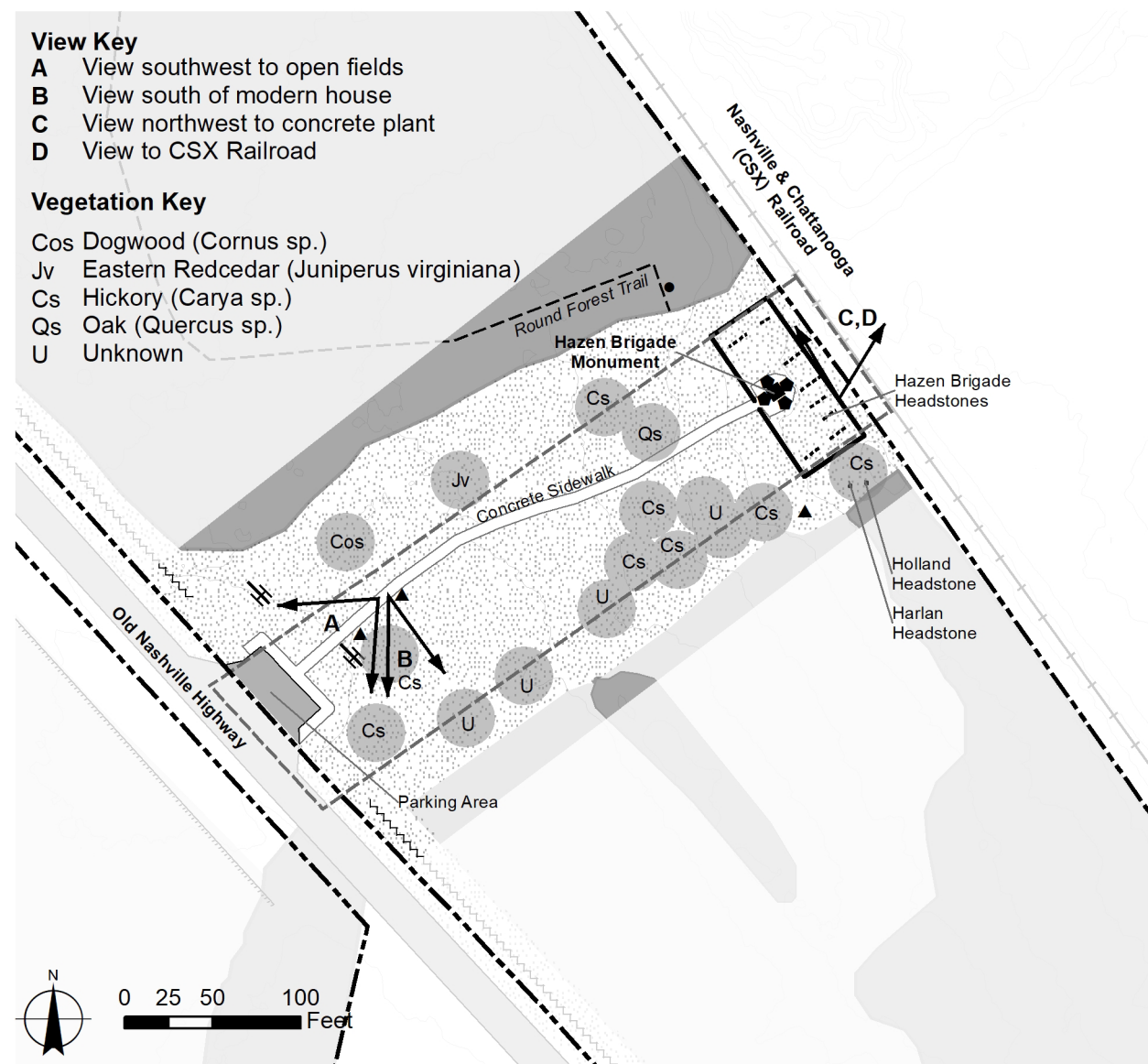




FIGURE 3-82. The view from the character area across open fields to the southeast of the character area is relatively consistent with the open, agricultural landscape that members of the Hazen Brigade would have experienced from this location on December 31, 1862 (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3-83. A modern home is prominent in views from the character area to the south (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3-84. Although the railroad would have been prominent in views both during the battle and at the time the monument was constructed, the existing view is impacted by a concrete plant north of the railroad (QE, 2021).

opposite side of the railroad are visible to the north (see Figure 3-84).

Structures

The Hazen Brigade Monument is a coursed limestone block structure with earthen fill approximately 10' square and 11' in height capped with a flat top with rounded coping (see Figure 3-85 and Figure 3-86). Members of William Hazen's 19th Union Brigade constructed the monument in 1863 to commemorate Round Forest, a position in the approximate location of the monument that was successfully held by the Brigade on December 31, 1862. In March 2021, the monument had been recently cleaned and was in good condition. However, inscriptions on each side of the monument are heavily weathered. The southwest face reads:

HAZEN'S BRIGADE
TO
THE MEMORY OF ITS SOLDIERS
WHO FELL AT
STONES RIVER, DEC. 31ST 1862
"THEIR FACES TOWARDS HEAVEN, THEIR
FEET TO THE FOE"
INSCRIBED AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR
CHICAMAUGA [SIC]
CHATANOOGA [SIC]

The northwest face reads:

THE BLOOD OF ONE THIRD OF ITS
SOLDIERS
TWICE SPILLED IN TENNESSEE

CRIMSONS THE BATTLE FLAG OF THE
BRIGADE
AND INSPIRES TO GREATER DEEDS

Lt. Col. Geo. T. Cotton	6th Ky. Vols.
Capt. Chas. S. Todd	6th Ky. Vols.
Capt. Isaac M. Pettit	9th Ind. Vols.
1st Lt. Calvin Hart	41st O. Vols.
1st Lt. L. T. Patchin	41st O. Vols.
2nd Lt. Henry Kessler	9th Ind. Vols.
2nd Lt. Jesse G. Payne	110th Ill. Vols.

Killed at Stones River Dec. 31st 1862

The northeast face reads:

ERECTED 1863 UPON THE GROUND
WHERE THEY FELL
BY THEIR COMRADES
FORTY FIRST INFANTRY OHIO
VOLUNTEERS
LT. COL. A. WILEY
SIXTH INFANTRY KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS
COL. W. E. WHITAKER
NINTH INFANTRY INDIANA VOLUNTEERS
COL. W. H. BLAKE
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY
ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS
COL. T. S. CASEY
COCKERILL'S BATTERY, CO. F
FIRST ARTILLERY OHIO VOLUNTEERS
NINETEENTH BRIGADE BUELL'S ARMY OF
THE OHIO
COL. W.B. HAZEN
41ST INF'TRY O. VOLS. COMMANDING.

The southeast face reads:

THE VETERANS OF SHILOH
HAVE LEFT A DEATHLESS HERITAGE OF
FAME UPON THE FIELD OF
STONE [SIC] RIVER

Capt. James Houghton	9th Ind. Vols.
1st Lt. & Adj. T. J. Patton	9th Ind. Vols.
1st Lt. Joseph Turner	9th Ind. Vols.
1st Lt. Franklin E. Pancoast	41st O. Vols.
2nd Lt. Chauncey E. Takott	41st O. Vols.
2nd Lt. Anton Hand	6th Ky. Vols.

Killed at Shiloh April 7th 1862

A 40' x 100' rectangular wall surrounds the Hazen Brigade Monument and associated gravestones (see Figure 3–87). The mortared ashlar limestone wall is 4' high and 2' thick. A wrought-iron gate is centered in the southwest wall on axis with the southwest face of the monument, supported by limestone stone gate posts (see Figure 3–88). The wall is in fair condition. It exhibits extensive staining and some biological growth within the mortar.

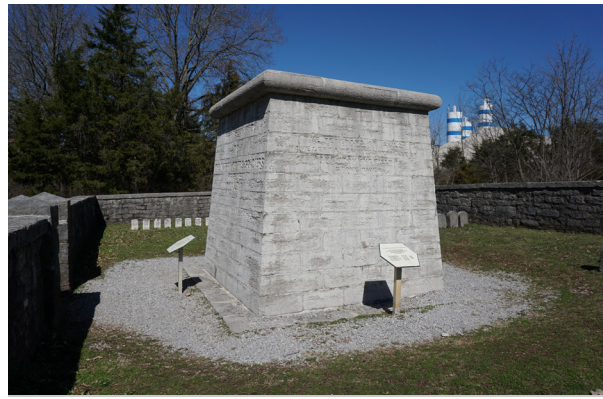


FIGURE 3–85. Hazen Brigade Monument, southeast and southwest facades (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–86. Hazen Brigade Monument, southwest and northwest facades (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–87. A mortared limestone perimeter wall surrounds the monument and associated grave sites (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-88. Gate to Hazen Brigade Monument enclosure (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-89. Limestone and marble headstones within the perimeter wall (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-90. Holland/Harlan headstones located immediately east of the Hazen Brigade Monument wall (QE, 2021)

Small-Scale Features

Within the confines of the limestone perimeter wall are 55 headstones dedicated to fallen Union soldiers associated with Hazen's brigade (see Figure 3-89). 31 headstones are limestone tablets associated with brigade members buried shortly after the Battle of Stones River. The limestone tablets measure 20" tall, 12" wide, and 5" thick, with a curved top, and feature incised shields on the face with projecting letters. Twenty-four additional marble grave markers were placed in 1886 when other members of the brigade were reinterred near the monument. These tablets match the arched marble tablets used in the adjacent National Cemetery. The grave markers exhibit some biological growth, cracking, and spalling, and are in fair condition. Ground-penetrating radar investigations conducted in 2003 identified six burial trenches within the perimeter wall that do not correspond to the location of the individual headstones (see Archeological Sites section, below).⁶⁷

Immediately southeast of the perimeter wall are two additional marble headstones marking the graves of William Holland, a sergeant in the 111th Regiment USCI (1834-1909) and his descendant William Harlan, a corporal in the US Army who fought in World War I (1895-1979) (see Figure 3-90). The headstones are in good condition. The Holland marker is inscribed:

WILLIAM HOLLAND
SGT
CO 1
III REGT
US CLD INF
1834 - 1909

The Harlan marker is inscribed:

WILLIAM
HARLAN
CPL
US ARMY
WORLD WAR I
1895
1979

⁶⁷ Charles F. Lawson, *Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield* (Tallahassee, Florida: National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2003), 18-19.

The southern boundary of the parcel is marked by a short snake-rail fence along Old Nashville Highway.

Additional small-scale features in the LCA support interpretation and wayfinding. Two cannon are located near the parking area at the southwestern end of the parcel. Three waysides along the sidewalk and at the Holland/Harlan cemetery provide information on the Union position on December 31, 1862, construction of the monument, and the life of William Holland. Hexagonal signs installed as part of Mission 66 park improvements identify the inscriptions on each side of the Hazen Brigade monument. Wayfinding to the nearby Round Forest trail is provided by a small wood trail sign. The features are in good condition.

Archeological Sites

The Hazen's Brigade Cemetery Site consists of the Hazen Brigade Monument and the graves of 55 members of Hazen's brigade. A 2003 ground-penetrating radar survey found that the burials are within trenches not associated with the location of specific headstones.⁶⁸

The Harlan/Holland Family Cemetery consists of the gravesites of William Holland and William Harlan, immediately southeast of the Hazen Brigade Monument Wall. The cemetery is an informal family plot containing two marked graves, which were confirmed by a ground penetrating radar survey in 2003.⁶⁹

Landscape Analysis

The Hazen Brigade Monument character area retains features and characteristics of the landscape during the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863), Continued Agricultural Use, Union Occupation (1863–1866), Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and Cemetery Community (1863–1927), and Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) periods.

During the battle, the topographic rise at the north end of the character area was part of the key

terrain utilized by the Hazen Brigade to anchor the Union line during the afternoon of December 31, 1862. From this position, the Federals had broad views across fields to the south in what is now the Nashville Pike Unit; the adjacent Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville Pike were critical battlefield landmarks and avenues of advance and retreat. The dense Eastern Redcedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*) at the Round Forest would likely have afforded the brigade concealment from the advancing Confederates.⁷⁰

The site's topography and the adjacent routes of Old Nashville Highway and the CSX Railroad are retained from the Civil War period. Views across the grasslands and woodlands of the Nashville Pike Unit and to the railroad are slightly diminished due to the modern residence recently constructed immediately southeast of the character area, the North Thompson Lane Bridge, and the concrete plant on the opposite side of the railroad tracks. Replanted woodland in the approximate location of the Round Forest supports the site's historic character and understanding of the Hazen Brigade's role in the battle.

The Hazen Brigade Monument was constructed immediately after the battle in 1863, while the region was still occupied by Union forces headquartered at Fortress Rosecrans. It is one of the earliest Civil War monuments erected within the United States (see Figure 3–91). The parcel has remained in federal ownership since 1863 (first by the War Department, and later the National Park Service). The monument and its associated limestone wall, gravesites, and headstones are retained from the Union Occupation and Reconstruction Periods. Although some headstones have been replaced with concrete replicas, the replacements are consistent with the historic design.

68 Charles F. Lawson, *Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield* (Tallahassee, FL: National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2003), 18–19.

69 Lawson, *Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at Stones River National Battlefield*, 18.

70 The 2007 Cultural Landscape Report provides additional perspective on the proximity of the forest to the monument. Historic photographs show the monument with little or no surrounding vegetation. Current topographical map indicates that the monument may have been located near the edge of the forest, rather than within it. The Round Forest may also have been cut down after the battle for building materials and firewood.

Later modifications associated with commemorative efforts include rehabilitation of the limestone wall surrounding the monument, which was reconstructed and repaired in 1888 and 1895.

The gravesite and gravestone of William Holland was also added to the cultural landscape during the Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration and Cemetery Community period. The Holland grave, as well as the adjacent grave of his grandson William Harlan, are associated with the Cemetery Community and contribute to the historic character of the property.

The design of the parking area, sidewalk, and cannons are retained from early NPS development of the site in the 1930s and Mission 66 projects in the early 1960s.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Hazen Brigade Monument character area retains all seven aspects of integrity for both the Civil War and Commemoration and Early Park Development periods. The Hazen Brigade Monument, limestone wall, and gravestones occupy their original locations and continue to exhibit the design, workmanship, and materials established during their construction by members of the brigade. The monument retains its association with the Hazen Brigade and their military actions on December 31, 1862. Later additions to the parcel, including the parking area, sidewalk, and Holland/Harlan Family Cemetery, are representative of the design, materials, and workmanship of the Commemoration and Early Park Development periods. The Harlan/Holland Family Cemetery retains its association with a prominent family in the Cemetery Community. Although feeling and setting are slightly diminished by intrusive views of nearby modern development, the monument's placement within fields and forests representative of battle conditions continues to evoke the feeling of the 1863 post-battle aesthetic and its setting within an agricultural landscape.



FIGURE 3-91. The earliest photograph of the Hazen Brigade Monument, taken sometime between 1864 and 1870, illustrates the monument and stone wall within a lightly wooded area. Steps access the interior of the wall (Library of Congress)

Table 3-2. Hazen Brigade Monument Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
NATURAL SYSTEMS AND TOPOGRAPHY						
Topographic rise to northeast	Good	C	x	x		x
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION						
Hazen Brigade interpretive landscape	Good	C				x
Enclosed cemetery and monument node	Good	C		x	x	x
CIRCULATION						
Parking area (early 1930s)	Good	C				x
Concrete sidewalk (early 1930s)	Good	C				x
VEGETATION						
Mown turf (1931)	Good	C				x
Ornamental and shade trees	Good	U				
VIEWS						
View to CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)	Fair	C	x	x	x	x
View to adjacent industrial development	Fair	NC				
Views to the battlefield landscape	Good	C	x	x	x	x
View to Thompson Lane Bridge	Fair	NC				
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Hazen Brigade Monument	Good	C		x	x	x
Hazen Brigade Monument wall	Fair	C		x	x	x
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
Cannon (2)	Good	C				x
Hazen Brigade Cemetery markers	Fair	C		x	x	
Harlan/Holland headstones	Good	C			x	
Waysides (3)	Good	NC				
Trail sign	Good	NC				
Snake-rail fence	Good	NC				
Hexagonal waysides	Fair					

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, U: undetermined. Old Nashville Highway is addressed in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter.

McFadden Farm Unit

The McFadden Farm Unit includes 134.46 acres between US Route 41/70S (NW Broad Street) and West Fork Stones River. It is located 0.7 miles north of the Nashville Pike Unit on the south side of a bend in the river. The character area encompasses high ground above the West Fork Stones River that was critical to the Union defense on January 2, 1863. It contains the Artillery Monument and the McFadden Cemetery, the last remnant of the McFadden family who owned the land at the time of the battle. Interpretive trails connect key locations throughout the unit. The existing condition of the McFadden Farm Unit character area is illustrated on drawing EC-3.

Although the character area is only 0.7 miles north of the Nashville Pike Unit along Van Cleve Lane, it is embedded within an industrial and commercial district in Murfreesboro, which dominates the views from parts of the property.

Portions of the character area were formerly used as landfill or dump sites. Over the past 15 years, NPS has undertaken extensive cleanup efforts to remove trash and debris from the site.

Natural Systems and Topography

The character of the McFadden Farm Unit is defined by its relationship to the underlying karst topography and West Fork Stones River.

The McFadden Farm Unit is situated on a gently rolling plateau above the West Fork Stones River, which flows along the northern and eastern sides of the character area. High limestone bluffs rise above the stream where it passes through the character area. The Artillery Monument is situated on a rise in the center of the unit; from this high point, the topography slopes gently down toward the river to the north, east, and south. Most of the unit is located within the FEMA 100-year floodplain.

Karst features within the McFadden Farm Unit include limestone outcrops and springs. Limestone outcrops cascade down the hill between the parking area and the river (see Figure 3–92). Another dramatic group of outcrops is hidden within a forested area at the southern end of the character area (see Figure 3–93). A series of three spring-fed ponds and depression wetlands extends



FIGURE 3–92. Limestone outcrops east of the parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–93. Limestone outcrops in the southern part of the character area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–94. Wetland in the southern part of the character area (QE, 2021)

in a roughly north–south line in the south-center of the character area (see Figure 3–94).

Spatial Organization

The McFadden Farm Unit is spatially divided by Van Cleve Lane and the McFadden Lane Trace, which extend east–west through the center of the parcel and separate the character area into northern and southern halves. The parking area and Artillery Monument are clustered in a mown space at the center of the property. From this hub, trails extend east to the river and Stones River Greenway as well as north and south to interpretive routes. Remnants of the McFadden Cemetery are located just to the west of this node in a small, square mown space.

The character area is further subdivided by forest and field openings. On the north side of the unit, woodlands along Stones River frame a series of irregular openings occupied by a mix of native and nonnative grasses.

The southern side of the unit is characterized by roughly rectangular fields defined by wooded fencerows. Wetlands and ponds dot the southern half of the character area, influencing the layout of open fields.

Circulation

The McFadden Farm Unit contains vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes. Circulation features that extend outside of the park boundary and connect multiple park units (Van Cleve Lane) are described in detail in the Overall Study Area Existing Condition section of this chapter.

Access to the McFadden Farm Unit is via Van Cleve Lane or Battlefield Parkway, both of which are minor local roads immediately north of US Route 41/70S (NW Broad Street). Limited signage directs visitors to the park unit from US Route 41. Park staff report that many visitors skip this stop on the Tour Route due to difficulty accessing the property.

Within the property the primary vehicular route is Van Cleve Lane, a segment of the historic road alignment that bisects the Nashville Pike Unit (see Figure 3–95). Van Cleve Lane enters the property as a two-lane north–south route and then turns to the east, ending in a turnaround loop and parking area near the center of the character area (see Figure 3–96). The parking area provides 11 standard and 2 handicap spaces. The handicap spaces are not marked with signs or pavement markings. Both the road and parking area are



FIGURE 3–95. Van Cleve Lane looking east toward the Artillery Monument (QE, 2021)

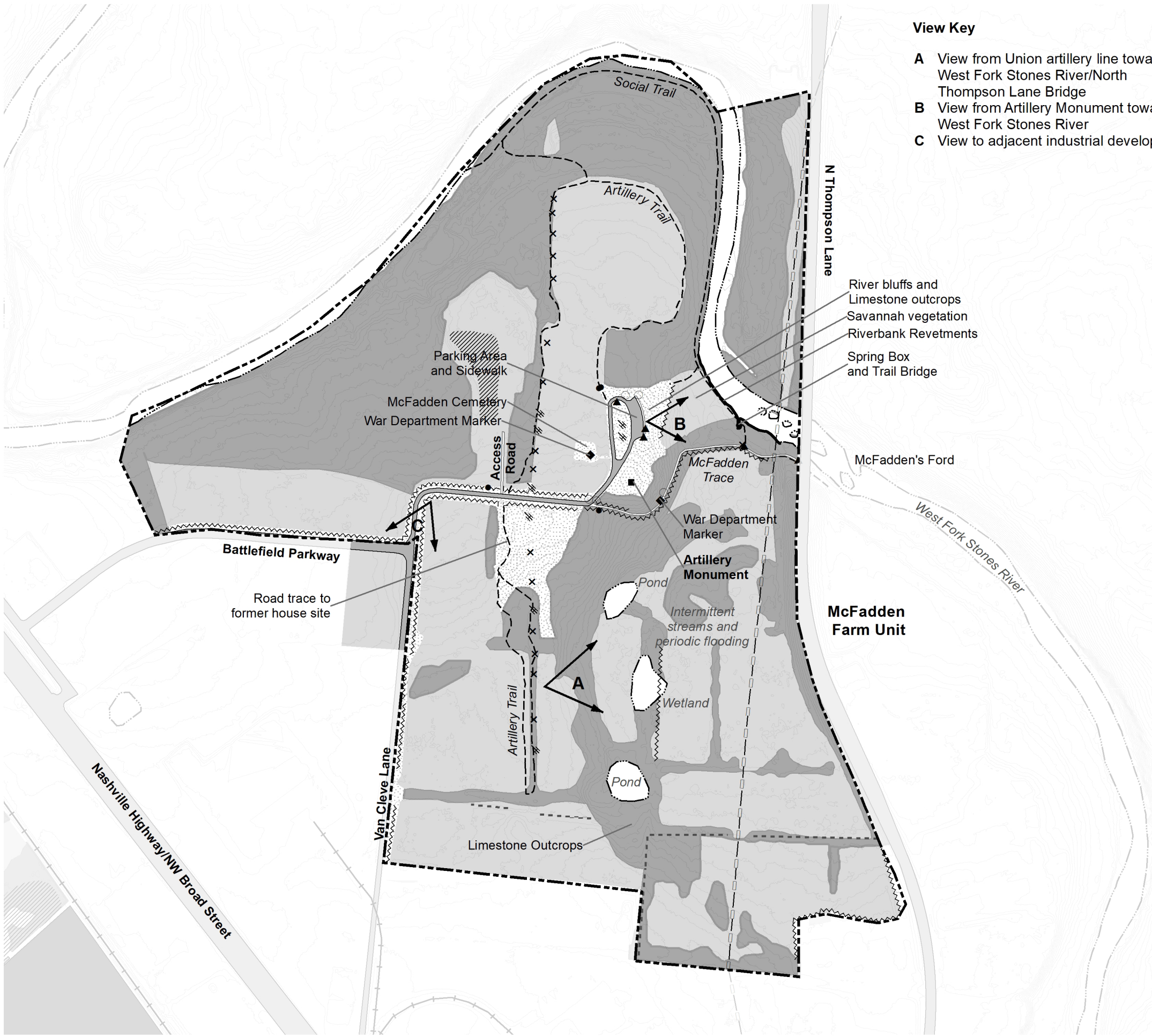


FIGURE 3–96. Parking area (QE, 2021)

asphalt paved and in good condition.

A gated two-track gravel access road extends north from Van Cleve Lane approximately 500 feet to the west of the parking area. The road formerly accessed a now-removed dump site and is currently used as a maintenance route. It is in fair condition. Another overgrown road grade is located along a treeline near the southern boundary of the character area.

The McFadden Lane Trail is an asphalt and gravel paved pedestrian trail connecting between Van Cleve Lane and Stones River Greenway at McFadden’s Ford (see Figure 3–97). The trail follows the historic route of the McFadden family’s farm lane, which was present at the time of the Battle of Stones River. The trail is in fair condition. Instances of cracking, spalling, and flood damage increase as the trail proceeds downhill toward the stream ford. McFadden’s Ford, an important part of historic circulation patterns at the farm, is located just outside of the unit boundary.



View Key

- A View from Union artillery line toward West Fork Stones River/North Thompson Lane Bridge
- B View from Artillery Monument toward West Fork Stones River
- C View to adjacent industrial development

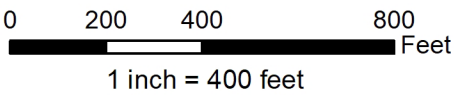
McFadden Farm Unit LCA
Existing Condition

Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
- Wayside
- Marker
- Cannon
- Wayfinding sign
- Cannon or soldier silhouette
- Culvert
- Overhead lines
- Picket fence
- Post and board fence
- Snake rail fence (all types)
- Fence remnant
- Wall
- Railroad
- Monument
- Maintenance storage area
- Asphalt road or parking area
- Concrete or asphalt walkway
- Trail
- Stream, pond, or wetland
- Mown turf
- Grassland
- Mixed hardwood forest
- 2-foot contours
- View

Sources

1. Park boundary and vegetation data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield.
2. Contours derived from 1m Lidar, HistoricAerials.com.
3. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8



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FIGURE 3-97. McFadden Farm Lane Trail follows the route of historic farm road from Van Cleve Lane to McFadden's Ford (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3-98. Artillery Trail, looking north from the parking area (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3-99. Artillery Trail (south) (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-100. Social trail along West Fork Stones River (QE, 2021)

The Artillery Trail is a mown grass interpretive trail providing visitor access to key Union artillery locations and viewpoints. The trail begins on the north side of the parking area and skirts the northeastern edge of a large, irregular field before following the location of the Union line south toward Van Cleve Lane (see Figure 3-98). On the south side of Van Cleve Lane, the trail forms a narrow loop along the Union line. A portion of the Artillery Trail follows a road grade extending from a former house site west of the Artillery Monument to Van Cleve Lane (see Figure 3-99). The Artillery Trail is maintained as a mown grass trail. Minor patches of erosion and bare earth are present, but the route is overall in good condition.

Numerous social trails traverse the woods at the McFadden Farm Unit. A well-established trail extends from McFadden Ford north along the edge of the West Fork Stones River (see Figure 3-100); additional social trails connect from this route to the parking area and Artillery Trail.

Vegetation

Vegetation in the McFadden Farm Unit is a mix of woodlands, mown turf, and old fields in the process of conversion to native warm-season grassland. Descriptions of vegetation communities are provided in the Overall Study Area Existing Condition section of this chapter.

Within this character area, woodlands are typically early- to mid-successional mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forests. Eastern Redcedar Successional Forest and Southern Interior Plateau Chinquapin Oak—Shumard Oak Forest inhabit upland areas, with Nashville Basin Sugarberry—Northern Hackberry and Southern Interior Box-elder Riparian Forest along the river edge. Carolina Willow Shrubland occupies a sandbar within the West Fork Stones River.⁷¹ Between the parking area and river is a savannah-like plant community consisting of herbaceous grasses and forbs growing

71 Nordman, *Vascular Plant Community Classification for Stones River National Battlefield*.

beneath open grown deciduous shade trees and Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Although invasive Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Amur bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are prevalent in woodland areas, ongoing NPS invasive species treatment has cleared the understory of dense nonnative vegetation in many areas.

Grasslands in the character area are a mix of native and nonnative warm-season grasses. The grasslands are burned on a three-year cycle according to the park's Prescribed Burn Plan. Prominent invasive herbaceous species and shrubs within grassland areas include sericea lespedeza, Japanese honeysuckle, Johnsongrass, and foxtail species. Blackberry and greenbrier species are prevalent along grassland margins.

Fencerow vegetation divides old field areas in the southern half of the character area. It is typically composed of early successional hackberry, sugarberry, Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), white ash, and slippery elm.

Mown turf surrounds the parking area, Artillery Monument, limestone outcrops above McFadden Farm Lane Trail, and McFadden Cemetery. Large hackberry, elm, and maple trees edge the clearing surrounding the Artillery Monument. Along the McFadden Farm Lane Trail is an allée of hackberry trees. Many of the trees around the Artillery Monument and McFadden Farm Lane Trail have standing deadwood, and in March 2021, several large branches had recently fallen onto the McFadden Farm Lane Trail.

Views

Internal views within this character area present broad vistas of grasslands, woodland, and the river. Interpretive views associated with the Union artillery line are reinforced by the placement of cannon and Corten silhouettes along trails. Industrial development is prominent in views from the western and southern portions of the character area. Views to the west are impacted by Thompson Lane and the utility corridor (see Figure 3–101). The Thompson Lane bridge also dominates views along the river. Significant views are described and analyzed in Figure 3–102 and Figure 3–103.



FIGURE 3–101. Industrial land use bordering character area compromises views to the south and west (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3–102. On January 2, 1863, Union artillery stationed on a ridge on the west side of West Fork Stones River (near the existing Artillery Monument) repulsed a Confederate advance from the east. Cleared vegetation west of the parking area affords today's visitors a partial visual connection between the ridge and the river. However, the view is impacted by the N Thompson Lane bridge, which passes over the river in the approximate location of McFadden Ford. Floodplain forest along the river is also more extensive than documented during the battle; Union artillery would likely have experienced a broader field of view against the advancing Confederates (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 3–103. The existing view from the position of the Union artillery line south of McFadden Farm Lane includes a broad field and floodplain forest along West Fork Stones River. While this view helps visitors understand the physical relationship of the two opposing armies, the modern utility corridor and woody vegetation along the river are inconsistent with the historic condition of the landscape (QE, 2021).

Structures

The most prominent structure in the McFadden Farm Unit is the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument (see Figure 3-104). The monument, designed by railroad staff engineer Hunter McDonald and constructed in 1906, is situated southeast of the parking area on a rise overlooking the West Fork Stones River. It is a 34' tall concrete obelisk on a square plinth with a 13' square two-tier Portland cement base. A bronze plaque on the east face of the plinth reads:

On January 2, 1863, at 3:00 pm there were stationed on this hill, fifty-eight cannon, commanding the field across the river, and as the Confederates advanced over this field, the shot and shell from these guns, resulted in a loss of eighteen-hundred killed and wounded in less than an hour. Shops of N.C. & STL. RY. July, 1906.

The obelisk was recently refinished in March 2021 and is in good condition.

Dry-laid retaining walls were constructed from the local limestone in 1976 to protect the banks of the West Fork Stones River near the Thompson Lane Bridge (see Figure 3-105). The retaining walls blend seamlessly into the natural limestone bluffs at the turn of the river and are in good condition.

During construction of the streambank revetments, masons also constructed a spring box immediately west of the retaining wall near McFadden Ford (see Figure 3-106). The spring box consists of a narrow alcove lined with mortared stacked stone. A set of steps built into the south end of the feature provides access to the water. A simple wood pedestrian bridge crosses the spring box near its intersection with the retaining wall. The spring box is in good condition. The bridge exhibits some wear and is in fair condition.

Small-Scale Features

Many of the small-scale features in the McFadden Farm Unit are modern additions that support visitor experience, safety, and wayfinding. These include wood trail signs, gates, and interpretive waysides located along designated roads and trails within the character area. The character area's small-scale features are typically in good condition.



FIGURE 3-104. Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Artillery Monument (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-105. Stone retaining walls along West Fork Stones River (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-106. Mortared stone spring box and wood pedestrian bridge (QE, 2021)

Interpretation is supported by 7 cannon and 15 Corten steel cannon silhouettes that identify the Union artillery line overlooking West Fork Stones River. Four 4" x 4" wood posts mark the known extent of the McFadden Family Cemetery. The cannon and silhouettes are in good condition. However, the wood posts are deteriorated.

The McFadden Cemetery contains several headstones from the 1840s through early 1880s situated in the southeast corner of the site (see Figure 3–107). All headstones are in poor condition.

Two concrete War Department markers remain in the McFadden Cemetery and along McFadden Farm Lane. The markers are short, square concrete pillars topped with a small circular brass plaque. A third broken marker identified in the 2007 CLR was not located during March 2021 field investigations. Both remaining markers are in good to fair condition.

Drainage features are integrated into the design of paved circulation routes within the character area. A concrete culvert drains water under Van Cleve Lane near the southern end of the parking area. A metal drain inlet within the parking area loop outlets to two corrugated metal pipes with mortared stone and concrete headwalls north of the parking area. Another metal drain inlet is located along McFadden Farm Lane.

NPS maintains short snake-rail fences along the Battlefield Lane and Van Cleve Lane park boundaries. Within the unit, the fences continue along both sides of Van Cleve Lane. Another short snake-rail fence demarcates the boundary between the mown turf at the parking area and a lightly



FIGURE 3–107. McFadden Cemetery site with remnants of large hackberry tree (QE, 2021).

wooded savannah area to the east. A snake-rail fence with header lines the southern and eastern edge of McFadden Farm Lane. Although historic documentation identifies fencing on both sides of the road during the battle, NPS limits fencing along this route due to frequent flood damage. The wood fences are in good condition.

Poor-condition remnant wire fences are embedded within some existing fencerows in the southern portion of the character area.

A north–south utility corridor extends through the eastern side of the character area, parallel to Thompson Lane.

Archeological Sites

Archeological resources associated with the McFadden Farm Unit have been identified at the McFadden Cemetery, Mendenhall Massed Battery Site, McFadden Field Site, and Plastic Soldier Site. Potential archeological resources may be associated with remnants of a domestic structure and drainage ditch south of McFadden Farm Lane Trail/Van Cleve Lane. Refer to the Overall Study Area Archeological Sites section of this chapter.

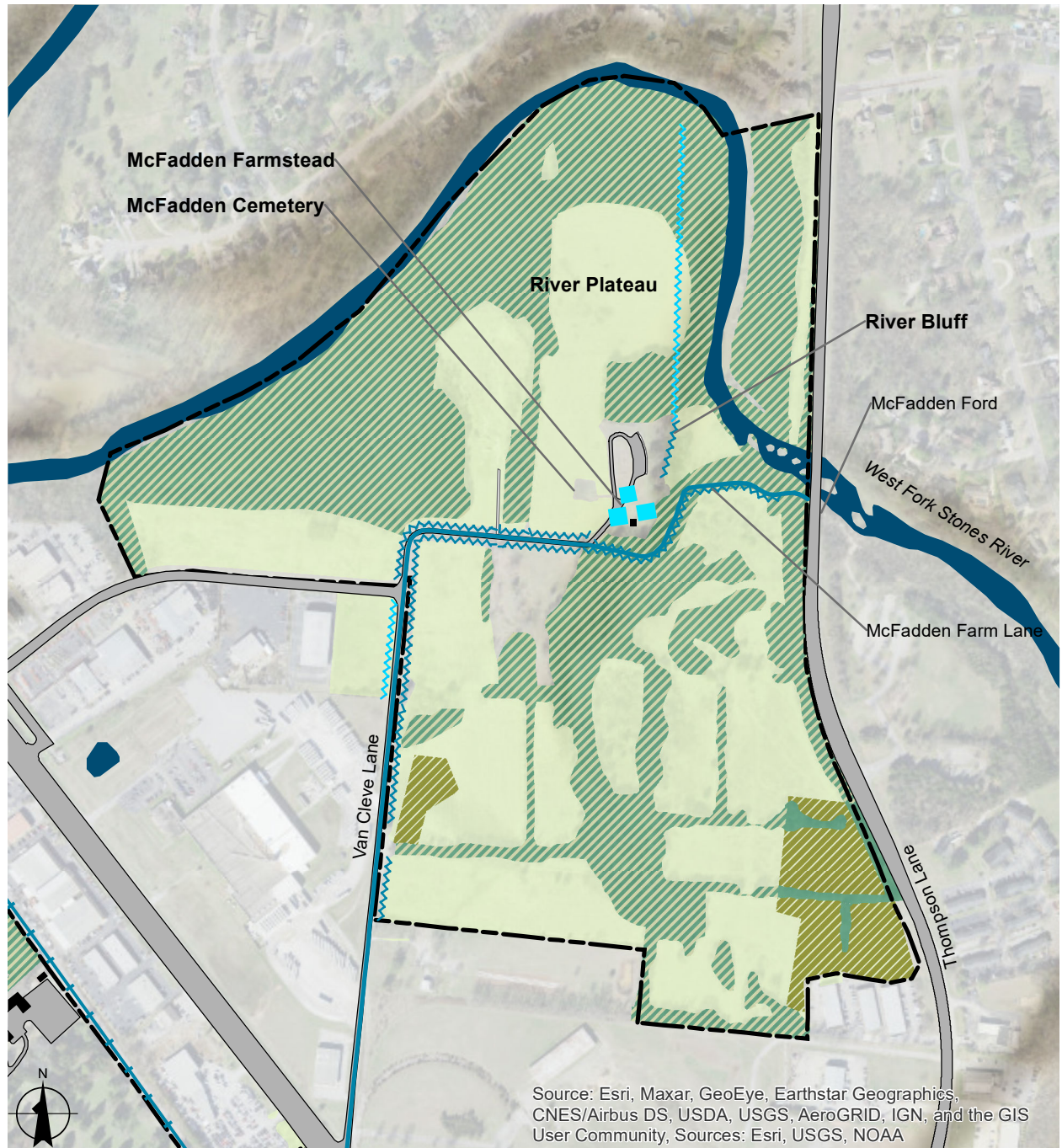
Landscape Analysis

The McFadden Farm Unit character area retains features and characteristics of the landscape during the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863), Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and Cemetery Community (1863–1927), and Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) periods.






Features and aspects that contribute to the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) are illustrated on Figure 3–108. Topography, waterbodies, and landforms used as key terrain during the battle survive within the character area, particularly high ground on the west side of West Fork Stones River and the high banks along the stream. In addition, the McFadden Cemetery and the alignment of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane are retained from the homestead that formed the backdrop for military actions on January 2, 1863. Snake-rail fences along Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane Trail are modern additions to the site but are consistent with historic fence locations.

However, vegetation patterns in the character area

FIGURE 3–108. McFadden Farm Unit features contributing to the Battle of Stones River period (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863)



Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Missing historic fence line |  Missing woodland present during battle |
|  Non-contributing compatible fence line |  Missing field present during battle |
|  Missing farmstead or building cluster present during battle |  Grassland consistent with historic period field |
|  Contributing road route | |
|  Contributing railroad route | |
|  Contributing river | |

are not consistent with the McFadden Farm at the time of the Battle of Stones River. According to the 1860 agricultural census, the McFadden property included 40 acres of improved land and 15 acres of forest, which battlefield maps locate in the southeastern corner of the property. Existing woodlands along the northern and eastern sides of the property are more extensive than the historic woodland and obscure the historic field of fire between Union artillery lines and the river. However, the woodlands also buffer views from the cultural landscape to the North Thompson Lane bridge, the utility corridor along North Thompson Lane, and modern development to the east and north of the character area. Recent NPS conversion of landfill areas to grassland also supports the historic character of the landscape.

Archeological investigations have not definitively identified the location of the McFadden home or associated outbuildings, animal pens, and other features supporting agricultural and domestic use at the time of the battle. Battlefield maps locate the homesite on the north side of Van Cleve Lane near the McFadden Cemetery, and a 1920 photograph also documents a structure near this location (see Figure 3–109). In the time since the battle, the materials and setting of remaining features have also been modified: Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane are both asphalt-paved routes, and Van Cleve Lane was widened to support two lanes of vehicular traffic. The cemetery is disconnected from its historic spatial relationships to the now-missing McFadden farmstead.

Immediately east of the character area, McFadden’s Ford served as an avenue of advance and retreat across West Fork Stones River during the final battle action on January 2, 1863. The ford is now concrete paved and dominated by views of Thompson Lane bridge, which occupies approximately the same alignment across the river.

Features and aspects that contribute to the Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and Cemetery Community (1863–1927) and Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) periods are illustrated on Figure 3–111. Early commemorative efforts resulted in the addition of the Artillery Monument to the character area in 1906 (see Figure 3–110). War Department markers were placed when the federal government acquired

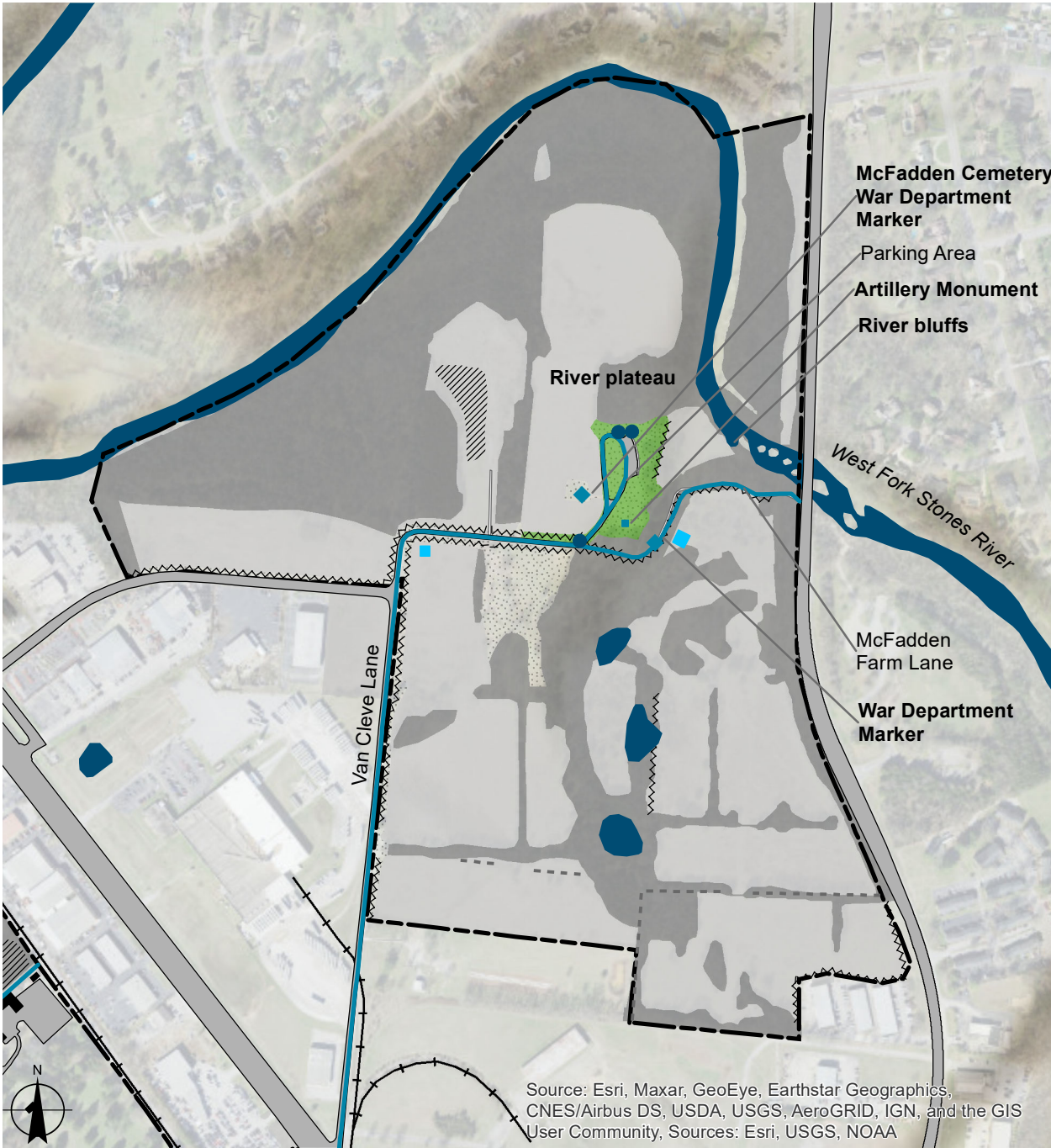


FIGURE 3–109. A 1928 image of the Artillery Monument also documents a cabin just south of the monument. During this time, land surrounding the monument was maintained as crop fields, and a stacked-rail wood fence lined Van Cleve Lane. Woodlands occupied a smaller footprint than the current vegetation community (Stones River National Battlefield, 1928).



FIGURE 3–110. Artillery Monument, 1935 (Stones River National Battlefield) and similar view, 2021 (QE). Woodland cover in the vicinity of the monument has increased since the early twentieth century.

FIGURE 3-111. McFadden Farm Unit features contributing to the Commemoration and Cemetery Community Period (1863–1927) and Early Park Development Period (1927–1966)



Legend

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ● Contributing culvert | — Contributing road route |
| ◆ Contributing marker | ■ Contributing mown turf |
| ■ Contributing river, pond, or wetland | |
| ◆ Missing structure | |
| ◆ Contributing structure | |

the property in the late 1920s. By the 1930s, aerial photographs document a narrow wooded riparian buffer along West Fork Stones River, with rectilinear crop fields extending nearly to the river edge. In the intervening years, the fencelines and forest have expanded with successional growth. The parking area is retained from later Mission 66-era development of the park.

Evaluation of Integrity

Overall, the McFadden Farm Unit retains integrity for the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) and Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) periods. It occupies the historic location of the final day of the Battle of Stones River as well as later commemorative and conservation efforts. The presence of the

river, open fields, fencelines, and circulation features along historic routes conveys the feeling of the McFadden Farm landscape in 1862–1863. The association between these remaining significant landscape features and historic battle and commemoration efforts is discernible within the landscape, despite encroaching woodland vegetation and modern development.

Due to the loss of most features associated with the historic farmstead, the design, materials, and workmanship present at the time of the battle are no longer represented within the McFadden Farm Unit. Setting is impacted by industrial and commercial development southwest of the character area and the road and utility corridor to the east.

Table 3-3. McFadden Farm Unit Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
NATURAL SYSTEMS AND TOPOGRAPHY						
West Fork Stones River		C	x		x	x
River bluffs and lime-stone outcrops		C	x		x	x
Wetlands		U				
Spring		U				
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION						
McFadden Cemetery node (by 1863)	Poor	C	x			
Parking area and Artillery Monument node (1964)	Good	C				x
Field and forest patterns (by 1863)	Missing					
McFadden farmstead	Missing					
CIRCULATION						
Van Cleve Lane (by 1863)	Good	C	x		x	x
Parking area (1964)	Good	C				x
Parking area sidewalk	Good	U				
Access road (ca. 1980s–90s)	Fair	NC				
Road trace to former house site (by 1863)	Good	C	x			
Artillery Trail (after 2005)	Good	NC				
McFadden Farm Lane Trail (by 1863)	Fair	C	x		x	x

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
McFadden's Ford (by 1863)	Outside park boundary	C	x			
Social trails		NC				
VEGETATION						
Mown turf at the parking area, Artillery Monument, limestone outcrops, and McFadden cemetery (after 1931)	Good	C				x
Woodlands	Fair	NC				
Grasslands	Fair	NC				
Savannah vegetation between parking lot and river	Good	NC				
Fencerow vegetation	Fair	NC				
VIEWS						
View across West Fork Stones River from Artillery Monument	Fair	C			x	
View from Union artillery line to West Fork Stones River	Fair	C	x			
Views to adjacent industrial development	Poor	NC				
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument (1906)	Good	C			x	x
Spring box (1970s)	Good	NC				
Wood pedestrian bridge (1970s)	Fair	NC				
Riverbank revetments (1970s)	Good	NC				
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
Culverts (unknown date)	Good/Fair	U				x
War Department boundary marker (1927–1931)	Fair/Poor	C			x	x
McFadden Cemetery headstones (by 1863)	Poor	C	x			
Cannon (after 1966)	Good	NC				
Interpretive waysides (after 1966)	Good	NC				
Trail signs (after 1966)		NC				
Cannon and soldier silhouettes (after 2013)	Good	NC				
Cemetery boundary markers (after 1966)	Fair/Poor	NC				
Wood snake-rail fences (after 1966)	Good/Fair	NC				

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
Fence remnants (date unknown)	Poor	U				
Gates (after 1966)	Good	NC				
Utility poles and lines		NC				
Fencing associated with McFadden farmstead	Missing; existing fencing follows portions of historic fencelines		x			
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES						
McFadden Cemetery		C	x			
Mendenhall Massed Battery Site		C	x			
McFadden Field Site		C	x			
Plastic Soldier Site		C				

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, U: undetermined.

General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site

The General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is the smallest unit in Stones River National Battlefield, located approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the Nashville Pike Unit on the south side of Old Nashville Highway. It consists of a roughly square 0.45-acre parcel surrounded on three sides by private property. The existing condition of the General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site landscape character area is illustrated on Figure 3-115.

The site's primary feature is a monument denoting the location of General Rosecrans's Headquarters on January 1-3, 1863. The monument is situated in the southeast quadrant of the parcel and surrounded by mown lawn. An on-axis sidewalk extends between the monument and a small parking area perpendicular to Old Nashville Highway.

The headquarters site is adjacent to a former limestone quarry. Although the parcel is flat, a tall earthen berm formed by quarry tailings surrounds the site on three sides, which adds to the sense of enclosure formed by the woodlands to the east, south, and west. The property boundary is marked by a chain-link fence to discourage trespassing into the quarry from the headquarters site.

Circulation

Visitors access the headquarters site via a five-car asphalt parking area situated on the south side of Old Nashville Highway (see Figure 3-112). A 5' wide concrete sidewalk edges the parking area and extends south to form a loop around the headquarters monument (see Figure 3-113). Both the parking area and sidewalk are in good condition.

Vegetation

The interior of the headquarters site is maintained as rough mown turf. The turf is in good condition. Outside of the property boundary, the east, south, and west sides of the site are enclosed by dense mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest (*Juniperus virginiana*). Along the northwest fenceline are two large maple trees and a small Eastern Redcedar. Four maples and a large stump line the southeast fenceline. The maple trees are deteriorating; several large trees outside of the



FIGURE 3-112. Parking area (QE, 2021)

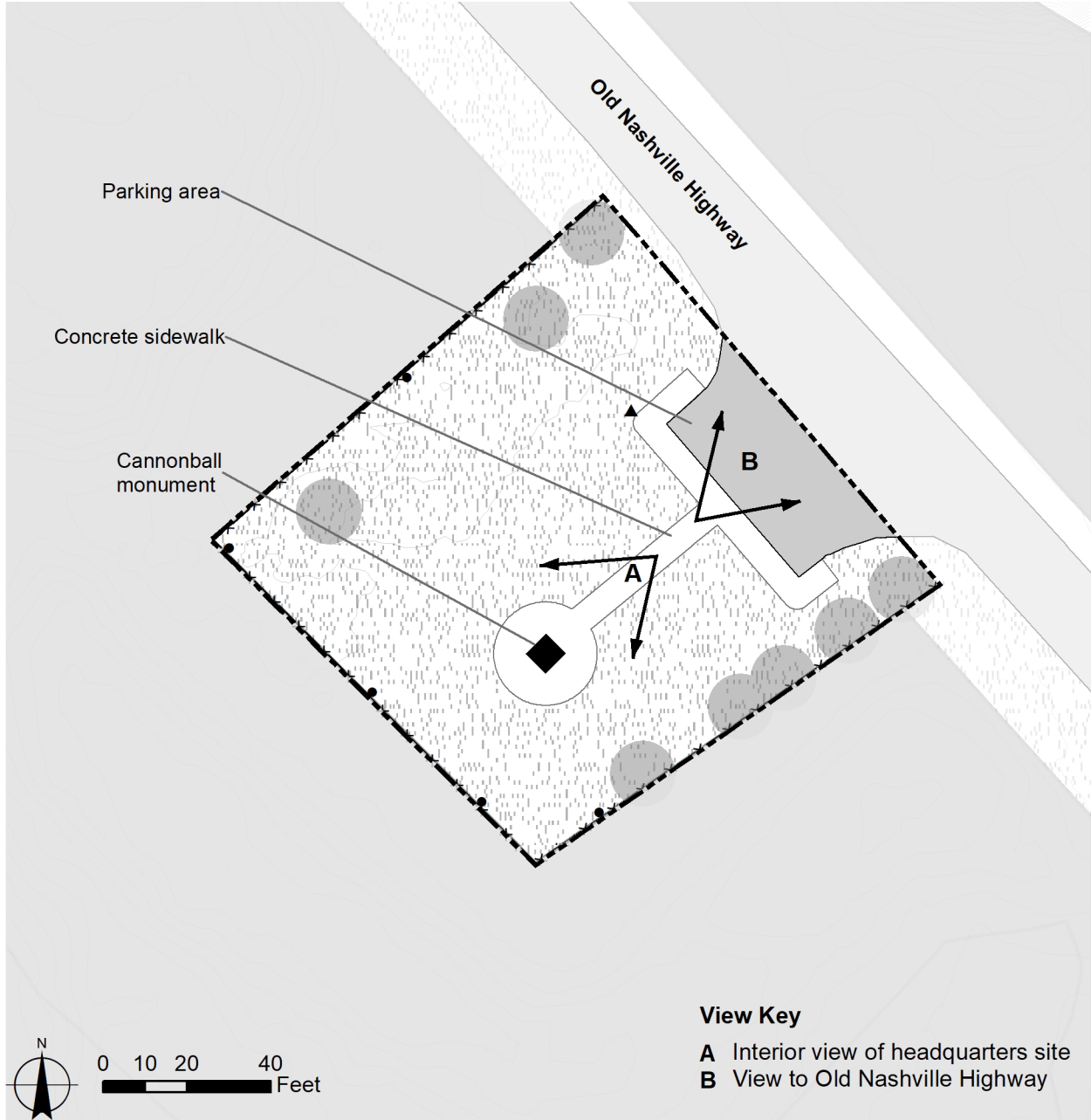


FIGURE 3-113. Concrete walkway extending from the parking area to the monument (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-114. Hazard trees along the edge of the parcel (QE, 2021)

FIGURE 3-115. General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site landscape existing condition (QE, 2021)



Legend

	Stones River National Battlefield		Concrete walkway
	Canopy tree		Mown turf
	Wayside		Mixed hardwood forest
	Private Property Sign		2-foot contours
	Chain link fence		View
	Monument		
	Asphalt road or parking area		

fenceline are also at risk of dropping branches within the parcel (see Figure 3–114).

Views

Despite the General Rosecrans’s Headquarters Site’s proximity to the adjacent quarry, views within the parcel are enclosed by the tailing mounds and vegetation on the east, south, and west (see Figure 3–116). Old Nashville Highway is prominent in views to the north (see Figure 3–117).

Small-Scale Features

The General Rosecrans’s Headquarters Marker consists of a roughly 4’ tall pyramid of Civil War ordnance resting on a 6’ square granite base (see Figure 3–118). A plaque affixed to the northwest face of the marker reads:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND
MAJ. GEN. W.S. ROSECRANS
JAN. 1, 2 AND 3 1863

The marker is in good condition. There are minor cracks and stains on the granite base.

A chain-link fence topped with barbed wire marks the property line surrounding the headquarters site. At the southeast corner of the parcel, the fence has been damaged by people illegally accessing the adjacent quarry (see Figure 3–119). Four large “Private Property” signs are posted along the fenceline to discourage trespassing (see Figure 3–120).

A vertical wayside at the northwest corner of the parking area provides information on the headquarters site and its relationship to other units within the battlefield park. It is in good condition.

NPS wayfinding signs identify the site along Old Nashville Highway from both the southeast (Nashville Pike Unit) and the northwest.

Landscape Analysis

The General Rosecrans’s Headquarters Site character area no longer retains any landscape features present during the Battle of Stones River or associated with General William Rosecrans. At the time of the battle, the site included a cabin used as a headquarters site by General Rosecrans. According to battlefield maps, the cabin was tucked into the woodlands along the southwest side of



FIGURE 3–116. Enclosed view within parcel (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–117. View across Old Nashville Highway (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–118. General Rosecrans’s Headquarters Marker (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-119. Damaged chain-link fence (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-120. Private property sign(s) (QE, 2021)

Nashville Pike. After the war, it was used as a church associated with the Cemetery Community; it is not known if the cabin was still standing when the War Department acquired the property in the late 1920s.

The character area's overall spatial organization, cannonball monument, level topography, and mown turf are retained from its original 1931 design established during the Federal Stewardship and Conservation Period (1927–1966). During Mission 66 the walkways were converted to concrete and larger paved parking was installed.

Due to adjacent quarrying, the landscape surrounding the headquarters site has changed dramatically since the end of the period of significance. In contrast to the patchwork of open fields and forest in which the battle and early commemorative efforts occurred, the character area is now surrounded on three sides by quarry tailings and dense successional growth. Modern chain-link fence and private property signs impact the character of the small site.

Evaluation of Integrity

The General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site character area landscape does not retain integrity to the Civil War period due to the loss or modification of landscape features and characteristics present during the Battle of Stones River. Although the current headquarters site is in roughly the same location as General Rosecrans's headquarters from December 31, 1862–January 3, 1863, integrity of setting, feeling, design, workmanship, materials, and association are lacking due to the loss of the original cabin and substantial alterations to the surrounding landscape. The setting has been altered by use of adjacent lands for quarrying activities, and within the parcel, the feeling is more closely related to a park than the woodland and agricultural landscape associated with the battle. Integrity of association is also diminished as the cabin, which would have served as a direct link to battle events and Rosecrans's headquarters, is missing.

The character area retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for the Federal Stewardship and Conservation Period (1927–1966). The commemorative site and monument occupy their original location and retain the original design, materials, and workmanship laid out by the War Department in 1931, and together they continue to evoke the feeling of memorialization associated with early park commemorative efforts. Modern additions or alterations including the addition of the parking area, chain-link fencing, signage, and replacement of some of the original cannon shot diminish the integrity of the original design but are not substantial enough to detract from the site's overall integrity. Integrity of setting is no longer retained due to the substantial modification of the surrounding landscape since the end of the period of significance. Photographs from the mid-1970s document a level, open landscape with minimal vegetation; today, the parcel is surrounded by tailing piles and dense woodland vegetation (see Figure 3-121).



FIGURE 3-121. Through at least the mid-1970s, the headquarters site was surrounded by level, open landscape with views to the surrounding fields. Today, the site is enclosed by both quarry tailings and dense woodland. Left, monument and surrounding landscape, 1975 (Stones River National Battlefield Central Files). Right, similar view, 2021 (QE).

Table 3-4. General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
CIRCULATION						
Parking area (1960s)	Good	C				x
Concrete sidewalk (1960s)	Good	C				x
VEGETATION						
Mown turf (1931)	Good	C				x
Individual trees (1930s)	Poor	C				x
VIEWS						
Enclosed view within site	Poor	NC				
View of historic Nashville Pike	Fair	C				x
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Dwelling and outbuildings used as headquarters	Missing		x			
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
General Rosecrans Headquarters Marker (1931)	Good	C				x
Chain-link fence (date unknown)	Fair	NC				
Vertical wayside exhibit (ca. 2011)	Good	NC				
Private property signs (date unknown)	Good	NC				
Wayfinding signs	Good	NC				

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, U: undetermined. Old Nashville Highway is addressed in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter.

General Bragg's Headquarters Site

The General Bragg's Headquarters Site is located 0.6 miles southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit along an access road to the Stones River Greenway General Bragg Trailhead. The site is a narrow, rectilinear 0.66-acre parcel oriented roughly northeast–southwest on a flat terrace overlooking the West Fork Stones River. It is situated between Murfreesboro Bark Park to the east and Stones River Greenway General Bragg Trailhead to the west. The Greenway passes immediately north of the site along the river edge, and the CSX Railroad runs south of the site immediately north of West College Street. The existing condition of the General Bragg's Headquarters Site landscape character area is illustrated on Figure 3–124.

The headquarters site is dominated by open lawn flanked by rows of trees along the southeast and northwest sides of the parcel. The monument is located near the northeastern end of the parcel and accessed via an on-axis concrete sidewalk extending through the center of the site.

Circulation

Although the headquarters site is located near West College Street (the historic route of Nashville Pike), the property is accessed from the Murfreesboro Bark Park entrance drive. Visitors reach the General Bragg's Headquarters Site via a concrete sidewalk extending east from the Stones River Greenway trailhead parking area.

Within the parcel, a 5' wide concrete sidewalk extends through the center of the site, encircling the monument at its northeastern end (see Figure 3–122). The sidewalk continues north to connect between the monument and the Stones River Greenway, curving northwest around a large Eastern Redcedar tree (*Juniperus virginiana*) on the north side of the monument. The sidewalk is in good condition.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the interior of the site is dominated by rough mown turf. Overall, the turf is in fair condition. Small bare patches are located throughout the turf, particularly in shaded areas at the northern end of the site.



FIGURE 3–122. Concrete sidewalk extending to the pyramidal cannonball monument (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–123. Row of trees along the northwest parcel boundary, including several hazard trees (QE, 2021)

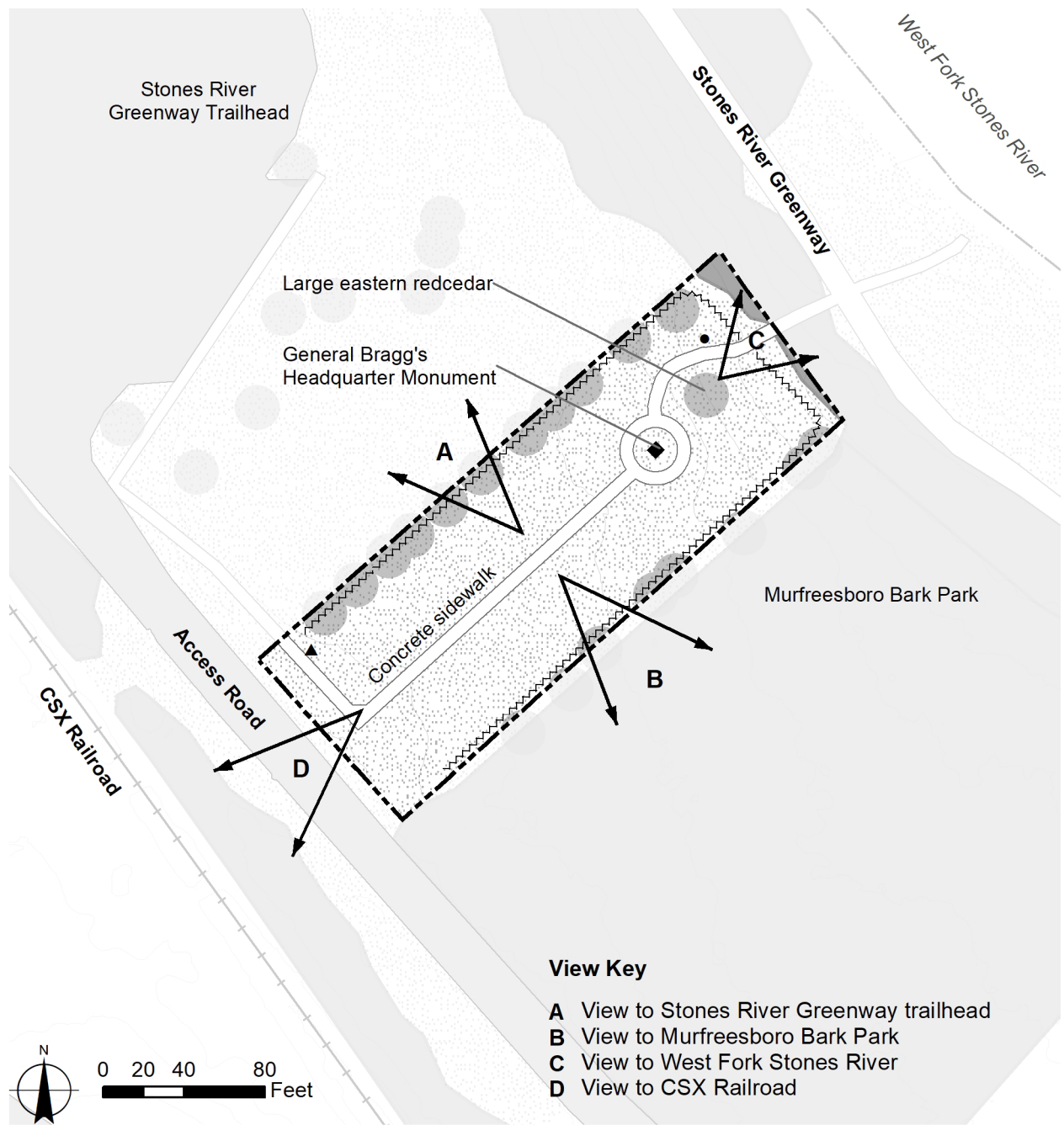
Single rows of hackberry, maple, and Eastern Redcedar frame the southeast and northwest sides of the site. The trees are in fair condition. Several individual trees are missing from the rows, and many of the hackberries have standing dead branches (see Figure 3–123).

A large Eastern Redcedar is located immediately northeast of the monument. The tree is in fair condition.

Views

Due to the immediately adjacent City of Murfreesboro park land, views from the General Bragg's Headquarter's Site are generally protected from modern development, and open fields associated with the greenway trailheads allow for expansive views to the south and west. The lawn, parking area, pavilion, and playground at the Stones River Greenway General Bragg Trailhead are partially visible to the west of the site (see Figure 3–125). Early successional woody vegetation buffers views to the dog park to the east (see Figure 3–126).

FIGURE 3-124. General Bragg's Headquarters Site landscape existing condition



Legend

	Stones River National Battlefield		Stacked rail fence
	Wayside		Concrete or asphalt walkway
	Wayfinding sign		Mown turf
	Monument		Mixed hardwood forest
	Railroad		Stream
	Eastern redcedar or hackberry individual tree		2-foot contours
	Asphalt road or parking area		View

Woody understory vegetation was recently cleared at the north end of the parcel to reestablish a view between the monument and the West Fork Stones River and the Stones River Greenway. Limited modern site furnishings and signs associated with the Greenway are now present in this view (see Figure 3–127).

The CSX Railroad south of the headquarters site is partially obscured by vegetation, but prominent in the viewshed due to the height of the railroad berm (see Figure 3–128). Views of modern development to the south are buffered by green space associated with the Stones River Greenway West College Street Trailhead on the opposite side of the railroad tracks.

Small-Scale Features

A marker consisting of a roughly 4' tall pyramid of cast cannonballs resting on a 6' square granite base marks the location of General Bragg's second headquarters (see Figure 3–129). It is nearly identical to the General Rosecrans headquarters marker located approximately one mile to the

northwest. A plaque affixed to the southwest face of the General Bragg headquarters marker reads:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG
JAN. 1, 2 AND 3 1863

The marker is in fair condition. There are minor cracks and staining present on the base and the cannonballs require repainting.

The east, west, and north parcel boundaries are marked by a wood stacked rail fence, which consists of stacked hewn wood rails sandwiched between two vertical posts. The bottom rail rests on a rock to limit contact between the wood and the ground surface. The fence was replaced in 2017 and is in fair condition. Small portions of the rails are displaced or collapsed at the north end of the parcel.

A vertical wayside at the southwest corner of the parcel provides information on the headquarters site and its relationship to other units within the



FIGURE 3–125. View from character area to Greenway trailhead (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–126. View from character area to east (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–127. View from character area toward West Fork Stones River (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–128. View from character area to CSX Railroad (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–129. General Bragg Headquarters Marker (QE, 2021)

battlefield park. It is in good condition. A poor-condition wood trail sign marks the entrance to the north end of the parcel from the Stones River Greenway.

Landscape Analysis

The General Bragg Headquarter's Site LCA is in the approximate location of General Bragg's second headquarters during the Battle of Stones River. There are no existing features associated with the battle in the character area. Battlefield maps locate an open field in this location. However, there is no indication of a building or tent associated with the headquarters.

Adjacent to the character area, West College Street (Nashville Pike) and CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) follow the routes of historic circulation features present at the time of the battle, and the headquarters site retains spatial relationships and views to these features.

When the War Department constructed a cannonball pyramid monument, sidewalk, wire fence, and pull-off apron for parking at the property in the 1930s, the site was still situated within an open agricultural field. The cannonball pyramid, mown turf, and rows of trees along the northwest and southeast sides of the parcel are retained from the site's initial development as a commemorative property. The original site design included a sidewalk through the center of the property similar to the existing sidewalk; however, the previous walkway installed as part of Mission 66 followed a curvilinear route not reflected in the existing sidewalk (see Figure 3–130).

Although no longer occupied by crops or pasture, open lawn associated with the city of

Murfreesboro to the northeast, northwest, and southwest retains the open character of the historic fields and protects the site from visual impact by modern development. Parking, utility lines, the Stones River Greenway, site furnishings, and a picnic shelter outside of NPS property are minor intrusions on the views from the character area. Early successional vegetation southeast of the character area is inconsistent with the site's early development as a commemorative property but blocks views of the City of Murfreesboro Bark Park.

Evaluation of Integrity

The General Bragg Headquarters Site LCA retains integrity of location and association related to the Battle of Stones River. Feeling, setting, materials, workmanship, and design are not intact as no historic features associated with the battle are present within the character area. Therefore, the character area does not retain overall integrity for the Battle of Stones River due to the loss or modification of landscape features and characteristics present December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863.

The character area retains integrity of location, association, design, feeling, setting, materials, and workmanship for the Federal Stewardship and Conservation period (1927–1966). The original commemorative feature is in its historic location, and the site generally adheres to the layout established by the War Department in the 1930s. Modern additions to adjacent City of Murfreesboro property are not substantial enough to significantly impact setting and feeling.



FIGURE 3–130. A 1975 image of the General Bragg's Headquarters Monument documents a curvilinear sidewalk extending through the center of the parcel (Stones River National Battlefield Park Central Files).

Table 3-5. General Bragg's Headquarters Site Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
CIRCULATION						
Concrete sidewalk (2004; approximate route of 1931 walkway)	Good	NC-C				
VEGETATION						
Mown turf (1930s)	Fair	C				x
Eastern Redcedar tree north of monument	Poor	U				
Rows of individual trees	Fair	U				
VIEWS						
View to CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)	Fair	C	x			x
View to West Fork Stones River	Fair	C	x			x
Views to City of Murfreesboro property	Fair	NC				
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
General Bragg’s Head-quarters Marker (1931)	Fair	C				x
Stacked rail fence (2004)	Fair	NC				
Vertical wayside exhibit (ca. 2011)	Fair	NC				
Trail signs (unknown date)	Fair	NC				

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, NC-C: Non-contributing compatible, U: undetermined. West College Street (Nashville Pike) and the CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) are addressed in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter.

Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas

Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas are surviving remnants of the southern defensive wall of Fortress Rosecrans, a massive Union supply depot constructed beginning in 1863 immediately after the Battle of Stones River. The curtain wall and lunettes are protected within a 26-acre site located 1.75 miles southeast of Nashville Pike Unit and approximately 1.25 miles northwest of downtown Murfreesboro. The unit is bounded on the west by Old Fort Golf Course, on the south and east by Old Fort Park, and on the north by Lytle Creek. It is approximately 0.5 miles south of Redoubt Brannan, the only remaining of four redoubts constructed within the interior of Fortress Rosecrans. The existing condition of the Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas character area is illustrated on drawing EC-4.

Two lunette fortifications anchor the irregular northwest-southeast-oriented site. Lunette Thomas is at the southeast corner. The “moon-shaped” earthwork is oriented to provide a field of fire to the south and west, including along the length of Curtain Wall No. 2. Lunette Palmer is at the opposite end of the site and is oriented to provide a field of fire to the northwest, south, and along the length of Curtain Wall No. 2 from the other direction. An unfinished earthwork fortification extends southwest from Lunette Thomas. Asphalt walkways wind between and around the earthworks and connect to boardwalks that provide views and interpretive materials related to the lunettes.

Circulation

Visitors access Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas from Old Fort Park. Wayfinding signs identifying the location of the NPS unit from Old Fort Park are limited.

A parking area accessed from Golf Lane provides 25 standard spaces and 2 handicap spaces for both the NPS property and the Stones River Greenway trailhead (see Figure 3–131). The parking area is asphalt with concrete curbs and is in good condition. A fair-condition, exposed aggregate concrete walkway extends around the north



FIGURE 3–131. Shared NPS and Stones River Greenway parking area (QE, 2021)

and west sides of the parking area. The walkway exhibits some cracking and settling.

A network of asphalt walkways loops around each of the fortifications (see Figure 3–132). During field investigations in March 2021, the walkways were in fair condition; portions of the surface, particularly on slopes, exhibited cracks or eroded edges. The walkways were planned for repaving in summer 2021. Modern PVC culverts drain water under the walkways, and a short Trex trail bridge extends over a wet area near the intersection of Lunette Thomas and the unfinished earthwork (see Figure 3–133). The bridge has biological growth and some wear, and it is in fair condition.

Wood and Trex boardwalks provide access to viewpoints near the tops of Lunette Palmer and Lunette Thomas (see Figure 3–134). The boardwalks were in fair to poor condition during March 2021 field investigations. Some portions of the decking and handrails are warped, rotted, or exhibit biological growth. The boardwalks were repaired in fall 2021.

The Stones River Greenway passes to the north of the unit on the opposite side of Lytle Creek. A short walkway connects to the greenway on the west side of the parking area. Southeast of Lunette Thomas, another walkway connects to the Stones River Greenway near the Overall Street Trailhead. A City of Murfreesboro asphalt trail also extends northwest from Lunette Thomas to a poor-condition trail near Lytle Creek.

Social trails north of Lunette Palmer and Curtain Wall No. 2 access Lytle Creek and a pond outside of the property boundary. Scattered trash and minor erosion in the woodlands north of the



FIGURE 3–132. Asphalt walkway adjacent to Curtain Wall No. 2 (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–133. Trail bridge adjacent to Lunette Thomas (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–134. Boardwalk at Lunette Palmer (QE, 2021)

earthworks evidence off-trail use of the character area.

Vegetation

The earthworks and adjacent areas are maintained under a mix of native warm-season grasses that extend to the edges of the parking area. Flat areas are mown once to twice per year to support visibility and interpretation of the earthen structures. The lunettes, curtain wall, and unfinished earthwork are maintained according to the park's burn plan.

Scattered individual trees provide light shade over Lunette Palmer and Curtain Wall No. 2. Common species include Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). Some mature trees are present on the slopes and tops of Lunette Palmer and Curtain Wall No. 2 and in the ditch associated with Lunette Thomas.

Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodlands enclose the north and east sides of the site. The woodlands are characterized by dense successional growth, particularly along the margins. NPS forest management in this unit is focused on treatment of invasive species.

Structures

The remaining features associated with Lunette Palmer include approximately 890' of parapet wall ranging in height from 5' to 12' above the surrounding landscape. A 3' deep forward ditch extends along the east, south, and west sides for a length of approximately 700'. Two traverses measuring roughly 300' and 200' long intersect with the parapet wall at angles perpendicular to the river, with the possible remnants of a powder magazine located between them.

Lunette Thomas is at the southwestern end of the fortress and consists of approximately 770' of parapet wall ranging in height from 8' to 12' above the surrounding grade. An 830' long, 5' deep ditch extends around the exterior of the earthwork; although designed to be dry, a spring feeds water into the southwest arm of the ditch. A series of poorly defined earthwork features associated

**Fortress Rosecrans: Lunettes Palmer
and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 LCA
Existing Condition**

View Key

- A** Broad view from Lunette Palmer
B Broad view from Lunette Thomas
C View to watertower
D View from Lunette Thomas to
Murfreesboro Courthouse

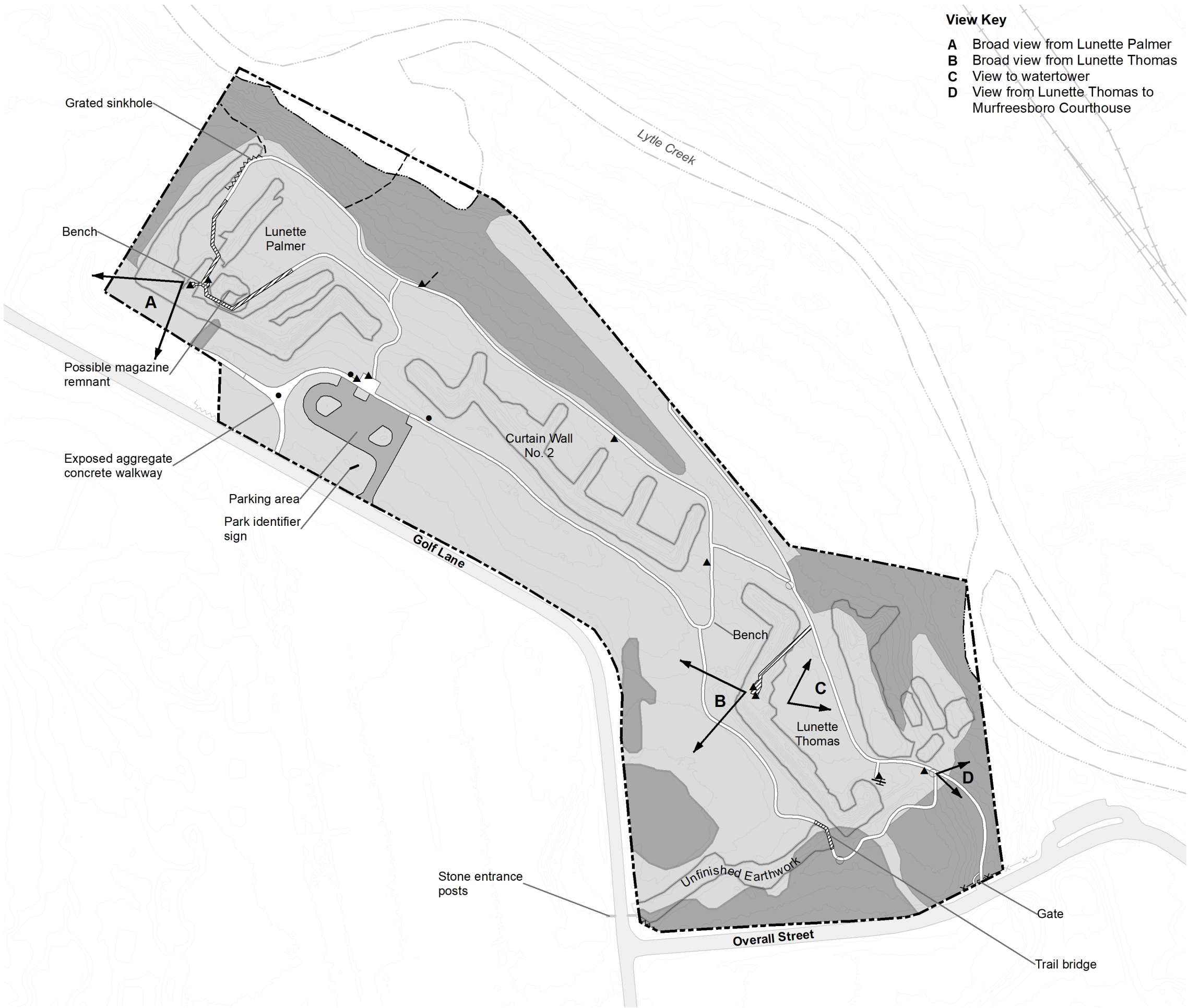
Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
 Wayside
 Cannon
 Wayfinding sign
 Culvert
 Post and board fence
 Snake rail fence (all types)
 Boardwalk
 Concrete or asphalt walkway
 Earthworks
 Wall
 Asphalt road or parking area
 Social trail
 Stream
 Grassland
 Mixed hardwood forest
 2-foot contours
 View

Sources

1. Park boundary and vegetation data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield.
2. Contours derived from 1m Lidar, HistoricAerials.com.
3. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

0 100 200 400 Feet
1 inch = 200 feet



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with the lunette is located on the north side of the walkway.

Curtain Wall No. 2 extends northwest–southeast between Lunettes Palmer and Thomas. It includes approximately 730' of parapet wall ranging in height from 8' to 11' above the surrounding grade and a 700' long forward ditch (see Figure 3–135). Five traverses, arranged perpendicular to the wall, each extend approximately 100' to the northeast.

The unfinished earthwork is a poorly defined earthen wall with a forward ditch extending southwest from the southeast corner of Lunette Thomas for approximately 450'.

The existing earthworks are in good condition. The features are stabilized by native grass cover and light tree canopy; however, numerous trees with standing deadwood on the earthwork slopes are a windthrow hazard (see Figure 3–136). Erosion is a continual threat to the features, exacerbated by burrowing rodents and karst topography, including a sinkhole at the northern end of Lunette Palmer (see Figure 3–137).

Views

Views within the unit are typically protected from nearby modern commercial and industrial development by adjacent park land. From both Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, visitors experience broad views of open park space to the southwest that roughly correspond to the historic views and fields of fire from these features (see Figure 3–138). The lunettes also provide views of the interior structure of the fortifications to aid visitor understanding of their construction and use (see Figure 3–139). The most substantial modern development impacting views is a water tower visible from Lunette Thomas (see Figure 3–140).

Although a cannon cues the historic visual connection (and field of fire) between Lunette Thomas and the Murfreesboro Courthouse, the view itself is obscured by mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland (see Figure 3–141).

Small-Scale Features

Stone gateposts and a park identification sign mark the southeastern boundary of the unit at the Overall Street entrance (see Figure 3–142). A short snake-rail fence extends east from the entrance marker. A metal gate and wood post-and-board



FIGURE 3–135. Curtain Wall No. 2 planted in native warm-season grasses (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–136. Hazard tree at Curtain Wall No. 2 (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–137. Sinkhole adjacent to Lunette Palmer (QE, 2021)

fence restrict vehicular access at a secondary trail entrance to the east.

A stone and wood NPS identifier sign marks the entrance to the parking area. Additional small-scale features in the parking area include a bike rack, wayfinding and traffic signs, and bollards blocking vehicular traffic on the asphalt trails. A Murfreesboro Greenway System vertical wayside at the northern end of the parking area directs



FIGURE 3-138. View of field of fire from Lunette Thomas to the southwest (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-139. View of interior structure of Lunette Thomas from boardwalk (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-140. View of water tower from south of earthworks (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-141. View toward downtown Murfreesboro from Lunette Thomas (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-142. Small-scale features at Overall Street entrance (QE, 2021)

greenway visitors out of the NPS unit.

Throughout the unit, 11 interpretive waysides and 2 wood benches support visitor use and interpretation at the curtain wall and lunettes. The waysides address design, construction, and use of the fort and its relationship to nearby Murfreesboro. Another section of short snake-rail fence blocks visitor access near a sinkhole at the west end of Lunette Palmer.

Small-scale features are in good to fair condition. Some signs and benches exhibit wear and biological growth. NPS staff report that waysides that experience direct sunlight require replacement on an annual or biannual basis.

Landscape Analysis

The character area continues to convey the scale, mass, and location of a portion of Fortress Rosecrans, which was established by Union General William Rosecrans immediately after the Battle of Stones River atop several low hills above West Fork Stones River. In addition to providing a supply depot and base of occupation for the Union army, the fortress encompassed the river crossings of both the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville Pike. Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 originally comprised the southwest corner of Fortress Rosecrans, which when completed in April 1863 measured 1,250 yards from north to south and 1,070 yards east to west, creating an enclosure of about 200 acres surrounded by a line of curtain walls, lunettes, and rifle pits.

As constructed, the earthen walls of the lunettes and curtain wall included an embankment with an interior firing platform and an exterior dry ditch. The highly erodible earthen walls were stabilized by wood cladding and sod, which required maintenance throughout the fort's occupation. Inside the fortification were buildings and structures including blockhouses, sawmills, and various depots and warehouses. Although the lunettes and curtain wall only partially represent the earthen fortifications that comprised Fortress Rosecrans, the existing earthen fortifications are generally well preserved. Since their construction, the earthworks have lost some height and breadth, and the exterior cladding, abatis, rifle pits, and interior structures and circulation routes are no longer extant.

In 1863, large swaths of the surrounding landscape were cleared of trees for construction materials and firewood and to establish a field of fire. Existing vegetation communities within the character area are not consistent with the clear-cut, unvegetated condition of Fortress Rosecrans during its use by the Union Army. However, native grasses and light tree cover protect the earthworks from erosion and assist in maintaining open views critical to the historic function of the fort. Commercial, residential, and industrial development now occupies much of the historic footprint of the fort and separates the remaining portions (Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 and Redoubt Brannan) into discontinuous parcels. Adjacent parkland including Old Fort Park and the Stones River Greenway helps to protect the character area's setting and feeling. Long views are retained across the golf course and continue to convey the fortification's field of fire. Although the adjacent woodland and grass cover are not representative of the burned and cleared landscape historically surrounding the fort, they offer a buffer between the remaining earthworks and modern buildings and structures.

There are no remaining features associated with early commemorative efforts or early park development within the character area. Modern NPS access and interpretive features including the trails, boardwalks, waysides and site furnishings do not substantially detract from the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Evaluation of Integrity

Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 retain integrity of location, association, design, setting, and feeling. The existing earthworks continue to convey the massive scale of Fortress Rosecrans and the purpose and significance of the lunettes and curtain wall. The earthworks retain their original earthen construction, but workmanship is no longer evident as the construction methods and impermanent wooden features included in the original fortification such as cladding, abatis, and internal buildings and structures are lost. Although the character area's setting has been altered by adjacent industrial and commercial development, Old Fort Park and the golf course protect long views to the south and west and the associated feeling of the Civil War-era fortification.

Table 3-6. Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
NATURAL SYSTEMS AND TOPOGRAPHY						
Sinkhole with metal grate	Poor	NC				
CIRCULATION						
Parking area (1990s)	Good	NC				
Exposed aggregate concrete walkway at parking area (1990s)	Fair	NC				
Asphalt trails (1990s)	Fair	NC				
Boardwalks	Good	NC				
Social trail		NC				
VEGETATION						
Native grass groundcover	Good	NC				
Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest	Fair	NC				
Individual trees on earthworks	Poor	NC				
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Lunette Palmer (1863)	Good	C		x		
Lunette Thomas (1863)	Good	C		x		
Curtain Wall No. 2 (1863)	Good	C		x		
Unfinished Earthwork (1863)	Fair	C		x		
Barracks and Warehouses	Missing	C		x		
Possible magazine remnant within Lunette Palmer	Poor	C		x		
VIEWS						
Views from Lunettes Palmer and Thomas to the southwest	Good	NC				
View from Lunette Thomas to Murfreesboro Courthouse	Missing	C		x		
Views to water tower	Fair	NC				
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
Interpretive waysides	Fair	NC				
Wood benches	Poor	NC				
PVC culverts	Good	NC				
Park identifier sign	Fair	NC				
Stone entrance posts	Good	NC				
Snake-rail fences	Good	NC				

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, U: undetermined. Wetlands are addressed in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter.

Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan

Redoubt Brannan is one of the last remaining earthwork structures that once comprised Fortress Rosecrans. It was the last of four redoubts constructed within the fortress in 1863 and was designed to provide an observation and artillery position protecting the adjacent railroad and Nashville Pike road bridges spanning West Fork Stones River. The existing condition of the Redoubt Brannan landscape character area is illustrated on Figure 3–145.

Redoubt Brannan occupies 5.54 acres south of where West College Street crosses the West Fork Stones River. The LCA is within a dense industrial and commercial corridor approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit. The earthen remnants of the redoubt are the primary feature within the LCA, situated on a gently sloping bluff overlooking West Fork Stones River. Steep slopes to the southwest of the LCA drop approximately 30 feet to the elevation of the river. A small parking area on the southeast side of the LCA supports visitor access.

Modern development is prominent in views to the north and east; these land uses interrupt the historic visual connection with Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2. To the south of the redoubt is an open area owned by the City of Murfreesboro formerly associated with a dump. The Stones River Greenway Redoubt Brannan Trailhead is on the opposite side of the river and is connected to NPS property via a pedestrian sidewalk on the West College Street bridge.

Redoubt Brannan LCA is centered around the earthwork remnants of the redoubt, which occupy the majority of the site. The earthworks are enclosed on the west, south, and east sides by woodland, a portion of which has been recently cleared of understory vegetation. A parking area is located immediately southeast of the fortifications and connects to an asphalt sidewalk that extends around the south and west sides of the earthworks. A boardwalk extends into the redoubt from the west side of the feature, following the approximate historic route of the sallyport.

Circulation

Redoubt Brannan is situated immediately south of West College Street, which follows the historic route of Old Nashville Highway. The unit is accessed via an asphalt parking lot that provides 11 standard parking spaces and 2 handicap spaces organized into 2 bays (see Figure 3–143). A 5' wide concrete sidewalk extends along the northwest and southwest sides of the parking area. The sidewalk and parking area are in good condition.

At the southwest corner of the parking area, the sidewalk connects to an asphalt and aggregate path that extends around the southwest and northwest sides of the earthworks (see Figure 3–144). From the northwest side of the redoubt, the asphalt and aggregate path continues to the northwest, connecting with the Stones River Greenway walkway at the West College Street Bridge. The path is in fair condition. It exhibits some cracking and loss of gravel surface, and portions of the walkway on the southwest side of the site are undercut by erosion.

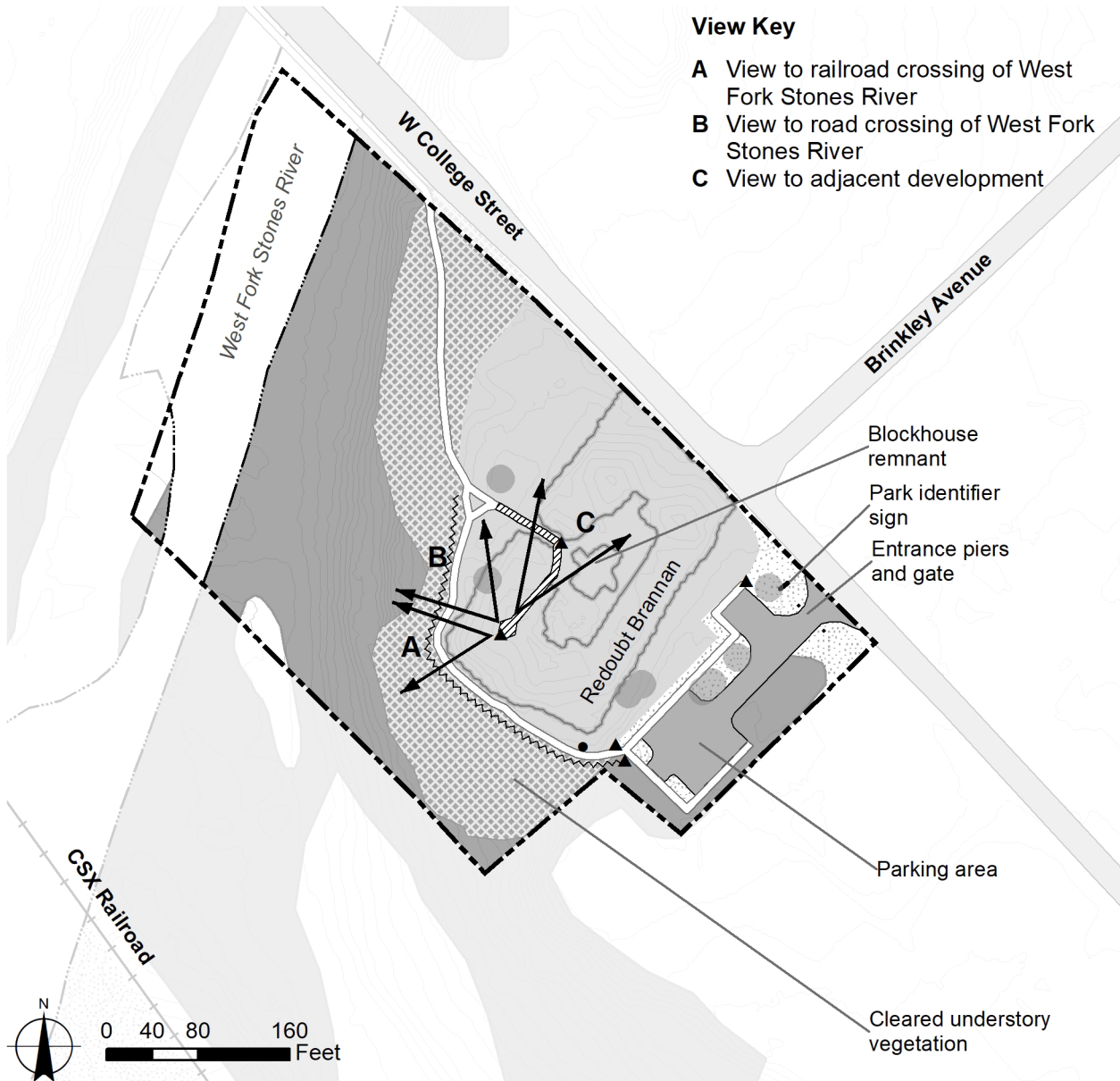


FIGURE 3–143. Redoubt Brannan parking area (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–144. Asphalt and aggregate walkway (QE, 2021)

FIGURE 3–145. Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan existing landscape condition (QE, 2021)



Legend

	Stones River National Battlefield		Asphalt Road or Parking Area
	Snake rail fence (all types)		Stream
	Individual canopy tree		Mown turf
	Boardwalk		Grassland
	Concrete or asphalt walkway		Cleared understory
	Earthworks		Mixed hardwood forest
	Structure		2-foot contours
	Railroad		Wayside
	View		Wayfinding sign

Visitors access the interior of Redoubt Brannan via a wood and composite boardwalk in the approximate location of the sallyport entrance in the center of the fortification's northwest side (see Figure 3–146 and Figure 3–147). The boardwalk forms an out-and-back path to a viewing platform at the southwest corner of the redoubt. The boardwalk was in fair condition during March 2021 field investigations; the railings exhibited staining, minor biological growth, and some missing or damaged balusters. The boardwalk was repaired fall 2021.

Vegetation

Similar to Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2, the Redoubt Brannan earthworks are maintained in native warm-season grasses including broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*). Consistent coverage is maintained over the earthworks. Flat areas are mown seasonally, and native vegetation on the earthworks is maintained through a control burn every three years. Four individual deciduous trees are growing within the ditch or the earthwork slopes on the southeast and northwest sides of the redoubt.

The Redoubt Brannan site is enclosed by mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest (*Juniperus virginiana*) to the southeast, southwest, and northwest. In cooperation with the City of Murfreesboro, understory vegetation was recently cleared between the asphalt trail and the edge of the slope on the southwest and northwest sides of the site in response to public safety concerns; the vegetation removal has also reopened significant views between Redoubt Brannan and the West Fork Stones River (see Figure 3–148).

Rough mown turf and ornamental trees edge the parking area at the southeast corner of the site. A stone-lined planting bed on the southeast side of the entrance sign has become overgrown with cool-season grasses.



FIGURE 3–146. Boardwalk, looking south from within the redoubt (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–147. Boardwalk, looking southeast from outside the redoubt (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3–148. Cleared vegetation on the slope between the walkway and West Fork Stones River (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-149. View from Redoubt Brannan to railroad bridge over West Fork Stones River (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-150. View from Redoubt Brannan to West College Street (Nashville Pike) bridge over West Fork Stones River (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-151. View from Redoubt Brannan to adjacent development (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-152. Redoubt Brannan exterior, southeast corner (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-153. Redoubt Brannan interior (QE, 2021)



FIGURE 3-154. Park identification sign (QE, 2021)

Views

The historic view from Redoubt Brannan south to railroad bridge is partially obscured by vegetation along West Fork Stones River located outside of the park boundary (see Figure 3–149). The view from Redoubt Brannan to the northwest toward the West College Street (Nashville Pike) bridge is also partially obscured by woodland vegetation (see Figure 3–150). Industrial development and a trailer park were prominently visible to northeast of the site in March 2021, although native grasses may block portions of these views from the redoubt during the growing season (see Figure 3–151).

Structures

The remains of Redoubt Brannan are a rectangular-shaped earthen berm approximately 1,980' x 1,320', oriented on a northeast–southwest axis perpendicular to Old Nashville Highway (now West College Street). The earthen berm retains a height of 10'–20', fronted by a 3' deep dry ditch along the outer edge (see Figure 3–152). While in use, the redoubt was accessed on its northwest side by a sallyport; the earthen ramp associated with this entrance now supports a boardwalk. The interior of the redoubt features a cruciform berm associated with the blockhouse, now heavily eroded, as well as remnants of ramps and artillery platforms (see Figure 3–153).

Overall, Redoubt Brannan is in good condition. Native grass vegetation stabilizes the earthworks, and there are few hazardous trees located on or in the vicinity of the fortifications. Burrowing rodents exacerbate erosion at the site.

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features within the character area include the park identification sign, stone entrance piers framing the parking area entrance gate, five interpretive waysides, several small trail signs, and a short snake-rail fence.

The park identification sign base and entrance piers and gate are located at the north end of the parking area (see Figure 3–154). The features are constructed of mortared limestone consistent with other modern stone features in the park and are in good condition.

Wayside exhibits interpret the Trail of Tears, the railroad bridge, the design of the redoubt, the

relationship of Redoubt Brannan to the entirety of Fortress Rosecrans, and the relationship of Redoubt Brannan to the park. Overall, the interpretive waysides are in fair condition. The signs in direct sunlight frequently become sunbleached.

Small wood trail signs direct visitors to stay on the asphalt and gravel trail. The signs are in good condition. The designated route is reinforced by a short snake-rail fence along the south and west sides of the trail. Portions of the fence have been damaged by people accessing the lower portion of the slope.

Landscape Analysis

The remaining partial fortification at Redoubt Brannan retains evidence of Union supply depot and defensive fortifications established after the Battle of Stones River by Union General William Rosecrans. Erosion over the past 150 years has slightly altered the height and width of the earthworks, but their overall spatial arrangement remains visible. Associated exterior cladding, abatis, circulation features, artillery, and interior structures including a powder magazine and wooden cruciform blockhouse are no longer present. Although native vegetation on the earthworks is not representative of the historic condition, the groundcover protects the remaining earthen structures. Critical views of West Fork Stones River, the railroad bridge, and Old Nashville Highway bridge are partially obscured by vegetation.

Industrial and commercial development surrounding the park unit impacts both the historic character of the site and understanding of its relationship to the larger Fortress Rosecrans complex. Some incompatible views are blocked by the combined height of the berm and native grasses.

An interpretive wayside along West College Street interprets the Trail of Tears, which followed the route of Old Nashville Highway. The wayside now overlooks industrial development along the road route, which is not representative of the patchwork of forest and small-scale agricultural development present in 1838.

Signs, interpretive waysides, boardwalks, and trails added by NPS are modern additions not associated

with early park commemoration efforts. With the exception of the boardwalk roughly aligned to the historic sallyport location, these features are not representative of historic spatial patterns or character.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Redoubt Brannan site retains integrity of location, association, and design. The existing earthworks continue to convey the massive

scale of Fortress Rosecrans and the purpose and significance of Redoubt Brannan. The redoubt retains its original earthen construction, but workmanship is no longer evident as the construction methods and impermanent wooden features included in the original fortification are lost (for example, cladding, abatis, interior structures and ramps). Setting and feeling are compromised by adjacent modern development.

Table 3-7. Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan Landscape Features

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
CIRCULATION						
Parking area (1990s)	Good	NC				
Concrete sidewalk (1990s)	Good	NC				
Asphalt and aggregate path (1990s)	Fair	NC				
Boardwalk	Good	NC				
Ramps and walkways inside Fortress Rosecrans (1863)	Missing			x		
VEGETATION						
Native grass groundcover (1990s)	Good	NC				
Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland (1990s)	Fair	NC				
Mown turf adjacent to parking area	Good	NC				
Ornamental plantings adjacent to parking area	Fair	NC				
VIEWS						
View to railroad bridge (1863)	Fair	C		x		
View to West College Street (Nashville Pike) bridge (1863)	Fair	C		x		
Views to commercial and industrial development	Fair	NC				
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES						
Fortress Rosecrans (1863)	Good	C		x		
Powder magazine	Missing			x		
Blockhouse	Missing			x		
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES						
Park identification sign	Good	NC				
Entrance piers and gate	Good	NC				

Feature	Condition	Eval.*	Associated Period			
			1862–1863 Battle	1863–1866 Occupation	1863–1927 Commem.	1927–1965 Conservation
Interpretive waysides	Fair	NC				
Snake-rail fence (2020)	Fair	NC				
Trail signs	Fair	NC				

*The following abbreviations are used for significance evaluation: C: Contributing, NC: Non-contributing, U: undetermined. West College Street is addressed in the Overall Study Area section of this chapter.

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1 Treatment

This chapter presents the recommended treatment and use for the Stones River National Battlefield cultural landscape. The recommended treatment preserves the historic significance of the landscape, improves circulation for all users, adds interpretive features and gathering spaces related to the Cemetery Community, and improves interpretation of the association of the landscape with the Trail of Tears.

Development of the treatment recommendations was guided by a landscape treatment issues meeting including the project team and Stones River National Battlefield and National Park Service Interior Region 2 South Atlantic–Gulf staff. Landscape treatment recommendations were informed by research and analysis conducted to develop Part 1 of this CLR, recommendations from predecessor documents including the 2007 *Cultural Landscape Report* and *Cultural Landscape Inventories*, as well as guidance provided in *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, *NPS Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*, and the 2013 *Stones River National Battlefield Foundation Document*.¹

¹ National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, accessed December 2020, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines>; National Park Service, *National Park Service Director’s Orders 28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, accessed December 2020, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/upload/DO_28_6-11-2002.pdf; John Milner Associates and Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Kennesaw Georgia, Cultural Landscape Report*, (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013); and National Park Service, *Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Foundation Document* (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013).

The treatment plan is divided into eight sections.

1. **Landscape Treatment Issues and Considerations** lists topics related to managing and interpreting the Stones River National Battlefield cultural landscape.
2. A **Vision** for the desired future condition of the property is stated and **Goals** for achieving the vision are defined.
3. **Treatment Terminology** defines treatment actions that are applied in the broad-scale guidelines and individual tasks.
4. **Recommended Treatment Approach** describes the Secretary of the Interior’s four approaches for treating historic properties and identifies rehabilitation as the most appropriate approach for the Stones River National Battlefield cultural landscape.
5. **Summary of Preferred Treatment** describes the selected long term treatment concept for the cultural landscape.
6. **Overall Study Area Guidelines** provide broad-scale guidelines applicable to the entire study area tiered from park-wide cultural landscape management guidance.
7. **Landscape Character Area Treatment Recommendations** describe individual treatment tasks to achieve the desired future condition of each landscape character area.
8. **Recommendations for Future Research** identify future research projects tiered from topics identified through the CLR update.

Implementation Projects linking related tasks to the park’s facility management software system (FMSS) asset location hierarchy are described in Chapter 5.

Landscape Treatment Issues and Considerations

Issues and considerations affecting the desired future condition, management, and program of the cultural landscape were documented through the project scope of work, January 2021 project introduction meeting, March 2021 field investigations, and August 2021 on-site landscape treatment issues meeting.

Land Use

- Adjacent land development is a concern for all park units and is anticipated to continue to increase.
- Connections between park units require improved clarification and wayfinding:
 - McFadden Farm is part of the self-guided tour program but is difficult to access. Visitors often skip this stop.
 - Visitors have difficulty locating Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas. Although signage is provided by the park, navigation is hampered by Murfreesboro traffic and road patterns.
- Guidance is needed to identify appropriate locations for administrative use, including maintenance storage (boneyards at McFadden and Nashville Pike) and overflow parking.
- Landscape management guidance is needed to support interpretation of the Cemetery Community and Trail of Tears.
- Agricultural demonstration areas were previously maintained by a permit farmer who has now retired. The park has transitioned fields to native grassland instead of agricultural management.
- Recommendations are needed to mitigate impacts from the increase in recreational use on the park's cultural landscape, including:
 - Fields as overflow parking
 - Increased off-trail use at tour stops 2 and 4 and behind the Chicago Board Battery site.
 - Animal waste

Natural Systems and Features

- Recommendations are needed to mitigate the impact of climate change on the cultural landscape and increase resiliency. Considerations include:
 - Increase in storm events, adjacent impervious surfaces, runoff, and erosion.
 - Proximity of river and flood events. Flooding currently impacts drainage into the Nashville Pike Unit; Wilkinson Pike/Thompson Lane intersection; Miller extension; and Stones River along the McFadden Farm Unit.
- Karst landscapes pose several challenges that may impact infrastructure and historic resources within the park, including cave opening and collapse, sinkhole formation, and sinkhole flooding. The park is part of a sinkhole plain, which can potentially cause road destabilization and collapse. This has occurred in the past along the tour road within the Nashville Pike Unit. Sinkhole development within the park is currently addressed through grading, filling, or rerouting roads and trails away from the sinkhole. Karst landscapes are also vulnerable to issues related to flooding due to hydrologic connectivity within the underlying limestone and associated contaminant transport.²
- The cedar glade ecosystem is impacted by soil deposition, proximity of Tour Road and Old Tour Road Trail, and encroachment of Japanese honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle, and privet. The cedar glades also include endangered species.

Circulation

- Evaluation is needed for cultural landscape implications of proposed changes to the interpretive tour route, including adjusting parking areas at the Nashville Pike Unit and roads within the McFadden Farm Unit.
- CLR recommendations will support a comprehensive trail plan anticipated to begin fall 2021. The plan will also address site furnishings.

2 Trista L. Thornberry-Erich, *Stones River National Battlefield: Geologic Inventory Report*, Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR-2012/566 (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2012), 2.

Vegetation

- Recommendations are needed to inform reestablishment of historic vegetation patterns and viewsheds for recently acquired parcels in the Nashville Pike Unit.
- NPS desires guidance on partnership with organizations outside of the park to support vegetation management (for example, the Tennessee Exotic Pest Plant Council and City of Murfreesboro native plant efforts).
- Guidance is needed to identify priority locations and long-term maintenance for invasive species treatment.
- Recommendations are needed to set priorities for formal vegetation monitoring and maintenance that can be sustained long term.

Buildings and Structures

- Treatment recommendations are needed to support interpretation of missing buildings associated with the Cemetery Community and other new property acquisitions.
- Extant buildings associated with the Cemetery Community are primarily located outside of the park boundary along Old Nashville Highway.

Small-Scale Features

- Recommendations are needed for missing historic fencelines at newly acquired properties.
- Short (3-rail) snake-rail fences are adequate for non-historic locations and assist in establishing park visual identity.
- Guidance is desired to address how interpretive signage can support understanding of the cultural landscape. CLR recommendations will support a new park interpretive plan to be developed in the near future.

Archeological Sites

- The CLR will evaluate efficacy of existing vegetation on earthworks and impacts by burrowing rodents and recommend future treatment.
- Annual assessments of earthworks are desired but beyond the park's current labor capacity. Recommendations are needed to fund regular monitoring beyond the annual park budget.

- An environmental disposal study is planned at Lunette Thomas to address lead within the earthworks from past use of the site as a firing range. Guidance is needed to balance historic character with remediation actions, which are still unknown.

Treatment Vision and Goals

Landscape Treatment Vision

Support an immersive environment that protects surviving features of the Civil War battlefield and fortress and enhances the ability to convey the significance of the full range of stories related to the landscape.

Landscape Treatment Goals

Goals for landscape treatment at Stones River National Battlefield are to:

1. Preserve and stabilize contributing features and aspects.
2. Improve connections between park units.
3. Identify acknowledgement and interpretive opportunities related to the Cemetery Community and Trail of Tears.
4. Provide strategies to protect the cultural landscape from impacts related to increased recreational use.
5. Provide strategies to buffer park experience from adjacent land development.
6. Provide strategies to increase landscape resilience.
7. Reestablish historic landscape patterns at recently acquired parcels (vegetation management, fencelines).
8. Identify styles and locations for site furnishings.

Treatment Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe recommended treatment actions for the cultural landscape.³ Definition of these terms is intended to establish a clear understanding of the treatment recommendations provided in the Overall Study Area Guidelines and Treatment Recommendations sections of this chapter.

Add. Add refers to the installation of new features required for new compatible use. Additions should be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly differentiated from the contributing features so that these features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Avoid. Avoid is to prevent the occurrence of an unnecessary “human caused” impact to the cultural landscape within reasonable circumstances.

Conduct. Conduct is to organize and carry out.

Consider/Evaluate. Consider or evaluate is to assess if a treatment action should be undertaken. As circumstances change, the treatment action should be re-evaluated.

Coordinate. Coordinate is to bring into a common action and make equal in relative significance so that multiple actions work well together.

In-kind. In-kind refers to the method of replacing features if necessary. In-kind means to replace something in the same way, with the same materials, form, and detailing.

Maintain. Maintain refers to measures that sustain the form, integrity, and materials of features, either on a regular basis or as a non-recurring event.

Manage. Manage refers to skillfully exercising control and altering a condition to achieve a desired state over time, often with regards to vegetation or environmental conditions.

Modify. Modify refers to a minor or partial change to a feature or landscape to allow for a

new use while maintaining its historical, cultural, or architectural character and/or contributing features.

Monitor. Monitor refers to a systematic observation, record, and review of the progress or quality of a feature over a period of time.

Plant. Plant refers to the placement or establishment of woody or herbaceous vegetation or seeds in the ground so that it can grow.

Prepare. Prepare refers to the steps needed to make a feature or process ready for use or consideration.

Preserve. As defined by the *US Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, preserve refers to those measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing features. It includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Protect. Protect refers to actions to safeguard a historic feature by defending or guarding it against further deterioration or loss. Such action is generally of temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment.

Provide. Provide is to make available the facilities and services necessary to support visitor experience within the cultural landscape.

Rehabilitate. As defined by the *US Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, rehabilitate refers to the act or process of allowing compatible use through repair, alteration, or additions as long as those features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Repair. Repair refers to those measures that are necessary to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials of features. These measures are more extensive than regular maintenance and include work necessary to bring a feature or area to good condition.

Remove. Remove refers to the act of eliminating a feature from its location through extraction or demolition. Such action is generally applied when non-contributing features impede the establishment of other preservation treatments.

³ Adapted from Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*; and National Park Service, “Workflows Definitions,” <http://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitions.htm>

Retain. Retain refers to allowing a feature (contributing or non-contributing) to stay in place, without intervention or active management.

Stabilize. Stabilize refers to those measures that require more work than standard maintenance practices and that are necessary to prevent further deterioration, failure, or loss of contributing features.

Recommended Treatment Approach

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The US Secretary of the Interior provides professional standards and guidance for the preservation treatment of historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Four approaches to the treatment of historic properties are defined, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. The most appropriate approach for the project area is rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation—Preferred Treatment Approach

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.⁴

Based on the current condition and goals for future condition and use, rehabilitation is the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area landscape. This approach is consistent with the overall rehabilitation approach selected in the 2007 *Stones River National Battlefield CLR* and is aligned with the US Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.⁵

Rehabilitation allows for preservation of contributing features; representation of missing elements of the Civil War-era landscape, such as field and forest patterns and fencelines to

support interpretation of military movements and reinforce period character; and new additions to the landscape to support visitor experience and interpretation. .

Under this approach, features that are not compatible with the historic character of the property may be removed. New elements that are compatible with historic conditions may be added to address current needs, such as improving access and connections between park units, screening adjacent modern development, and adding interpretive features related to the Cemetery Community and Trail of Tears. Design of these elements requires careful consideration to provide additions that complement the historic features without creating a false sense of history.

Preservation

Preservation is the act of sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach is most appropriate for properties that have a high level of integrity and often includes presence of features or conditions from multiple time periods.⁶

Although preservation is an appropriate treatment approach for the study area cultural landscape, preservation limits the ability to make changes and accommodate expanded use and interpretation identified by this and previous planning documents as necessary.

Restoration

Restoration is the process of depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. Elements that relate to earlier or later periods are removed in order to clearly represent one time period. A high level of documentation is necessary to ensure that the site accurately represents the historic period.⁷

Because the study area includes historic landscape characteristics and features that are associated with multiple significance themes, restoration is not the most appropriate overall treatment approach. Under a rehabilitation approach, select historic features may be restored.

⁴ National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, accessed August 2020, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm>.

⁵ National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

⁶ National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

⁷ National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the act of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. This approach is used only in cases where the highest level of significance applies and detailed documentation exists regarding the historic conditions of the property.⁸

Given the expressed desire to preserve contributing features associated with multiple significance themes, reconstruction is not the most appropriate treatment approach for the study area. A rehabilitation approach allows for the reconstruction of selected features.

Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for rehabilitation are as follows. Refer to the Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes for an explanation of application of the rehabilitation standards to cultural landscapes.⁹

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.¹⁰

⁸ National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

⁹ National Park Service, "Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes: The Approach," accessed December 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/rehab/approach.htm>.

¹⁰ National Park Service, *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes: Standards for Rehabilitation*, accessed February 2020, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/rehab/index.htm>.

Summary of Preferred Treatment Concept

The overall treatment concept for Stones River National Battlefield balances preservation and enhancement of the park's historic integrity with natural resource protection and contemporary park visitor access and interpretation needs. A primary focus for this Cultural Landscape Report update is identifying opportunities for landscape treatment to expand visitor understanding of the full range of significance of the landscape.

As the site of a major Civil War battle and a subsequent Union fortress, preservation of the extant Civil War-era landscape as well as rehabilitation of the associated setting is a focus throughout the park. Treatment recommendations continue the park's ongoing efforts to approximate field and forest patterns at the time of the battle through woodland and native grassland management at the Nashville Pike and McFadden Farm units. Earthwork management strategies are provided for the fortifications at Fortress Rosecrans and the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks. Historic fence types are recommended throughout the park to reinforce period character in historic locations and continue the visual language associated with the park's multiple units.

Landscape treatment recommendations also identify strategies for illuminating the landscape's significance beyond the Civil War, in particular its association with the 1838 Trail of Tears and the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century African American Cemetery Community. As it is the park's primary resource associated with the Trail of Tears, recommended interpretation of the landscape's association with this event is focused on the Tollhouse Site along Old Nashville Highway.

Based on interviews with representatives of the Cemetery Community, acknowledgement, interpretation, and rehabilitation of known landscape features associated with the Cemetery Community within the park is recommended in multiple locations: the Cedars, Bottoms, and the Glades/Barrens. The Cedars node occupied much of what is now the Nashville Pike Unit. A proposed interpretive node near the center of the unit protects surviving road grades and recommends interpretive features to reinforce community

connections to the landscape and enhance visitor understanding. Another interpretive node is proposed near the northwest corner of the study area to relate to existing buildings, structures, and other community elements along Old Nashville Highway in the Bottoms. At the McFadden Farm Unit, a new loop trail and gathering space will support both understanding of the landscape's role in the community and connect to its historic use as a place of meeting and celebration. Critical to establishment of the proposed interpretive nodes is collaboration with the African American Heritage Society of Rutherford County (AAHSRC) and members and descendants of the Cemetery Community to confirm appropriate use, interpretive strategies, information, and locations in the landscape associated with the community.

The recommended treatment continues ongoing natural resource protection at the park including invasive vegetation control and conservation of the limestone cedar glades. Strategies for climate resilience and long-term landscape sustainability are embedded throughout the recommendations.

Guidance for implementing the preferred treatment throughout all units of the park is presented in the Overall Study Area Guidelines. The concept is described in detail for each unit in the Landscape Character Area Treatment Tasks. Recommended treatment drawings for each unit are keyed to drawing RT-1.




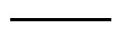


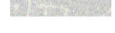

Overall Study Area Guidelines

Natural Systems, Topography, Climate Change, and Resilience

- Protect and preserve streams and associated floodplains.
- Continue to maintain forested riparian buffers or grassed areas along West Fork Stones River and its tributaries (see Figure 4-1).
 - Riparian buffers are used to protect water quality adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams as well as lakes, ponds, and natural springs. Effective riparian buffers filter sediment and nutrients, maintain desirable water temperature, and provide wildlife habitat. In places where streams are intermittent, maintain an unmown grass buffer along the drainage.
 - Monitor for plant health and possible invasive or exotic plant species growth on a regular basis.
 - Remove invasive species.
 - Where view corridors are desirable for interpretation, limb up existing trees and/or remove smaller trees and shrubs to establish limited, specific viewing opportunities. Refer to McFadden Farm Unit treatment tasks.
 - Consider contacting adjacent landowners of parcels along West Fork Stones River to encourage establishing similar woodland features.
- Continue to maintain a 50' minimum buffer along the perimeter of wetlands.
 - Ensure connectivity of these areas with the riparian buffer and wetlands along the river.
 - Rehabilitate the vegetation within the wetland buffer by removing and managing invasive exotic species and planting native wetland plants.
- Partner with landowners and local, state, and federal agencies to secure and stabilize the watershed associated with Stones River. Promote the implementation of stormwater best management practices (BMPs) on private parcels associated with the Stones River watershed and the establishment of vegetation communities and other features that encourage infiltration of precipitation and overland flow of stormwater.
- Preserve the park's knolls, gently rolling open fields, rock outcrops, and other contributing topographic features.
 - Avoid altering topography within the park.
 - Use minimal grading for new trails or to reestablish missing hydrologic patterns.
 - Utilize native topography to inform site selection and design of new elements so that they are unobtrusive and blend with the surrounding landscape.
 - Do not place a new feature where it will require extensive grading or disrupt understanding of key topographic features.
- Maintain erosion-resistant surfaces in all locations through vegetation, leaf cover, or pavement. Monitor and repair erosion damage on ground surfaces.
- Monitor and document events that may indicate climate change. Develop effective long-term planning to mitigate impacts to the cultural landscape. Events of concern may include:
 - More frequent flooding, landslides, and erosion that impact culverts and drainage systems due to an increase in storm events.
 - Earlier flowering and leaf-out and extension of plant growing season.
 - Changing vegetation patterns affecting views.
 - New species and changing habitat zones for wildlife.
- Prepare for larger, more frequent storm events.
 - Provide stormwater management as an integral component to any future development.
 - Ensure positive drainage around all building foundations.
 - Consider integrating stormwater retention and detention into areas of new vegetation screening.
- Prepare for future temperature increases.
 - Identify locations for shade trees and

**Stones River National Battlefield
Treatment Key**

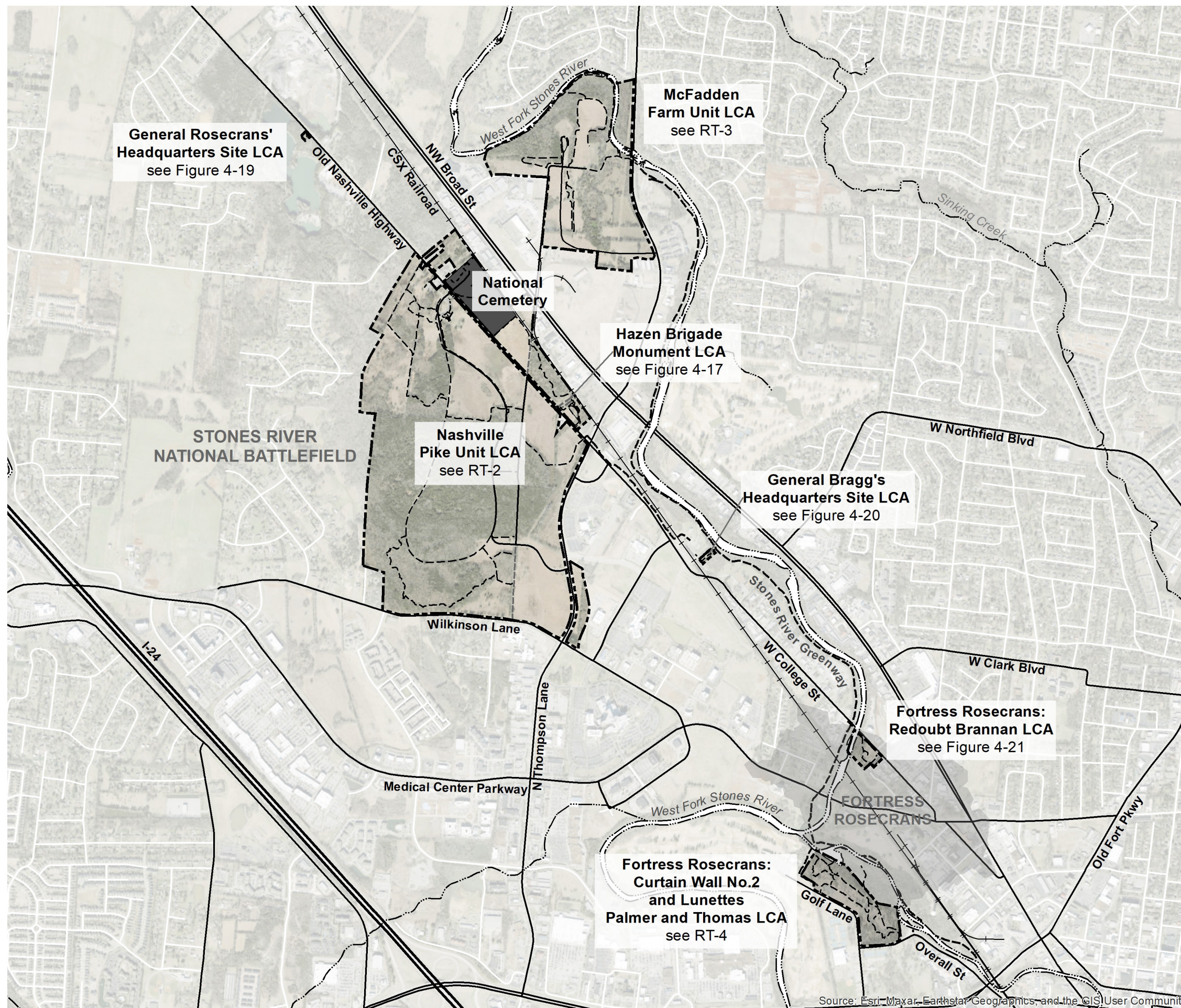
Legend

-  Stones River National Battlefield
-  Stream
-  Historic extent of Fortress Rosecrans
-  Road Trace
-  Major road or highway
-  Interstate
-  Local Road
-  Stones River Greenway
-  Trail
-  Railroad

Sources

1. Park boundary data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield
2. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

0 900 1,800 3,600
Feet
1 inch = 1,800 feet



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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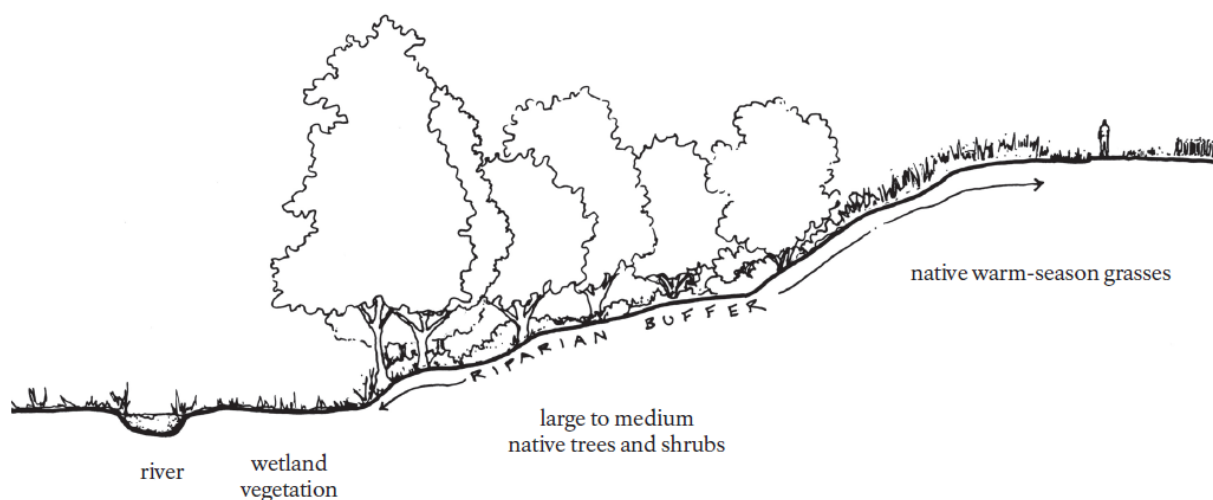


FIGURE 4-1. Section through a typical riparian buffer (Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report*, 2007, 211).

preserve existing tree canopy along trails to the extent possible to provide places for visitors to rest in the shade for relief on hot days.

- Manage woodlands to maintain a sustainable mix of native vegetation. Allow for alterations to the forest composition outside of the limestone cedar glades to support continued forest cover in areas that are currently wooded, particularly on steep slopes and in locations that buffer views between the study area and adjacent modern development.
 - Engage an arborist to treat diseased or hazardous trees.
 - When a species is failing due to climate conditions, identify a substitute species that reflects the ecological and cultural role of the original.¹¹
 - Manage invasive vegetation and pests according to park protocols.
- Consider the long-term maintenance and life-cycle costs of materials selected for new design and construction within the study area. Prioritize materials that are durable, low-maintenance, and environmentally sustainable.
- Evaluate the potential impact of any construction or vegetation removal project to avoid altering the habitats of rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of concern.

Land Use

- Continue to coordinate with local agencies on adjacent development plans that may impact the character of the park.
- Consider working with adjacent willing landowners to place conservation easements on tracts of land adjoining park boundaries to protect natural and cultural resources and as an alternative to fee-simple land acquisition.
- Coordinate with local city and county governments to ensure that comprehensive and municipal development plans take into account park policies and goals. In addition, work with the appropriate city and county agencies to develop a plan for private lands adjacent to the park that supports the protection of conservation easements and management of open space and agricultural land uses.
- Coordinate with local, state, and federal departments of transportation to ensure that new roads, or alterations to existing roads, will not adversely impact Stones River National Battlefield.
- Consider using transfers of development rights as a conservation tool.
- Avoid permitting recreational uses that may endanger visitors, cultural resources, or sensitive ecosystem areas; that require extensive facility development; or that conflict

11 National Park Service, *State of the Park Report for Stones River National Battlefield* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, State of the Park Series No. 41, 2017), 15-16.

with resource protection goals. Examples of incompatible activities include organized field sports, horseback riding or mountain biking, ATV use, and sport hunting.

- Limit, monitor, and control access to areas that are vulnerable to damage from human access or use, in particular the limestone cedar glades.

Cultural Traditions:

Cemetery Community

- This Cultural Landscape Report identifies potential locations for interpretive nodes and materials associated with the Cemetery Community landscape within the park. These projects (identified in the Nashville Pike Unit Treatment Tasks and McFadden Farm Unit Treatment Tasks) are a starting point for enhancing understanding of the Cemetery Community landscape, acknowledging the history of the community, and sharing stories about the community.
 - As implementation of these projects proceeds, continue to collaborate with the AAHSRC to confirm appropriate location and treatment for interpretive features associated with the history of the community.
 - Work with the AAHSRC to identify potential collaboration on future events and educational opportunities related to the community's history.
- If deemed appropriate by the AAHSRC, consider incorporating existing Cemetery Community signage into related sites at the park (see Figure 4-2).
- As recommendations related to the Cemetery Community are implemented, consider conducting additional archeological investigations to identify new information and data on the settlement to inform acknowledgement and interpretation. Proceed with archeological investigations only if deemed appropriate by associated community members and descendants.



FIGURE 4-2. Existing Cemetery Community signage (QE, 2021)

Spatial Organization

- Continue to maintain fields and forests that approximate the condition of the battlefield landscape (1862–1863) in their existing locations.
 - Maintain the overall extent of woodland and native grassland except as indicated in the Nashville Pike Unit or McFadden Farm Unit Treatment Tasks.
 - Do not allow contributing spatial organization to be altered through incompatible development or neglect.
 - Do not utilize maintenance methods that destroy or obscure the landscape's spatial organization.
- Continue to maintain mown turf areas and individual trees that approximate the spatial organization of the Hazen Brigade Monument, General Bragg's Headquarters Site, and General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site during the Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and Cemetery Community (1863–1927) and Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) periods.
 - Preserve the open character of the sites by maintaining the existing extent of rough mown turf.
 - Maintain rows of trees in existing locations. Monitor tree condition and replace as needed with a mix of native species that are similar in size, form, and character to existing.

- Continue to rehabilitate the spatial organization of fields and forests to the patterns present during the Battle of Stones River using ecologically sound techniques and best management practices identified in the Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.
- Utilize native grasslands to maintain open spaces that were historically occupied by agricultural fields.
- Avoid conjecture when rehabilitating historic spatial organization patterns. Rely on documentary evidence and archeological survey data rather than circumstantial evidence.
- Locations and priorities for spatial organization rehabilitation are identified in the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit Treatment Tasks.
- In the long term, consider representing buildings and structures missing from the battlefield landscape.
 - Farmsteads and commercial buildings to be depicted in this manner might include the cabins in the southern portion of the unit, the tollhouse/gate, the Hunt House, and the log house located along the Old Nashville Highway.
 - Conduct archival research and archeological investigations to support interpretation of missing buildings and structures.
 - Based on available evidence, consider interpretation strategies including:
 - Foundation outlines. When the dimensions and location of the footprint of a missing building or structure are known, an outline or other demarcation such as a low wall or corner markers can be placed on the ground to aid interpretation. If footings are necessary, avoid digging into the ground. Instead, add a minimal layer of fill over the site to protect any archeological resources. A foundation outline can be constructed of typical local building materials utilized during the period when the building was standing, such as stone or brick (see Figure 4-3). However, the



FIGURE 4-3. Foundation outline at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (waymarking.com)

foundation outline should clearly be a product of its own time, so that it is not confused as a historic foundation or ruins. Foundation outlines may also be marked with fencing or with mowing patterns.

- Markers. When locations of missing structures are known but overall dimensions have yet to be determined, consider installing fence posts (as at the Tollhouse Site), metal signs, or medallions in the ground. These may be coordinated with an interpretive wayside with an artist's rendering of the farmstead during the time of the battle to represent the character of missing structures and bring the historic scene to life.
- Supplement existing interpretive media and programs with new materials to enhance the depiction of the life and work of the inhabitants of the area when the battle began. Locate new interpretive media in as unobtrusive a manner as possible to avoid detracting from the historic scene.
- Consider carefully any proposals to restore or reconstruct missing Civil War-era features. Prior to undertaking restoration or reconstruction efforts, carefully weigh the financial costs of both the initial effort and the subsequent maintenance costs; the ultimate benefit to be gained for interpretation; and the accuracy with which the feature could be reestablished.

Circulation

- Preserve contributing circulation routes by maintaining roads and walkways that follow historic routes in good condition unless alternate treatment is identified in the treatment tasks. Contributing circulation routes are identified in Chapter 3.
- Protect and maintain historic circulation systems using nondestructive methods. Do not utilize maintenance methods that destroy or obscure the circulation features (for example, practices and materials that are harsh, abrasive, or experimental). Do not replace or destroy circulation features and materials if repair is possible.
- Continue to maintain existing circulation routes in good condition using existing surface treatment unless indicated otherwise in treatment tasks.
- When new circulation routes are required to support programs or use, or modification to existing routes is necessary to address facility requirements, design them to be compatible with the historic character of the landscape following The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.¹²
 - Minimize the visual impact of pedestrian and vehicular access systems. Consider evaluating the potential for new trails to be invisible from key viewpoints and minimizing the amount of signage, seating, and other small-scale features associated with these access systems in their design. Consider noise and other impacts when siting roads, trails, and parking.
 - Avoid regrading that will damage historic road traces when establishing new trails along historic routes. Whenever regrading is necessary, use fill that is distinguishable from the existing grade rather than cut, which will destroy the resource.
 - Consider alternative interpretive trail alignments if documentary and archeological evidence is insufficient to determine the precise routes of historic roads.
- Utilize materials, width, and edge treatment compatible with the historic character of the site and visitor use.
 - Use a material palette of asphalt, flexi-pave, or mulch for trails and walkways following non-contributing routes (see Figure 4-4 through Figure 4-8).
 - Continue to use concrete walkways for routes that contribute to the Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927–1966) Period at the Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site, and General Bragg's Headquarters Site (see Figure 4-7).
 - Use a material palette of limestone fines, rustic pavement, or colored chip seal for trails and walkways that follow Civil War (1862–1863) or Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and Cemetery Community (1863–1927) Period circulation routes (see Figure 4-8 through Figure 4-10).
 - Do not add curbs to contributing routes if not present during the period of significance.
- Provide stormwater management as an integral component to development of new circulation systems.
- Follow the regulations stipulated in the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS) for trails and paths when establishing universally accessible circulation that may be designated as “improved.” Avoid steep slopes, ensure that trail widths meet regulations, and take other precautions to make these trails accessible to all visitors.
 - Provide universally accessible routes to primary interpretive elements. Strive to accommodate universal accessibility to all interpreted features. Provide alternative interpretive experiences where accessibility is not possible or reasonable.
 - With proper maintenance, asphalt, flexi-pave, concrete, crushed fines of limestone, rustic pavement, and colored chipseal can provide firm, stable surfaces compliant with ABAAS (see Figure 4-4, Figure 4-5,

¹² National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.



FIGURE 4-4. Asphalt walkways are currently employed to provide accessible routes within the Nashville Pike Unit and two Fortress Rosecrans units (QE, 2021).



FIGURE 4-5. Flexi-pave is a heavy-duty porous pavement constructed of recycled passenger tires. It can provide an effective low-impact and accessible walking surface. Select a color that is compatible with the native soil of the cultural landscape (Capitol Flexi-Pave).



FIGURE 4-6. Mulch provides a layer of erosion protection and does not require excavation of the ground surface. However, it does not provide a firm, stable surface compliant with ABAAS (Arnold Arboretum).



FIGURE 4-7. Concrete walkways at the Hazen Brigade Monument, General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site, and General Bragg's Headquarters Site are consistent with the historic character of early park circulation routes and also provide a firm, stable walkway surface (QE, 2021).

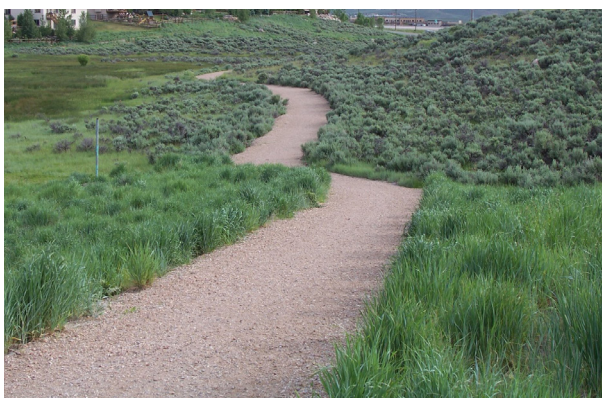


FIGURE 4-8. Crushed fines of limestone compact over time to provide a safe, accessible surface consistent with the historic character of the site. Because surface installation does not require excavation, limestone fines trails can be implemented in archeologically sensitive areas without impacting below-grade features (American Trails).



FIGURE 4-9. Rustic pavement can be used to emulate gravel or bare earth while providing a stable accessible route. The pavement utilizes a synthetic binder that allows a greater range of colors than asphalt pavement. Color variations may be achieved through a natural aggregate color with clear binder or pigmented binder (FHWA DOT).

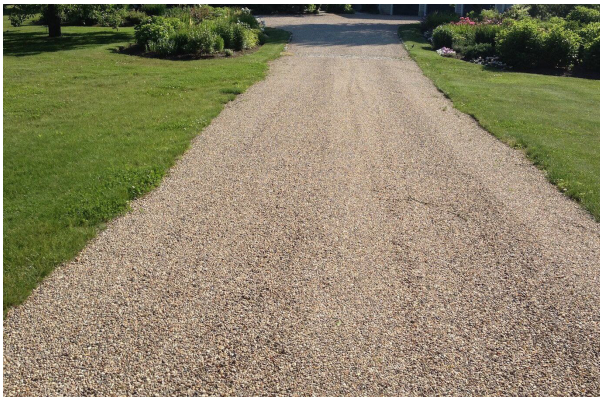


FIGURE 4-10. Colored chipseal combines asphalt pavement with a fine aggregate surface that appears similar to gravel or limestone fines pavement. Similar to flexi-pave or rustic pavement, select an aggregate color that is compatible with the character of the cultural landscape. Although properly maintained chipseal can provide a firm, stable surface, loose chips can cause the surface to be slippery. The texture of the chips may also discourage bicycle use (The Asphalt Jungle).

and Figure 4-7 through Figure 4-10).

- Replace the surface of pedestrian portions of Van Cleve Lane with a new surface that visually represents the historic condition (see Tasks NP9, NP10, and MF8).
 - Conduct an archeological assessment before asphalt removal and regrading.
 - Remove asphalt surfacing from pedestrian portions of Van Cleve Lane. Refer to Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit treatment tasks for specific locations.
 - Regrade, if approved by an archeologist, to establish a relatively level road corridor that is consistent with the surrounding topography, does not impede stormwater flow, and is sloped to drain.
 - Resurface the road corridor with a material that is compatible with the historic character of the road corridor and promotes sustainability objectives. Rustic pavement is recommended for the trail surface; alternatives include limestone fines or colored chipseal (see Figure 4-8 through Figure 4-10).
 - Install the surface at a width that more closely approximates the historic width of the road. Establish the narrowest width necessary for the road corridor to accommodate visitor access and safety needs to limit its visual intrusion on the historic scene. Follow the historic alignment of the route.
- Install interpretive signage to educate visitors about the conditions of the 1863 circulation network and its role in the battle.
- Ensure that the removal of non-historic park trails is undertaken with minimal impact on adjacent features.
 - Update visitor maps, signage, and other indications of trail layout to reflect trail removals.
 - Revegetate former trail surfaces.
- Encourage pedestrian or bicycle circulation as an alternative to vehicular access.

Vegetation

- Continue to identify, control, and remove invasive plants throughout the park following practices endorsed by resource managers.
 - High priority treatment locations include:
 - Limestone cedar glades (see guideline below)
 - Existing native grasslands in all park units (see guideline below)
 - Woodlands south of Pioneer Brigade Earthworks (see Task NP19)
 - Dry ditch along south side of Lunette Thomas (see Task CL3)
 - Understory on west and south sides of Redoubt Brannan (see Task RB1)
 - Low priority (long-term) treatment locations include:
 - Proposed native grassland north of Tour Stop 2 (see Task NP20)
 - Woodlands south of the Tour Road and west of Van Cleve Lane, including the Slaughter Pen (see Task NP21)
 - Woodlands and native grassland south of Nickens Lane (see Task NP18)
 - Native grassland in northwest corner of Nashville Pike Unit (see Task NP25)
 - Unfinished earthwork (see Task CL2)
- Continue monitoring and recording

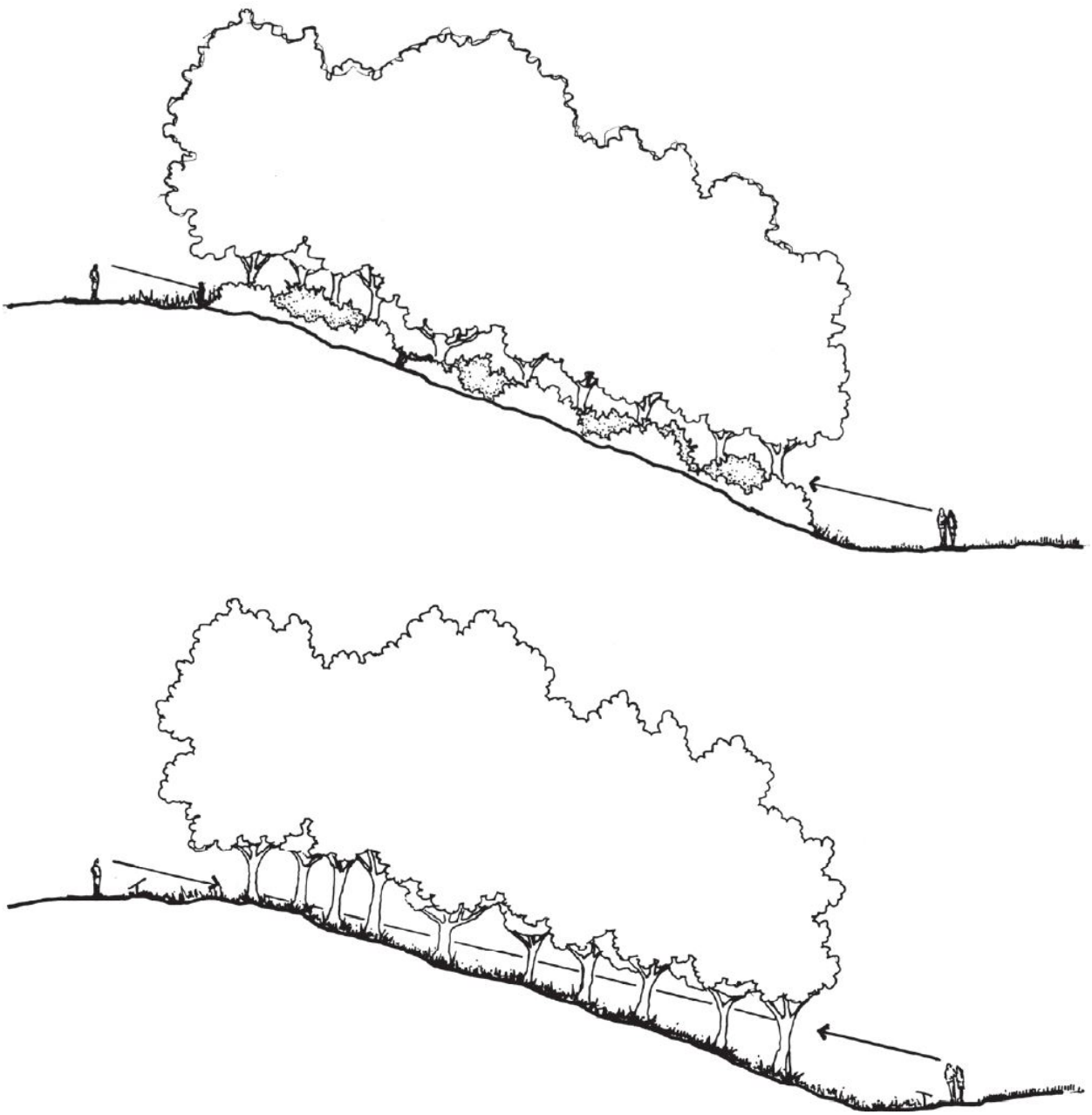


FIGURE 4-11. Interpretive view before (top) and after (bottom) thinning and clearing (Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, *Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report*, 2007, 213).

populations of invasive plants within the park and utilize data collected to inform ongoing maintenance procedures.

- Continue working with the City of Murfreesboro to control invasive vegetation at adjacent properties.
- Preserve contributing mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forests consistent with Civil War-era locations.
 - Maintain the existing extent of forests consistent with the Civil War-era spatial organization unless indicated otherwise in treatment tasks.
 - Continue to monitor and treat invasive species following practices endorsed by resource managers.
 - Key locations include:
 - Woodland in southern and western portions of Nashville Pike Unit.
 - Woodland in location of Round Forest.
- Reestablish historic forest areas as indicated in Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit treatment tasks.
 - Delineate in the field, using a historical landscape architect, archeologist, and botanist/ecologist, the extent of each area to be converted to woodland.
 - Remove invasive plant species from areas to be converted to woodland.
 - Implement the revegetation plan, either by allowing woodland to develop through secondary succession or by planting saplings or native trees.
 - Follow proper plant installation methods, including mulching and watering techniques, to ensure survival of newly planted vegetation.
 - Initiate a periodic monitoring program to evaluate the development of the woodland and to look for evidence of colonization by invasive species.
 - Manage vegetation to promote the establishment of stable, healthy woodland comprised of species typically found in similar natural areas. Consider thinning understory plants as an interpretive aid to replicate nineteenth-century woodlot character.
- Thin existing woodlands to establish interpretive viewsheds (see Figure 4-11). Refer to Nashville Pike Unit, McFadden Farm Unit, and Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan treatment tasks.
 - Engage an archeologist, natural resource specialist, and historical landscape architect to field-check the areas to be cleared and ensure that no cultural or natural resources will be adversely affected prior to removal of woodland vegetation.
 - Perform work in phases to ensure that the minimum amount of vegetation is removed to meet interpretive needs:
 - Phase One: Begin by removing exotic and invasive vegetation and trees that are diseased, unhealthy, present a danger to visitors, or are a windthrow hazard. Remove the majority of saplings and shrubs. Prune and remove branches up to 15' above the ground. Seed with appropriate native grass, rush, sedge, and forb species.
 - Phase Two: Evaluate the success of phase one thinning operations. Further enhance visibility as needed by selectively thinning additional trees. Continue to remove exotic, invasive, and diseased vegetation.
 - Phase Three: Evaluate the success of phases one and two thinning operations. If the viewshed remains obscured, continue to selectively thin trees, without negatively affecting water quality, until the viewshed meets interpretive needs. As woodland is opened, seed with relatively shade-tolerant native grasses, rushes, sedges, and forbs to prevent soil erosion and establishment of unwanted opportunistic and invasive species. Maintain understory grasses by periodically removing woody competition as needed. Thin woody cover

on a periodic basis as needed to maintain visual access.

- Alternatively, opt to clear trees between a specific viewpoint and a viewed landscape feature in a narrow cone of vision. Interpret the cleared area for visitors.
- Maintain thinned woodlands through infrequent mowing or controlled burns according to the park's prescribed fire plan.
- Preserve limestone cedar glades by continuing to remove invasive species from the margins of the glades and limiting pedestrian and equipment access.¹³
 - Remove Chinese privet, bush honeysuckle, winter creeper, and other invasive woody species by flush cutting stumps. Follow up foliar treatments to eradicate any resprouts and/or missed stems. Leave native plant species undisturbed during this process. Treat cool-season pastures using herbicide to remove nonnative plants.
 - Delineate and control invasive red fire ants using broadcast and targeted treatments of granular pesticide.
 - Following invasive plant removal, establish native grass by seed using a no-till seed drill.
 - Quantify project accomplishments using digitized land treatment records that delineate measurable parameters including:
 - Locations and acres treated (digitized using GPS/GIS)
 - Species treated and/or removed
 - Number of individuals treated and/or removed
 - Treatment methods used
 - Percent cover of invasives before and after treatment
 - Pesticides used (in concentrate and in solution)
 - Total hours logged
 - Environmental conditions during treatment (temperature, wind speed and direction, relative humidity, etc.).
- Preserve contributing areas of mown turf and ornamental or canopy trees consistent with conditions established during the Federal Stewardship and Conservation (1927-1966) period.
 - Key locations include:
 - Around visitor center and parking area in Nashville Pike Unit
 - Interior of Hazen Brigade Monument site and within limestone wall
 - Around and immediately north of Artillery Monument at McFadden Farm Unit
 - Interior of General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site
 - Interior of General Bragg's Headquarters Site
 - Continue to maintain the existing extent of mown turf in good condition.
 - Continue to maintain ornamental or canopy trees in existing locations. Monitor tree condition and replace as needed with a mix of native species.
- Continue to maintain native grassland in the location of fields present during the Battle of Stones River.
 - Key locations include:
 - North and east sides of Nashville Pike unit
 - Interior of McFadden Farm Unit (excluding riparian buffer along West Fork Stones River)
 - Maintain existing areas of native grassland following the park's existing prescribed fire plan and mowing plan.
 - When control burns are not possible on a three-year rotation, brush hog or mow native grassland areas every second or third year to maintain openings.
- Convert locations of historic fields from woodland to native grassland. High priority and low priority locations are identified in the treatment tasks for the Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit.
 - Engage an archeologist, natural resource specialist, and historical landscape

¹³ This guideline builds on PMIS 205754 and PMIS 248001.

architect to field-check the areas to be cleared and ensure that no cultural or natural resources will be adversely affected prior to removal of woodland vegetation.

- Preserve, protect, and maintain trails, gravesites, and evidence of former cultural features in areas undergoing forest clearing. Plan for forest to remain where archeological resources exist with integrity in unplowed contexts.
- Monitor forest harvesting by a historical landscape architect and archeologist.
- Manage tree removal operations to protect environmental resources.
 - Contract a tree removal service with successful experience working at historically significant sites.
 - Regularly inspect tree removal operations with an archeologist, soil scientist, and/or other cultural and natural resource specialists to monitor compliance with the terms of the contract and applicable laws.
 - Implement best management practices for erosion control throughout tree removal work.
 - Perform cutting or thinning in the fall and winter, when fewer visitors are at the park, dormant trees are less likely to be damaged, there are no nesting birds or animals in the vegetation, and sufficient time would be available to remove ground vegetation before spring growth.
 - Minimize the use of heavy vehicles, use low tire-pressure vehicles, and restrict use to times when soil is firm to reduce compaction. Employ measures to stabilize soil and minimize erosion.
 - Cut stumps; do not uproot or grind them.
 - Treat stumps and sprouts with herbicide, such as glyphosate, to discourage and control woody regeneration. Chemical control of woody plant regeneration should be conducted by a certified herbicide applicator—either qualified park staff or a landscape contractor.
- Remove felled trees without dragging, which gouges the ground surface.
- Immediately begin establishment of native warm-season grass cover in areas where trees have been removed.
- Establish native grass and forb cover over newly cleared areas. Minimize disturbance to the surface when planting new cover.
 - Conduct a field survey of the area to be converted after woodland and invasive species clearing operations are complete and prior to establishment of native warm-season grass fields. Stake the limits of the area to be converted. Engage an archeologist and a historical landscape architect to identify any previously undocumented cultural resources within the affected area.
- Follow the park's existing vegetation guidance to establish native grassland, including application of a systemic herbicide to areas where incompatible vegetation currently exists or overseeding with native warm-season grass species and managing for their needs over the needs of cool-season species.
- Where overseeding is not being used, consider using prescribed fire prior to planting to remove stubble and newly emerging seedlings or applying additional herbicide six to eight weeks before planting and disking the field.
- Integrate new native grasslands into the park's mowing and prescribed fire plans.
- Continue removing invasive vegetation from the cedar glades and limiting pedestrian and equipment access to maintain long-term resilience. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.
- Continue rehabilitating cedar brake and dense cedar woodland communities along the Tour Road.
 - Delineate in the field, with input from a historical landscape architect, archeologist, and botanist/ecologist, the extent of each

area to be rehabilitated.

- Remove invasive plant species from existing cedar brake communities.
- Remove woody vegetation other than Eastern Redcedar along paths and interpretive trails in support of enhancing the historic character of the cedar brakes and woodlands. Determine the appropriate depth for the removal effort into the stand based on what is visible from interpretive trails and paths.
- Initiate a monitoring program to periodically evaluate the health of the new plantings and to look for evidence of colonization by invasive species.
- Continue to remove Chinese privet, bush honeysuckle, and other invasive species as identified.
- Maintain large trees around the visitor center and parking area.
 - Consult with an arborist to evaluate and treat hazard trees.
 - When hazard tree removal is necessary, replace with native canopy tree species.
- Continue hazardous tree removal from park trail routes.¹⁴
 - Hire a certified arborist with experience working in public recreational areas to prune or remove trees. Require arborist to follow safety protocols to minimize hazards to visitors and park staff.
 - To protect sensitive areas of the cultural landscape, piece large trees into small, manageable segments and lower to the ground with ropes or rigging. Pads may need to be used to protect turf from excessive soil compaction and rutting when heavy equipment is moved from impervious surfaces onto sensitive ground surfaces.
 - High priority locations include Cotton Field and Boundary Trails, Fortress Rosecrans, and McFadden Farm.
- When ornamental plantings and/or canopy trees require replacement around the visitor center, plant only native species (except mown turf grass).

- Continue to periodically document the condition of the landscape through annotated photography.

Views

- Preserve existing significant views.
 - Key characteristics and locations of contributing views include:
 - Views across open fields in the Nashville Pike Unit, in particular views from the Slaughter Pen to the east; from cedar brakes north toward Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike); and views from north of Old Nashville Highway to the south. Edges of the views are framed by forest.
 - Views from the Round Forest near the Hazen Brigade Monument to the northwest, southeast, and southwest to open fields and forests in the Nashville Pike Unit.
 - Views from the Union artillery line position in the McFadden Farm Unit across open fields toward West Fork Stones River and McFadden Ford.
 - View from General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site to Old Nashville Highway.
 - Views to adjacent greenspace to the south and west of General Bragg's Headquarters Site.
 - View from Hazen Brigade Monument to Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad.
- Avoid adding buildings, structures, circulation routes, and vegetation that impact or obscure contributing viewsheds. When modifications to the landscape are required to support visitor use or facilities management within a significant viewshed, follow guidelines for spatial organization, circulation, buildings and structures, vegetation, and small-scale features to ensure that alterations or new additions do not detract from the character of the view.
- Continue to maintain fencerows that block views of adjacent modern development from within the park, in particular:
 - Early successional vegetation

¹⁴ This guideline builds on PMIS 281591 and PMIS 281592.

southeast of the Hazen Brigade Monument that blocks views of the Thompson Lane overpass

- Fencerows along the east side of the Nashville Pike Unit
- Fencerows and forest west and south of the Artillery Trail
- Fencerow between the Artillery Trail and utility corridor
- Monitor for encroaching vegetation that modifies the view and follow vegetation guidelines to prune or remove encroaching vegetation.
- Establish vegetation to screen views of adjacent modern development in specific locations. Refer to Nashville Pike Unit and McFadden Farm Unit treatment recommendations for specific locations.
 - Delineate the extent of each area where screen plantings are to be established using a historical landscape architect, archeologist, and botanist/ecologist.
 - Evaluate the extent and condition of existing woodland to serve as a visual screen or buffer.
 - Remove all invasive vegetation within the area designated for buffer establishment.
 - Plant native evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs with dense character that are suited to local conditions.
- Continue to screen the visitor center from interpretive battlefield views. If changes to vegetation patterns result in new views of the visitor center in the future, follow guidelines above to mitigate visual impact of the building.
- Consider scenic easements on tracts of land adjoining park boundaries as a method of viewshed and resource protection and an alternative to fee-simple land acquisition.

Buildings and Structures

- Preserve contributing structures including the Old Nashville Highway entrance gate, Pioneer Brigade Earthworks, Hazen Brigade Monument and limestone wall, Artillery Monument, Lunette Palmer, Lunette Thomas, Curtain Wall No. 2, unfinished earthwork, and Redoubt Brannan.
 - Refer to Earthworks Management Guidelines for earthworks features.
 - Preserve and maintain structures by use of nondestructive methods and daily, cyclical, and seasonal maintenance. Utilize nondestructive methods for preventative maintenance and do not utilize maintenance methods that destroy or obscure the structures (for example, practices and materials that are harsh, abrasive, or experimental).
 - Repair structures by reinforcing historic materials.
 - Do not replace a contributing structure when repair is possible.
 - Do not remove a contributing structure that is deteriorated and not replace it or replace it with a new feature that does not convey a visual appearance consistent with the historic character of the site.
 - If replacement of a deteriorated structure is necessary, design the new structure using existing physical evidence of the scale, form, material, and detail of the original structure so that the replacement is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.
- Continue to retain buildings and structures critical to park operations.
 - Maintain centralized park operations at the visitor center.
 - Maintain existing boardwalks in good condition. When repair of the structures is necessary, replace existing materials in kind. Recycled materials are not a viable option for the entire boardwalk structure.
- Locate any necessary new features supporting visitor services and administrative, operations, and maintenance functions in the existing visitor center and maintenance areas whenever possible. If these facilities are found to be

insufficient for projected needs, consider a location for housing new facilities that is outside of the battlefield landscape.

- Remove buildings and structures that postdate the period of significance only if they have a negative impact on the historic character and integrity of the park landscape. Document thoroughly all buildings and structures before removal.
- Avoid conjectural reconstruction of missing historic buildings and structures.

New Construction

- If new buildings, structures, or additions are necessary to support park use, design the new construction to be compatible with the historic character of the landscape.
 - Design and situate additions or alterations to the landscape in such a way that they do nothing to destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the cultural landscape. Avoid siting new buildings and structures in floodplains or in any of the primary viewshed areas.
 - Ensure that the location, design, and construction of new facilities and systems are subordinate to the surviving cultural and natural landscape. New design and construction should be as visually unobtrusive as possible without sacrificing functionality.
 - Design and situate additions or alterations to the landscape in such a way that they do nothing to destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the cultural landscape.
 - Ensure that new construction is compatible with existing historic resources in materials, size, scale and proportion, and massing. Differentiate new work from existing resources.
- Design and situate new additions and alterations to the landscape in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the landscape would be unimpaired.
- Design new construction to have muted, neutral, earth-tone colors and materials that serve to make new facilities compatible with

the historic and natural context.

- Design new construction using green building techniques and incorporate technologies such as those described by LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing sustainable building.

Earthworks Management

- Continue to preserve Pioneer Brigade Earthworks under light forest cover following NPS *Sustainable Military Earthworks Management* guidance.¹⁵ NPS studies indicate that woodland provides the most effective vegetative cover for earthworks preservation.
 - Maintain the woodland community surrounding the earthworks, including healthy trees in the immediate vicinity of the earthworks. Ensure that there is adequate tree cover to maintain leaf litter over the earthworks.
 - Apply leaf litter or mulch to any portions of the earthwork with exposed soil.
 - Remove fallen trees and branches from the earthworks.
 - Remove trees from the slopes of the earthworks by flush cutting and leave tree stumps in place. Minimize unnecessary ground disturbance.
 - Regularly evaluate hazard trees in the vicinity of the earthworks and selectively prune or remove branches and/or trees that may fall on the earthworks.
 - Monitor and treat invasive vegetation in the vicinity of the earthworks.
 - Monitor visitor use in the vicinity of the earthworks. If visitor access patterns risk impact to the resources, consider installing signage along the trail to protect the earthworks.
 - Selectively remove understory vegetation to expand the view along the extent of the earthworks.
 - Cease management practices that lead to

15 Shaun Eyring and Lucy Lawliss, "Sustainable Military Earthworks Management," National Park Service, National Center for Cultural Resources, accessed August 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/currents/earthworks/index.htm>.

soil destabilization or increased erosion and consult with an archeologist to develop alternate strategies.

- Continue to preserve Fortress Rosecrans earthworks under native grassland cover following NPS *Sustainable Military Earthworks Management* guidance.¹⁶
 - Maintain the grassland community through prescribed burns every 3 years.
 - If regular fire maintenance on this schedule is not possible, supplement with mowing to remove approximately 50% of the leaf surface (minimum height 6 inches). Mow during the late winter or early spring and do not mow after early to mid-July.
 - Continue management of burrowing rodents when burning or supplemental mowing occurs.
 - If tall grasses are determined to be impacting visitor understanding and experience of the earthworks, consider altering the seed mix to reduce grass height.
 - Prevent buildup of large fuel loads in prescribed burn areas by removing fallen trees and branches from the earthworks.
 - Remove trees from the slopes of the earthworks by flush cutting and leave tree stumps in place. Minimize unnecessary ground disturbance.
 - Regularly evaluate hazard trees in the vicinity of the earthworks and selectively prune or remove branches and/or trees that may fall on the earthworks. Maintain trees adjacent to the earthworks to provide shade over walkways and outdoor gathering areas.
 - Monitor and treat invasive vegetation in the vicinity of the earthworks.
 - Monitor visitor use in the vicinity of the earthworks. If visitor access patterns risk impact to the resources, consider installing signage along the trail to protect the earthworks.
- Conduct annual monitoring of earthwork condition at Fortress Rosecrans and the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks.
- Consider alternative funding sources to support earthworks assessments beyond the annual park budget (for example, cyclic or fee-based).
- Work with natural and cultural resource managers and archeologists to identify appropriate monitoring and assessment protocols, which may include:
 - Vegetation community health
 - Bare earth and/or erosion
 - Hazard trees
 - Invasive species
 - Burrowing animal damage
 - Visitor impacts
 - Damage caused by areas of standing water

Small-Scale Features

- Preserve contributing small-scale features including the Michigan State Historic Commission Marker, War Department monuments, and cannonball pyramid monuments.
- Conduct regular maintenance including cleaning and painting as needed.
- Do not utilize maintenance methods that destroy or obscure the landscape's contributing furnishings or objects (for example, practices and materials that are harsh, abrasive, or experimental).
- Do not replace a contributing small-scale feature when repair is possible. Repair contributing small-scale features by reinforcing historic materials.
- Preserve contributing headstones following National Center for Preservation Technology & Training (NCPTT) guidance. In particular, refer to *Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries* and "Best Practice Recommendations for Cleaning Government

¹⁶ This guideline builds on PMIS 156162.

Issued Headstones.”¹⁷

- Preserve stone culverts and stormwater systems by maintaining the system free of debris and vegetation. Reset stones or replace in-kind as needed.
- Maintain existing cannon, limber and caisson, and Corten silhouettes at key positions on the battlefield. Limit new additions of cannon and/or artillery silhouettes to the number present during the battle within the landscape based on historical documentation.
- Continue to maintain existing fence types within the battlefield landscape.
 - Maintain or add historic fence types where fences are documented during the period of significance.
 - Where historic documentation identifies a fence type, continue to use a similar fence in its historic location, for example, tall wood snake-rail fences (6–8 rail), wood picket fences, and snake-rail fences with a headrail.
 - Where the fence type is not documented along a historic fenceline, continue to use snake-rail fences (6–8 rail).
 - Continue to utilize short snake-rail fences (3-rail) or stack-rail fences in non-historic locations. This fence type assists in establishing park visual identity.
- Continue to maintain site furnishings including benches, trash and recycling receptacles, picnic tables, and gates in existing locations. These features should remain concentrated near the visitor center.
 - Do not add new benches or receptacles at smaller units including the Hazen Brigade Monument, generals’ headquarters sites, or Redoubt Brannan.
- When replacement of existing features is needed, continue to use a style consistent with the park standard, for example, benches and receptacles constructed of recycled plastic slats.
- Continue to maintain existing signs, park identifier features, waysides, and wayfinding elements.
 - Limit additions of new elements within the landscape to those needed for expanded interpretation or changes to wayfinding/circulation patterns.
 - When addition or replacement of existing features is needed, use a style consistent with the park standard.
- Communicate with utility providers regarding future plans to upgrade telephone and utility lines within the park. Suggest that future lines be placed underground and contained within existing easements and rights-of-way.

Archeological Sites

- Avoid land-use activities, permanent or temporary, that threaten or impair known or potential archeological resources.
- During the development of implementation plans for individual projects, work with park and regional cultural resources staff and archeologists to determine an appropriate process for archeological monitoring. Consult with an archeologist before any proposed ground disturbance.

17 Mary F. Striegel, Frances Gale, Jason Church, and Debbie Dietrich-Smith, *Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries* (US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2016), accessed November 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/preservedocs/preservation-briefs/48Preserve-Brief-GraveMarkers.pdf>; National Park Service, “Best Practice Recommendations for Cleaning Government Issued Headstones,” September 27, 2021, accessed November 2021, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/best-practice-recommendations-for-cleaning-government-issued-headstones.htm?utm_source=article&utm_medium=website&utm_campaign=experience_more&utm_content=small

Landscape Character Area Treatment Recommendations

Nashville Pike Unit

Treatment recommendations for the Nashville Pike Unit continue the park's long-term goal to enhance the spatial organization and character of the battlefield landscape as it appeared in the winter of 1862–1863 through preservation of contributing features, rehabilitation of vegetation patterns, and interpretation of missing features. The recommendations below identify both high priority (short-term) and low priority (long term) tasks for rehabilitation of the cultural landscape and are tiered from Earthworks Management Guidelines presented in the Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines. The treatment also continues to orient visitors to park resources, including trails, the Tour Road, and connections to other park units.

To support expanded interpretation related to the Trail of Tears and Cemetery Community, the recommended treatment identifies key locations to share stories in the landscape. A new interpretive node is recommended at the historic location of the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community, including a short loop trail, enhancement of an extant road grade, and educational materials. Additional interpretation is recommended at the Tollhouse Site and at the northwest corner of the unit.

Rehabilitation of historic landscape conditions and enhanced interpretation are balanced with protection of the globally rare limestone cedar glades ecosystem in the southwest portion of the unit. Modifications to the trail system are recommended to reestablish hydrologic conditions appropriate for the glades and limit impacts from pedestrians and equipment.

Recommended treatment tasks for the Nashville Pike Unit are illustrated on drawing RT-2, identified with NP task numbers, and described in the following narrative.

Site Program

NP1. Collaborate with the AAHSRC to add an interpretive node related to the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community west of Van Cleve

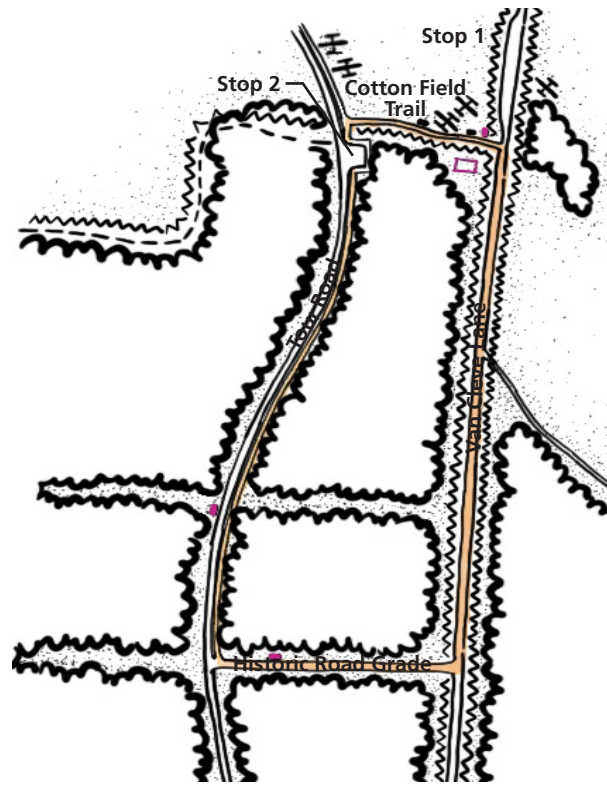


FIGURE 4-12. Proposed Cedars interpretive node. The proposed loop trail is indicated in orange and new interpretive elements are identified in pink. The location of this interpretive node is identified on Drawing RT-2 as treatment task NP1 and described below.

Lane (see RT-2 for location and Figure 4-14 for concept diagram). Refer to Overall Study Area Cultural Traditions: Cemetery Community Guidelines.

- Add a new loop trail connecting between Van Cleve Lane, the Tour Road, the existing Cotton Field trail, and a historic road grade associated with the Cemetery Community. Refer to Task NP15.
- Utilize existing parking at Tour Stop 1 or Tour Stop 3 to serve the new loop trail.
- Collaborate with the AAHSRC to incorporate appropriate interpretation into the node. Potential interpretive elements include:
 - Waysides interpreting the character and known features of the landscape, including the original site of the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church.
 - Signs identifying Cemetery Community property owners and/or occupants.
 - Building foundation outlines or

**Nashville Pike Unit LCA
Recommended Treatment**

Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
- National Cemetery
- Add interpretive node
- Railroad (outside park boundary)
- Stones River Greenway
- Add trail
- Remove trail **NP14**
- Resurface trail
- Regrade existing trail **NP13**
- Add parking area
- Add snake rail fence (6-8 rails)
- Preserve earthworks
- Add bench
- Maintain wayside
- Maintain cannon
- Maintain building
- Maintain maintenance storage area
- Preserve limestone cedar glades
- Maintain mown turf
- Maintain grassland
- Maintain mixed hardwood forest
- Add woodland screen outside boundary
- Add woodland vegetation or evergreen screening
- Remove invasives and understory vegetation
- Reestablish native grassland
- Maintain View

Sources

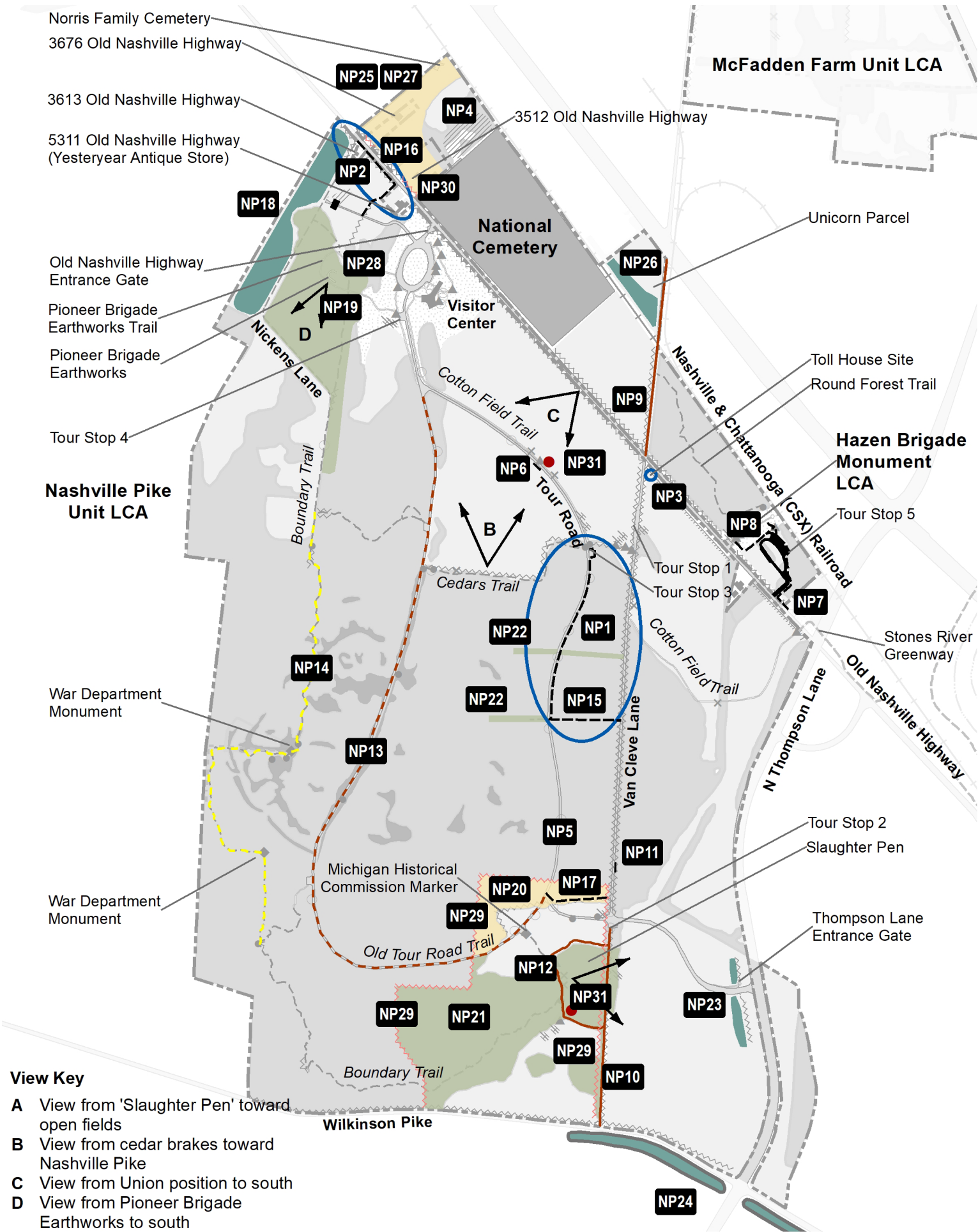
1. Park boundary and vegetation data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield.
2. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

0 400 800 1,600
Feet
1 inch = 800 feet



Treatment Tasks

- NP1** Add an interpretive node related to the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community
- NP2** Add Cemetery Community interpretive node
- NP3** Add interpretive materials at the toll house site
- NP4** Limit maintenance storage to existing boneyard
- NP5** Maintain asphalt Tour Road along existing alignment
- NP6** Add 2-3 parallel parking spaces
- NP7** Add an asphalt parking area
- NP8** Add concrete walkways connecting new parking area to existing walkways
- NP9** Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane (between Old Nashville Highway and NW Broad Street) with alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition
- NP10** Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane (between Tour Stop No. 2 and Wilkinson Pike) with alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition
- NP11** Consider adding new asphalt parking area
- NP12** Resurface trail with universally accessible surface
- NP13** Regrade and narrow the Old Tour Road Trail surface
- NP14** Remove sections of the Boundary Trail
- NP15** Add new accessible trail along the historic road grade and along the east side of the Tour Road
- NP16** Add new accessible trail
- NP17** Add a new connector trail
- NP18** Continue to allow regrowth of woodland vegetation
- NP19** Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation and trees to rehabilitate view
- NP20** Consider converting woodland to native grassland (long term)
- NP21** Selectively remove understory vegetation and small trees to partially reestablish views (long term)
- NP22** Selectively remove understory vegetation and small trees along road grades
- NP23** Add evergreen screening
- NP24** Consider working with adjacent landowners to add evergreen screening
- NP25** Reestablish native grassland (long term)
- NP26** Continue encouraging the growth of evergreen screening (long term)
- NP27** Remove non-historic buildings
- NP28** Continue to preserve Pioneer Brigade Earthworks
- NP29** Add a snake rail fence (6-8 rail) in historic location (long term)
- NP30** Add a snake rail fence (6-8 rail) in historic location
- NP31** Consider adding a bench



View Key

- A** View from 'Slaughter Pen' toward open fields
- B** View from cedar brakes toward Nashville Pike
- C** View from Union position to south
- D** View from Pioneer Brigade Earthworks to south

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markers, if locations are identified through future archeological research.

NP2. Collaborate with the AAHSRC to add interpretive materials related to the Cemetery Community in the northwest corner of the unit. Refer to Overall Study Area Cultural Traditions: Cemetery Community Guidelines.

- This location has close proximity to existing features associated with the Bottoms node of the Cemetery Community. Community descendants indicate that several African American clubs were historically near this intersection.
- Add a new trail connecting Nickens Lane and the existing overflow parking route, including a segment along Old Nashville Highway. Refer to Task NP16.

NP3. Add interpretive materials addressing the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee Manual Labor University, and the Trail of Tears at the site of the former tollhouse. Refer to Overall Study Area Cultural Traditions: Cemetery Community and Overall Study Area Spatial Organization Guidelines.

Spatial Organization

NP4. Limit maintenance storage to the footprint of the existing maintenance storage area adjacent to the maintenance area.

- Remove stockpiles of maintenance materials outside of the existing maintenance storage area.
- Remove refuse from 2009 tornado from the maintenance storage area.

Circulation

NP5. Preserve contributing vehicular portions of the Tour Road by maintaining the asphalt Tour Road along its existing alignment.

NP6. Add 2–3 parallel parking spaces on the south side of the Tour Road between Tour Stop Nos. 3 and 4. If necessary, reroute the Cotton Field Trail around the new parking spaces.

NP7. Add an asphalt parking area in the northeast corner of the unit immediately east of

the Hazen Brigade Monument, following 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* recommendations.¹⁸

- Provide 7 standard spaces, 1 van accessible space, and 2 parallel bus or oversize parking spaces.
- Situate the parking area along the northeast boundary of the unit. Retain existing woodland vegetation along the west and south sides of the parking area to screen the parking from view.
- Construct a two-way asphalt entrance drive from Old Nashville Highway to the new parking area along the east boundary of the unit.

NP8. Add a 5' wide accessible walkway connecting the new parking area to the Stones River Greenway to the east, following 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* recommendations.¹⁹

- Refer to Hazen Brigade Treatment Tasks for walkways connecting to the west.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for accessible trail surface options.

NP9. Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane between Old Nashville Highway and NW Broad Street with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition. Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines.

NP10. Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane between Tour Stop No. 2 and Wilkinson Pike with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition. Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines.

NP11. Consider adding a new asphalt parking area along Van Cleve Lane to support visitor access to Tour Stop No. 2 (Slaughter Pen).

- Situate the new parking area near the woodland along the east side of Van Cleve Lane outside of the viewshed of any existing or proposed native grassland fields.

¹⁸ This recommendation builds on PMIS 238619.

¹⁹ This recommendation builds on PMIS 238619.

- Provide 5 standard spaces and 1 van accessible space.
- Continue to maintain the existing parking area at Tour Stop No. 2.

NP12. Resurface the trail at the Slaughter Pen with a durable material that meets ABAAS guidelines for universal access.

- Follow the existing alignment of the trail, including trails on the north and south sides of the Slaughter Pen connecting to Van Cleve Lane.
- Maintain a width and slope that meet ABAAS guidelines. Minor rerouting of the trail is acceptable to meet minimum width requirements for an accessible route.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for accessible trail surface options.

NP13. Regrade and narrow the Old Tour Road Trail surface to mitigate impacts to the cedar glades and allow hydrological sheet flow to the adjacent ecological community.

- Before regrading or resurfacing, engage a qualified archeologist to perform archeological assessment of the site.
- Remove asphalt surfacing from the future pedestrian portion of the tour road.
- If approved by an archeologist, regrade the road corridor to establish a relatively level prism that is consistent with the surrounding topography, does not impede stormwater flow, and is crowned to drain.
- Establish an 8' wide universally accessible pedestrian trail along the alignment of the former tour road. Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for trail surface options. The pavement should have a coloration that trends toward browns rather than blues, cool grays, or whites.
- Revegetate the road margins.

NP14. Remove sections of the Boundary Trail that pass through the cedar glades. Route pedestrians onto the Old Tour Road Trail using existing trail connections. Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines.

NP15. Add a new accessible trail associated with the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community.

- Add a new accessible trail along one of the historic road grades associated with the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community.
 - Stake out proposed alignment of trail before beginning construction. Conduct an archeological survey and associated compliance along the proposed route.
 - Establish a 5' wide universally accessible pedestrian trail along the southern road grade between Van Cleve Lane and the Tour Road.
- Provide a new 5' wide accessible route parallel to the east side of Tour Road as either a striped route on the east side of the Tour Road or a new trail parallel to the existing road. If a new trail is added parallel to the road, consider screening with vegetation.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for accessible trail surface options.

NP16. Add a new trail associated with the Bottoms node of the Cemetery Community.

- Route the new trail along Old Nashville Highway between Nickens Lane and the existing overflow parking drive.
- Stake out the proposed trail alignment before beginning construction. Conduct an archeological survey and associated compliance along the proposed route.
- Establish a 5' wide universally accessible pedestrian trail connecting between Nickens Lane and the existing overflow parking drive, with the primary segment of the route along Old Nashville Highway.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for accessible trail surface options.

NP17. Add a new connector trail between the Tour Road and Van Cleve Lane north of the Slaughter Pen, following 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* recommendations. Refer to Overall

Study Area Circulation Guidelines for trail surface options.

Vegetation and Views

NP18. Continue to allow regrowth of woodland vegetation in the historic location of a woodland along Nickens Lane. Monitor and remove invasive species to promote a healthy woodland community. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

NP19. Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation and trees to rehabilitate the view south of Pioneer Brigade Earthworks. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

NP20. In the long term, consider converting woodland to native grassland in the location of a historic field north of the Slaughter Pen. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

NP21. In the long term, selectively remove understory vegetation and small trees south of the Tour Road and west of Van Cleve Lane to partially reestablish views associated with the battle, including the Slaughter Pen. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

NP22. Selectively remove understory vegetation and small trees along historic road grades to partially reestablish views associated with the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

NP23. Add evergreen screening near the Thompson Lane entrance gate. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

NP24. Consider working with adjacent landowners to add evergreen screening along Wilkinson Lane.

NP25. In the long term, establish native grassland in recently acquired parcels in the northwest corner of the unit as buildings are removed.

- Refer to Task NP27 and Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.
- Maintain a woodland buffer around the maintenance storage area.

NP26. In the long term, continue to encourage growth of Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) as evergreen screening in the Unicorn Parcel north of the CSX Railroad. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

Buildings and Structures

NP27. Remove non-historic buildings in the northwest corner of the study area.²⁰

- Buildings to be removed include the Glasby House (Tract 01-196/PMIS 248002), King House (Tract 01-187/PMIS 313401), and former Rutherford County property (Tract 01-190/PMIS 313401).
- Before demolition, conduct archeological reconnaissance and document existing buildings and landscape features.
- Limit topsoil disturbance during building demolition and removal.
- Following removal, bring building footprint and any disturbed areas to meet surrounding grade with weed-free topsoil. Blade and lightly hand rake only in the area of new topsoil. Reseed with native grasses.

NP28. Continue to preserve the Pioneer Brigade Earthworks under light tree cover following the Overall Study Area Building and Structures—Earthworks Management Guidelines.

Small-Scale Features

NP29. In the long term, consider adding a snake-rail fence (6–8 rails) around the perimeter of the historic field north of the Slaughter Pen.

NP30. Following conversion of the woodland to native grassland in the northwest corner of the unit (refer to Task NP25), add a snake-rail fence (6–8 rails) along the north side of Old Nashville Highway.

NP31. Consider adding benches along the north side of the Cotton Field Trail and along the Slaughter Pen Trail. Select a bench style consistent with the park standard. Refer to Overall Study Area Small-Scale Features Guidelines.

²⁰ This recommendation builds on PMIS 248002

Hazen Brigade Monument

The goal of treatment at the Hazen Brigade Monument site is to preserve commemorative and Cemetery Community features established after the Battle of Stones River and maintain key views associated with the battle. Consistent with the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes*, treatment recommendations for this area integrate proposed parking and walkways immediately east of the monument (also addressed in the Nashville Pike Unit Treatment Tasks) while maintaining contributing routes associated with early park development and increasing access to the Harlan/Holland Family Cemetery.

Recommended treatment tasks for the Hazen Brigade Monument are identified with HB task numbers and illustrated on Figure 4-13.

Circulation

HB1. Maintain the concrete walkway through the center of the site along its existing alignment. Adjust the south end of the walkway following construction of a new walkway connecting to the east and removal of the existing parking area (refer to Tasks HB2 through HB3).

HB2. Following construction of the new road and parking area east of the site (refer to Nashville Pike Unit Treatment Tasks), add a 5' wide concrete walkway to create a loop trail connecting the new parking area to the southern and northern ends of the existing concrete walkway. Route the new walkway to access interpretive materials for the Harlan/Holland headstones.

HB3. Following construction of the new parking area immediately east of the site (refer to Nashville Pike Unit recommendations), remove the existing parking area and repair the ground surface to mown turf.

Vegetation

HB4. Plant two shade trees along the concrete walkway in the location of trees destroyed by the 2009 tornado.

Buildings and Structures

HB5. Preserve the Hazen Brigade Monument. Refer to Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines.

HB6. Preserve the limestone wall. Refer to Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines. Repair issues noted during March 2021 field investigations, including:

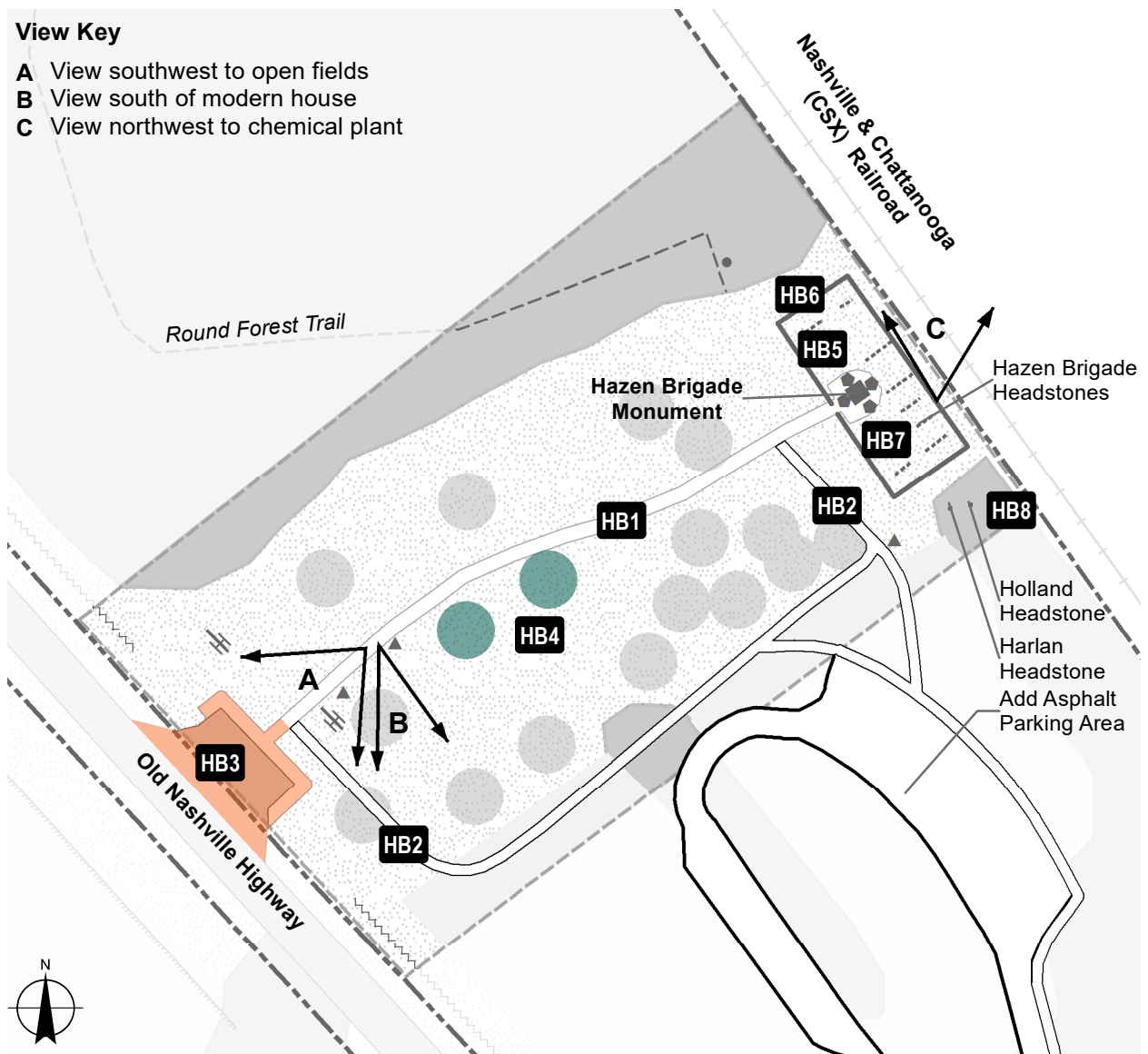
- Remove biological growth within mortar joints.
- Repair areas of mortar loss.
- Clean limestone staining.

Small-Scale Features

HB7. Preserve Hazen Brigade headstones within the limestone wall. Refer to Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines.

HB8. Preserve Harlan/Holland headstones. Refer to Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines.

FIGURE 4-13. Hazen Brigade Monument LCA recommended treatment

**Legend**

	Landscape Character Area Boundary		Preserve wall	HB3	Remove existing parking area and repair to mown turf
	Remove pavement		Maintain canopy or ornamental tree	HB4	Plant two shade trees
	Add parking area		Add shade tree	HB5	Preserve Hazen Brigade Monument
	Add concrete walkway		Maintain mown turf	HB6	Preserve limestone wall
	Railroad (outside park boundary)		Maintain mixed hardwood forest	HB7	Preserve Hazen Brigade headstones
	Preserve headstone		Maintain view	HB8	Preserve Harlan/Holland headstones
	Preserve monument				
	Maintain wayside				
	Maintain hexagonal wayside				
	Maintain cannon				
	Maintain wayfinding sign				

Treatment Tasks

HB1 Maintain concrete walkway

HB2 Add concrete walkway to southern and northern end of existing walkway

McFadden Farm Unit

McFadden Farm Unit treatment recommendations emphasize improvements to circulation and wayfinding within the unit to support a more accessible visitor experience with greater connectivity to other park units.

Treatment recommendations continue park efforts to represent historic spatial patterns through field, forest, and fenceline rehabilitation. Modifications to the existing vegetation to support visitor experience and historic character are balanced with ecological function by maintaining critical buffers along streams and wetlands. In addition, existing woodlands and fencerows are utilized to buffer the visual impact of adjacent development from primary interpretive views, which face east toward West Fork Stones River.

The treatment concept also seeks to enhance visitor experience and understanding of battle actions by increasing interpretation of landscape features present during the battle, including the McFadden farmstead and McFadden Ford. Another interpretive node including a trail and gathering or educational space is proposed on the west side of the unit near a historic location where Cemetery Community members gathered for outdoor events in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Recommended treatment tasks for the McFadden Farm Unit are identified with MF task numbers and illustrated on drawing RT-3.

Site Program

MF1. Collaborate with the AAHSRC to add an interpretive node related to the Glades/Barrens near the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Battlefield Parkway (see Figure 4-14). Refer to Overall Study Area Cultural Traditions: Cemetery Community Guidelines.

- Add a new accessible loop trail connecting to the new parking area. Refer to Task MF9.
- Collaborate with the AAHSRC to identify an appropriate program. Mow to provide a location for limited event use.
- Collaborate with the AAHSRC to incorporate appropriate interpretation into the node, for example, waysides identifying historic use, character, and known features of the landscape, and/or property ownership.

MF2. Add materials interpreting McFadden Ford along the new trail north of McFadden Trace.

MF3. Add interpretive materials relating to the Battle of Stones River at the proposed tour stop

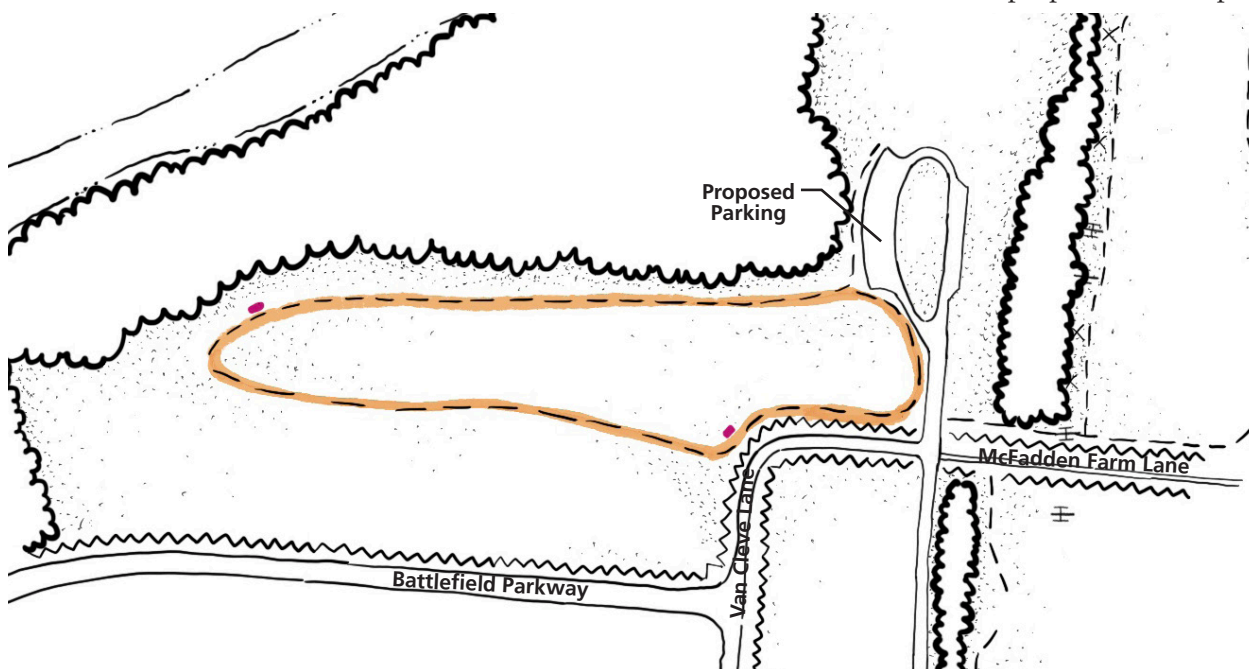


FIGURE 4-14. Proposed Glades/Barrens interpretive node. The proposed loop trail is indicated in orange and new interpretive elements are identified in pink. The location of this interpretive node is identified on Drawing RT-3 as treatment task MF1 and described above.

View Key

- A View from Union artillery line toward West Fork Stones River/North Thompson Lane Bridge
- B View from Artillery Monument toward West Fork Stones River
- C View to adjacent industrial development

Treatment Tasks

- MF1 Collaborate with the AAHSRC to add interpretive node related to Glades/Barrens node of the community
- MF2 Add materials interpreting McFadden Ford
- MF3 Add interpretive materials at proposed tour stop
- MF4 Add materials interpreting the McFadden Farmstead and McFadden Cemetery
- MF5 Add a new tour road and add pull-off
- MF6 Add a new parking area
- MF7 Remove existing parking area and repair ground surface to mown turf
- MF8 Replace with alternate surface that visually represents historic condition
- MF9 Add accessible trail loop
- MF10 Regrade and resurface to provide ABAAS accessible routes
- MF11 Convert a portion of the social trail along river edge to a mown trail and incorporate into park trail plain
- MF12 Discourage use of the social trail
- MF13 Convert portions of woodland to native grassland
- MF14 Maintain key woodland vegetation or fencerows where vegetation blocks modern visual intrusions
- MF15 Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation
- MF16 Allow woodland to expand in historic location
- MF17 Preserve the Artillery Monument
- MF18 Add a snake rail fence (6-8 rail) in location of historic fenceline (long term)
- MF19 Remove fence remnants
- MF20 Consider working with the city to enhance wayfinding signage between NW Broad Street and the new parking area. Not visible in drawing extent.

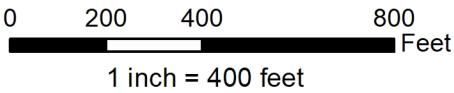
McFadden Farm Unit LCA
Recommended Treatment

Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
- Add Interpretive Node
- Maintain asphalt road
- Add new tour road and parking areas
- Resurface or remove walkway
- Maintain trail
- Add trail
- Regrade existing trail
- Resurface historic road
- Discourage use of social trail
- Remove fence remnant
- Maintain snake rail fence in historic location
- Add snake rail fence (6-8 rails)
- Preserve monument
- Maintain cannon
- Maintain cannon or soldier silhouette
- Remove maintenance storage area
- Stream, pond, or wetland
- Maintain mown turf
- Maintain native grassland
- Maintain mixed hardwood forest
- Add mown turf
- Add native grassland
- Add woodland vegetation
- Selectively remove woodland vegetation for view
- Maintain view

Sources

1. Park boundary and vegetation data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield.
2. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8



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on the west side of the Artillery Trail.

MF4. Add materials interpreting the missing buildings, structures, and agricultural/domestic landscape associated with the McFadden farmstead at McFadden cemetery. No three-dimensional representation or reconstruction of missing features is recommended.

Circulation

MF5. Add a new two-way asphalt Tour Road connecting between Thompson Lane and Van Cleve Lane along the west side of the existing Artillery Trail.²¹

- Route the Tour Road along the west side of the Artillery Trail and west of existing fencerow vegetation to reduce visibility of the road as much as possible.
- Work closely with city and county officials to plan and design intersections between the Tour Route with existing public roads.
- Incorporate a tour stop with 1–2 parallel parking spaces along the southern end of the new Tour Road.

MF6. Add a new parking area north of Van Cleve Lane and west of the existing Artillery Trail.²²

- Remove existing maintenance storage and access road in this location.
- Align the parking area entrance to the intersection of the new Tour Road and Van Cleve Lane.
- Provide 7 standard parking spaces and 1 van accessible space accessed from a short loop road along with 2 bus or oversize vehicle spaces.²³

MF7. Following construction of the new Tour Road and parking area, remove the existing parking area and sidewalk and repair the ground surface to mown turf.

MF8. Following construction of the new Tour Road and parking area, replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane with an alternate surface that visually

represents the historic condition.

- Maintain the segment of Van Cleve Lane between Battlefield Parkway and the new Tour Road as a vehicular route.
- Narrow the width of Van Cleve Lane between the new Tour Road and McFadden Farm Lane to match the width of the farm lane trail.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for trail surface options.

MF9. Add an accessible loop trail connecting west from the proposed parking area through the native grassland north of Battlefield Parkway.

- Coordinate with the AAHSRC to confirm an appropriate route for the trail.
- Construct a 5' wide universally accessible pedestrian trail.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for trail surface options.

MF10. Regrade and resurface the Artillery Trail to provide an ABAAS accessible route.²⁴

- Follow the existing alignment of the trail.
- Following removal of the existing parking area, extend the Artillery Trail on the north side of Van Cleve Lane to meet the road.
- Establish a width and slope that meet ABAAS guidelines.
- Refer to Overall Study Area Circulation Guidelines for trail surface options.

MF11. Convert a portion of the social trail immediately north of McFadden Trace along the river edge to a mown trail and incorporate into the park's trail plan.

MF12. Discourage use of the social trail extending along the river bluff on north side of the unit.

Vegetation and Views

MF13. Convert portions of the woodland between the Artillery Trail and West Fork Stones River to native grassland to represent historic spatial relationships. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines. Key locations include:

²¹ This recommendation builds on PMIS 238627.

²² This recommendation builds on PMIS 238627.

²³ This recommendation builds on PMIS 238627.

²⁴ This recommendation builds on PMIS 238627.

- North of the existing parking area
- East of the southern end of the Artillery Trail (View A)
- North of Battlefield Parkway, west of the proposed parking area

MF14. Maintain key woodland vegetation or fencerows where vegetation blocks modern visual intrusions. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines. Key locations include:

- Woodland between the Artillery Trail and the proposed parking area
- Fencerows along the southern boundary of the unit
- Fencerow between the Artillery Trail and utility corridor

MF15. Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation on the slope east of the existing parking area to maintain the view between the Artillery Trail and West Fork Stones River (View B).²⁵ Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

MF16. Reestablish forest by allowing woodland vegetation to expand in the historic location of a woodland in southeast corner of the unit. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

Buildings and Structures

MF17. Preserve the Artillery Monument. Refer to Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines.

Small-Scale Features

MF18. In the long term, consider adding a snake-rail fence (6–8 rails) in historic locations:

- North of the Artillery Monument
- South of the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Battlefield Parkway

MF19. Remove fence remnants that post-date the period of significance.

MF20. Consider working with the City of Murfreesboro to enhance wayfinding signage between NW Broad Street and the parking area.

General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site

Treatment at the General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site emphasizes maintaining existing contributing features in good condition while diminishing the impact of adjacent incompatible land uses and features on visitor experience. Treatment for the headquarters site is considered low priority (long term).

Recommended treatment tasks for the General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site are identified with GR task numbers and illustrated on Figure 4-15.

Circulation

GR1. Maintain the existing asphalt parking area.

GR2. Preserve the 1930s War Department design at the headquarters site by maintaining the concrete walkway to the pyramidal cannonball monument along its existing alignment.

Vegetation

GR3. Preserve the open character of the site by maintaining mown turf throughout the parcel.

GR4. Maintain rows of trees along northwest and southeast sides of the parcel.

- Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.
- Monitor tree condition and replace as needed with a mix of native species.

Views

GR5. Consider coordinating with the adjacent property owner to replace or visually screen the existing fence (View A).

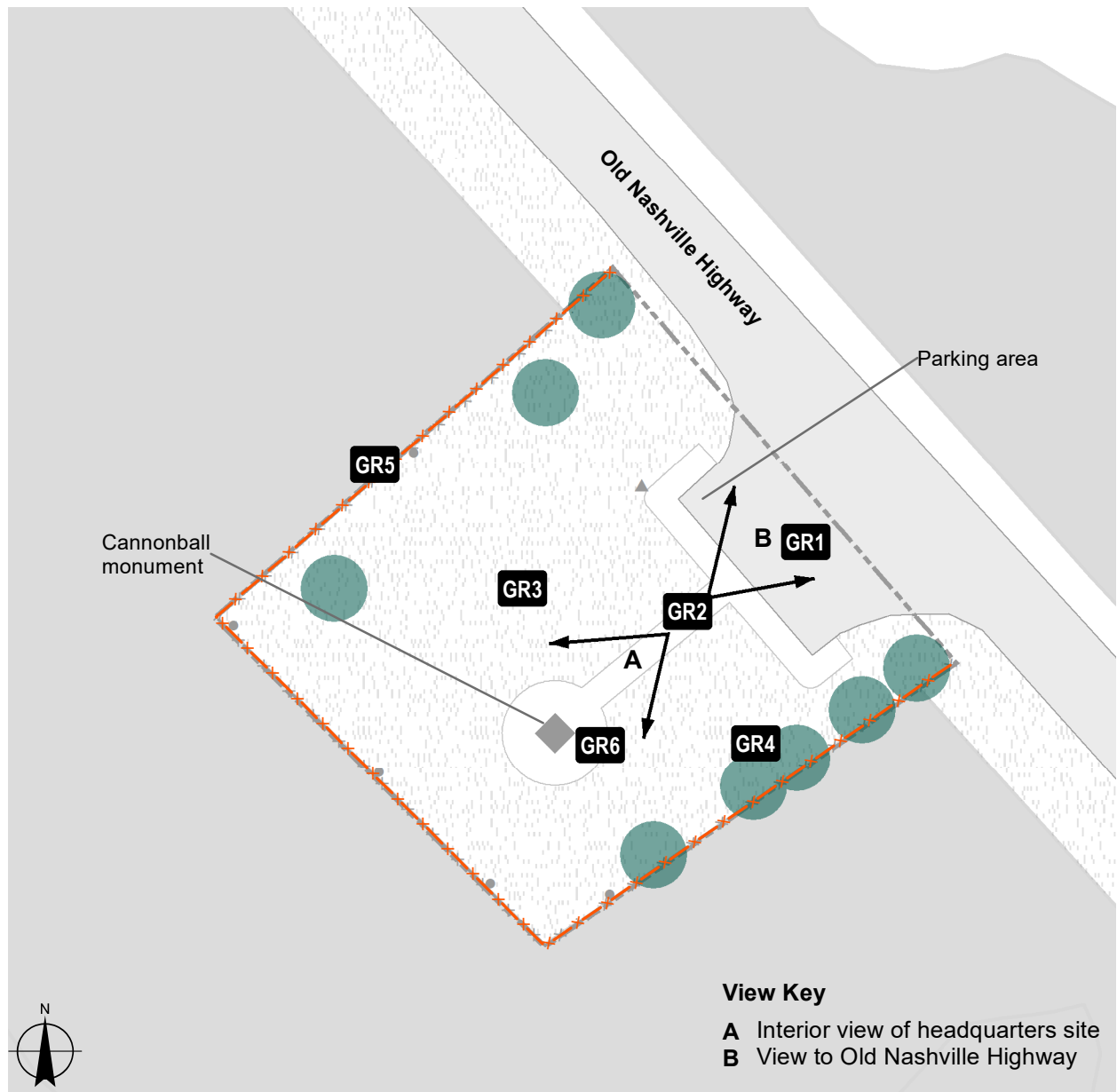
- If replacement of the fence is feasible, encourage a dark powder coated metal picket fence that will visually recede into the surrounding woodland.
- If screening the existing fence is feasible, consider implementing native vines or shrubs placed behind the existing trees.

Small-Scale Features

GR6. Preserve the pyramidal cannonball monument. Refer to Overall Study Area Small-Scale Features Guidelines.

²⁵ This recommendation builds on PMIS 246408.

FIGURE 4-15. General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site recommended treatment



Legend

	Stones River National Battlefield		Maintain mown turf	GR4	Maintain rows of trees along parcel edge
	Maintain asphalt parking area		Mixed hardwood forest (outside park boundary)	GR5	Consider coordinating with adjacent property owner to replace or visually screen fence
	Maintain concrete walkway		Maintain view	GR6	Preserve pyramidal cannonball monument
	Maintain wayside	Treatment Tasks			
	Private Property Sign (outside park boundary)	Note: All tasks for this LCA are long term			
	Consider replacing or screening fence	GR1	Maintain existing parking area		
	Preserve monument	GR2	Maintain concrete walkway to monument		
	Maintain canopy or ornamental tree	GR3	Maintain mown turf		

General Bragg's Headquarters Site

Treatment for the General Bragg's Headquarters Site provides for preservation of features and aspects associated with early commemoration and park development efforts and coordination with adjacent landowners to maintain the parklike character of surrounding property as well as key views associated with the period of significance. Treatment for the headquarters site is considered low priority (long term).

Recommended treatment tasks for the General Bragg's Headquarters Site are identified with GB task numbers and illustrated on Figure 4-16.

Circulation

GB1. Preserve the 1930s War Department design of the headquarters site by maintaining the concrete walkway to the monument along its existing alignment.

Vegetation

GB2. Preserve the open character of the site by maintaining mown turf throughout the parcel.

GB3. Maintain rows of trees along the northwest and southeast sides of the parcel.

- Monitor tree condition and replace as needed with a mix of native species including Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

GB4. Maintain the large Eastern Redcedar immediately northeast of the pyramidal cannonball monument. Monitor tree condition and replace in-kind when needed.

Views

GB5. Continue working with the City of Murfreesboro to maintain a partial view between the site and West Fork Stones River.

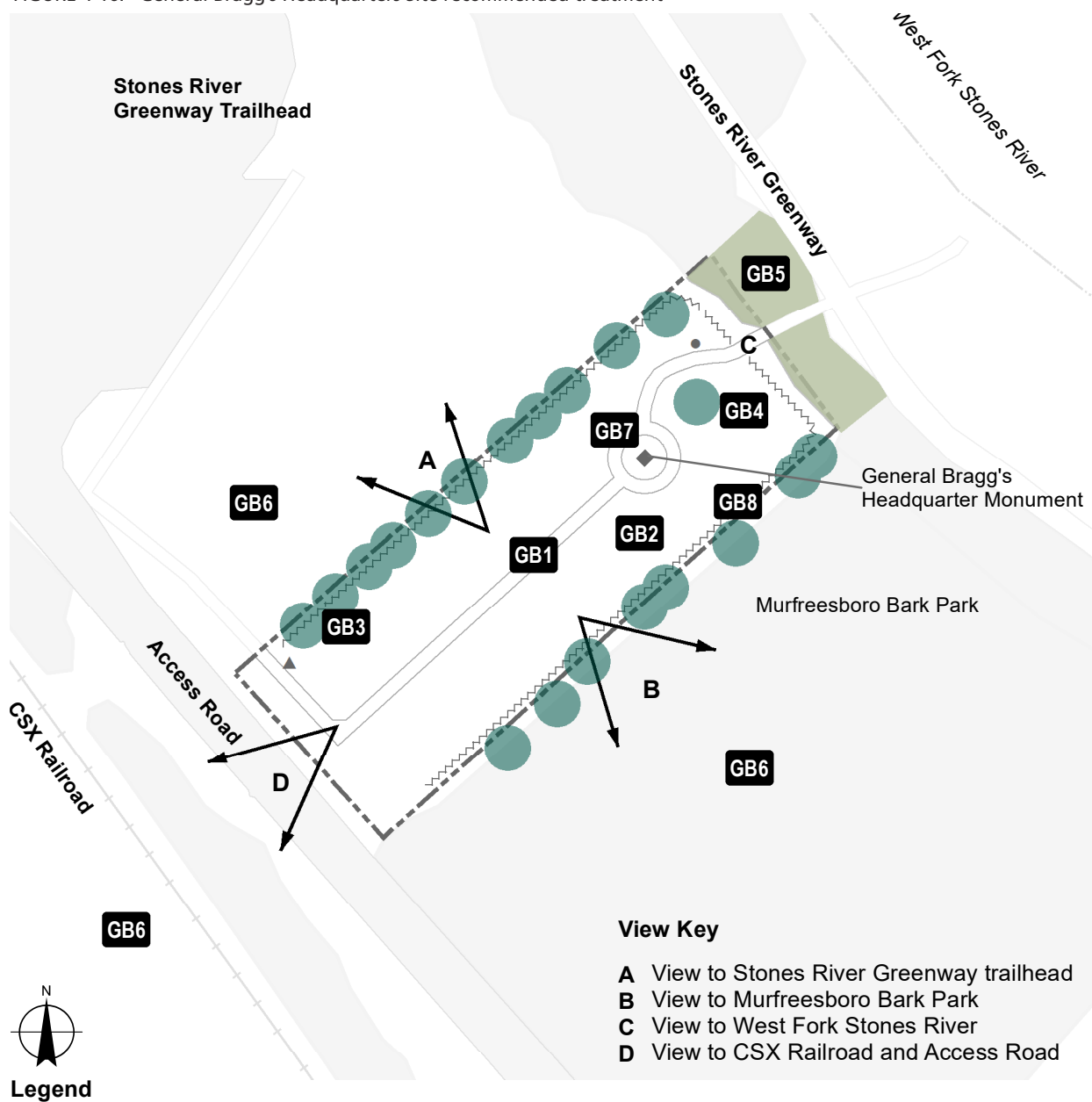
GB6. Continue working with the City of Murfreesboro to maintain the open character of adjacent parcels including the General Bragg Trailhead and West College Street Trailhead.

Small-Scale Features

GB7. Preserve the pyramidal cannonball monument. Refer to Overall Study Area Small-Scale Features Guidelines.

GB8. Maintain park standard fence around the perimeter of the site.

FIGURE 4-16. General Bragg's Headquarters Site recommended treatment



<p>Treatment Tasks</p> <p>Note: All tasks for this LCA are long term</p> <p>GB1 Maintain concrete walkway</p> <p>GB2 Maintain mown turf</p> <p>GB3 Maintain rows of trees along parcel edge</p>	<p>GB4 Maintain large Eastern redcedar</p> <p>GB5 Continue working with the city to maintain view between the site and West Fork Stones River</p> <p>GB6 Continue working with the city to maintain open character of adjacent parcels</p> <p>GB7 Preserve pyramidal cannonball monument</p> <p>GB8 Maintain park standard fence</p>
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Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas

Treatment for Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas is focused on preserving the site's earthworks and archeological features and interpreting critical views associated with use of the fortress from 1863 to 1866. The recommendations below identify both high priority (short-term) and low priority (long-term) tasks for rehabilitation of the cultural landscape and are tiered from Earthworks Management Guidelines presented in the Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines.

Recommended treatment tasks for Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas are identified with CL task numbers and illustrated on RT-4.

Circulation

CL1. Continue to coordinate with the City of Murfreesboro on management and wayfinding within the parking area associated with the Stones River Greenway trailhead.

Vegetation

CL2. In the long term, remove invasive understory vegetation and trees from Unfinished Earthwork and maintain under native grassland vegetation.

CL3. Remove Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) from the dry ditches along the southwest face of Lunette Thomas.

CL4. Continue to discourage pedestrian access by maintaining woodland vegetation north of Lunette Palmer. Remove invasive vegetation as needed.

CL5. Continue to discourage pedestrian access by maintaining woodland vegetation north of Lunette Thomas. Remove invasive vegetation as needed.

Views

CL6. Continue to selectively remove trees and understory vegetation immediately east of the "Living Under the Guns" wayside to maintain a small open space in front of the cannon. Vegetation modification is intended to support the historic view between the fortress and the

Murfreesboro Courthouse. Work with the City of Murfreesboro to maintain woodland vegetation outside of the park boundary to screen views of adjacent development.

CL7. Continue to coordinate with City of Murfreesboro to maintain views from the earthworks across adjacent city property. Periodically prune or thin vegetation when it begins to obscure long views toward the golf course. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

Structures

CL8. Continue to preserve all known earthworks, including Curtain Wall No. 2, Lunette Palmer, and Lunette Thomas earthworks, under native grassland vegetation and light tree cover following the Overall Study Area Building and Structures—Earthworks Management Guidelines.

CL9. Coordinate with potential future remediation efforts at Lunette Thomas (Site Inspection, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, and Removal Action pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), PMIS 237977) to protect as much of the original fabric of the earthwork as possible.

- Before remediation work begins, document the existing size and shape of the structure in detail.
- Consider reconstructing damaged portions of the earthwork after remediation is complete following recommendations of a historical landscape architect and an archeologist.
- Consider interpreting changes to the structure following remediation.
- Consider incorporating missing features into rehabilitation of the structure if appropriate. For example, consider enhancing interpretation of the visual connection between the lunette and Murfreesboro Courthouse.

Small-Scale Features

CL10. Replace existing benches with new benches consistent with the park standard. Refer to Overall Study Area Small-Scale Features Guidelines.

**Fortress Rosecrans: Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 LCA
Recommended Treatment**

Legend

- Stones River National Battlefield
- Maintain asphalt parking area
- Maintain boardwalk
- Maintain concrete or asphalt walkway
- Discourage use of social trail
- Maintain wayside
- Maintain cannon
- Maintain wayfinding sign
- Maintain culvert
- Maintain post and board fence
- Maintain snake rail fence (all types)
- Maintain wall
- Replace bench
- Preserve Earthworks
- Stream (outside park boundary)
- Maintain grassland
- Maintain mixed hardwood forest
- Maintain woodland screen (outside park boundary)
- Remove invasive species and understory vegetation
- Reestablish native grassland
- Maintain view

Sources

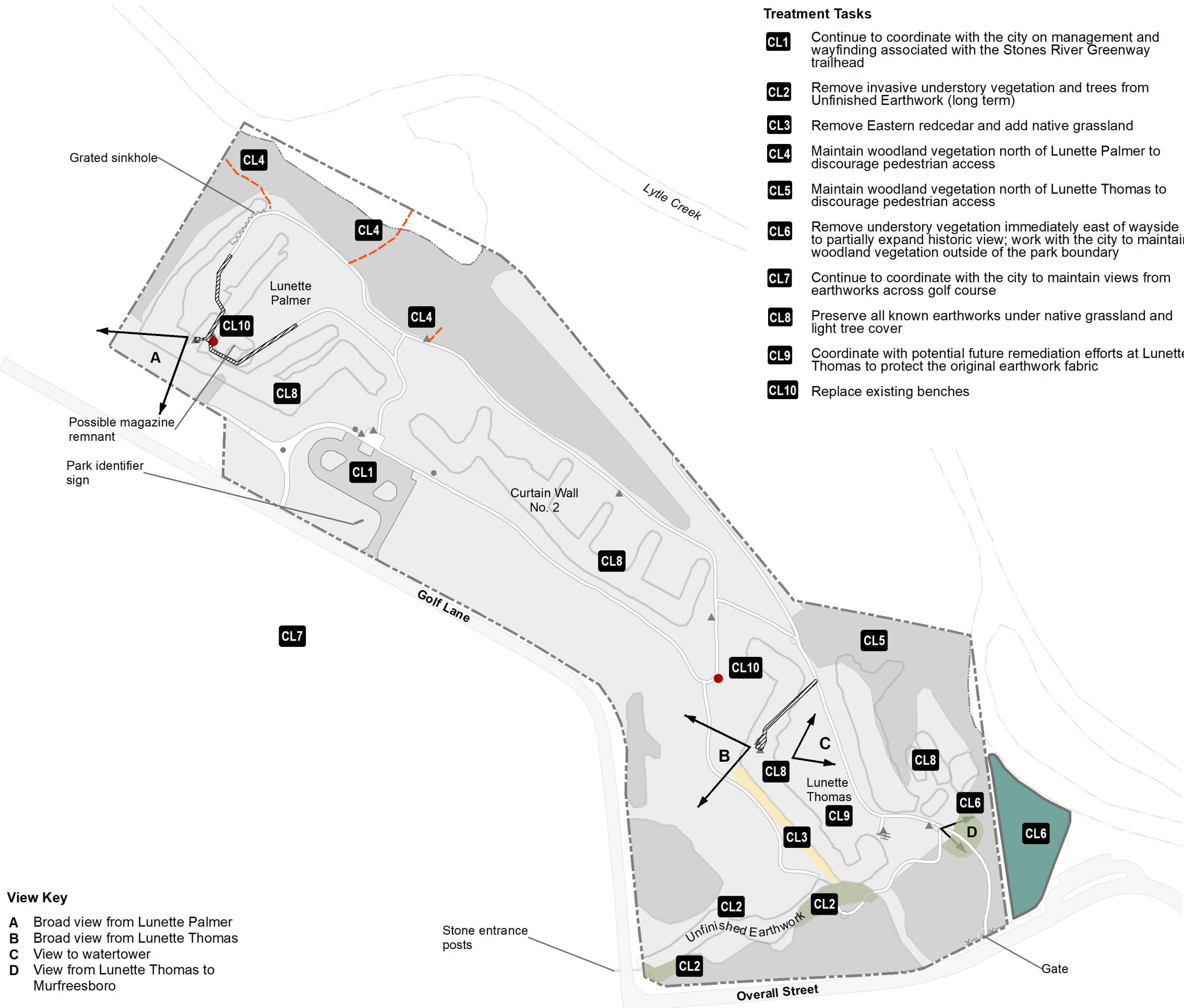
1. Park boundary and vegetation data from National Park Service, Stones River National Battlefield.
2. Drawing by Quinn Evans, ArcMap 10.8

0 100 200 400
Feet
1 inch = 200 feet



Treatment Tasks

- CL1** Continue to coordinate with the city on management and wayfinding associated with the Stones River Greenway trailhead
- CL2** Remove invasive understory vegetation and trees from Unfinished Earthwork (long term)
- CL3** Remove Eastern redcedar and add native grassland
- CL4** Maintain woodland vegetation north of Lunette Palmer to discourage pedestrian access
- CL5** Maintain woodland vegetation north of Lunette Thomas to discourage pedestrian access
- CL6** Remove understory vegetation immediately east of wayside to partially expand historic view; work with the city to maintain woodland vegetation outside of the park boundary
- CL7** Continue to coordinate with the city to maintain views from earthworks across golf course
- CL8** Preserve all known earthworks under native grassland and light tree cover
- CL9** Coordinate with potential future remediation efforts at Lunette Thomas to protect the original earthwork fabric
- CL10** Replace existing benches



View Key

- A** Broad view from Lunette Palmer
- B** Broad view from Lunette Thomas
- C** View to watertower
- D** View from Lunette Thomas to Murfreesboro

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Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan

Treatment for Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan is focused on preserving the site's earthworks and archeological features and interpreting critical views associated with use of the fortress from 1863 to 1866. The recommendations below identify both high priority (short-term) and low priority (long-term) tasks for rehabilitation of the cultural landscape and are tiered from Earthworks Management Guidelines presented in the Overall Study Area Buildings and Structures Guidelines.

Recommended treatment tasks for Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan are identified with RB task numbers and illustrated on Figure 4-17.

Vegetation

RB1. Continue to remove understory shrubs and small trees along the west and south sides of the unit. Plant short native grasses in the open understory. Refer to Overall Study Area Vegetation Guidelines.

RB2. Maintain or plant native woody vegetation in the northwest corner of the parcel to screen views of adjacent development.

Views

RB3. Consider working with adjacent landowners to screen development on the north side of the unit (View C).

RB4. Selectively prune or remove individual trees on NPS property to rehabilitate the view to the West College Street (Nashville Pike) bridge.

RB5. In the long term, consider establishing a management agreement with the City of Murfreesboro to rehabilitate the view to the railroad bridge across the adjacent property south of the unit (View A).

Structures

RB6. Preserve all known earthworks under native grassland vegetation and light tree cover following the Overall Study Area Building and Structures—Earthworks Management Guidelines.

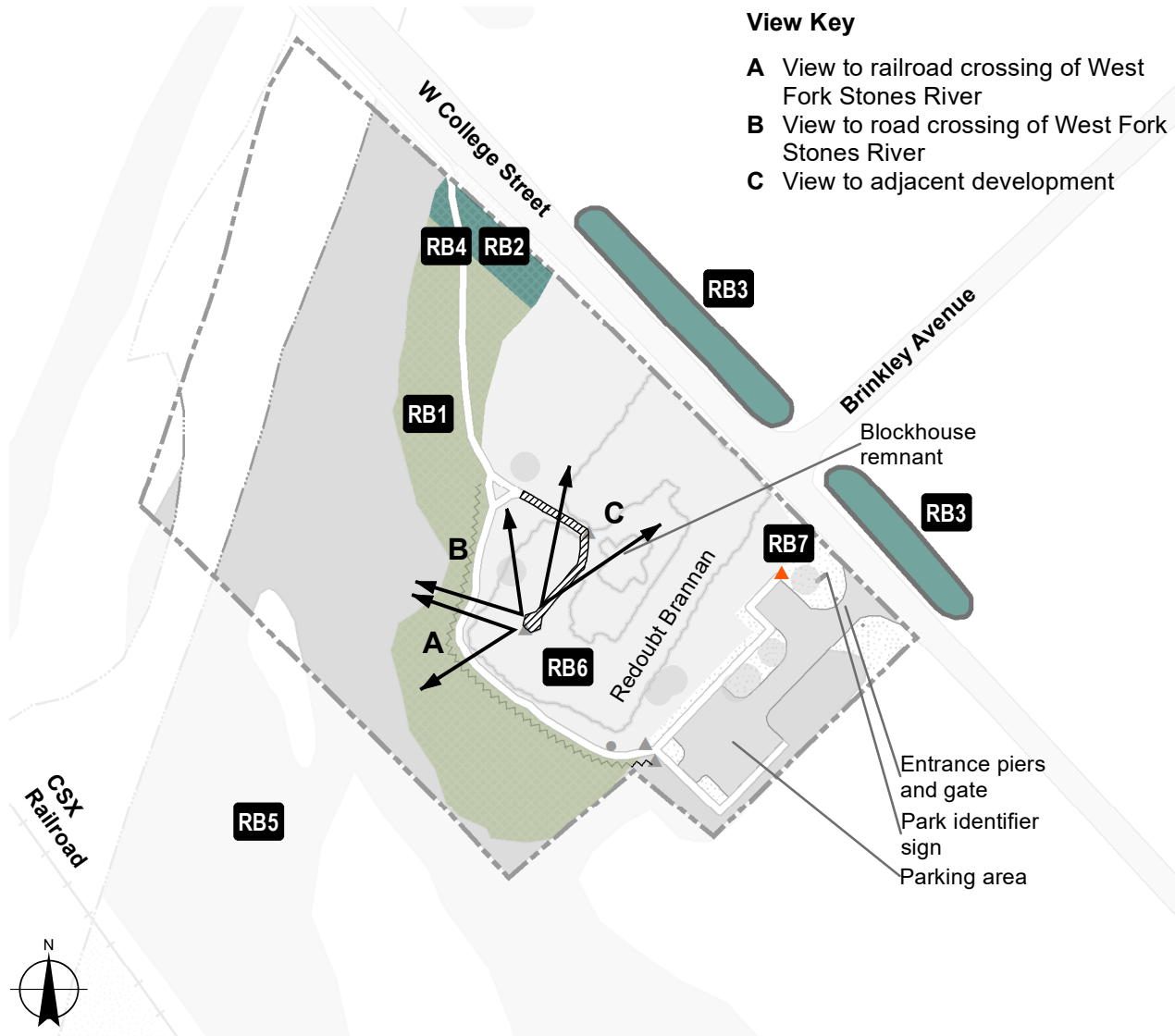
Small-Scale Features

RB7. Expand Trail of Tears interpretation at the Nashville Pike Unit and remove the Trail of Tears wayside from the Redoubt Brannan site. Refer to Task NP3.

Recommendations for Future Research

- Develop a long-term monitoring and treatment plan for the cedar glades. Of critical concern is removing appropriate species and numbers of trees and shrubs to support reestablishment of the glades' ecological health. Ensure that the plan addresses protection of the rare plant, moss, and lichen populations that are susceptible to damage from foot and/or equipment traffic.
- Update the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) to incorporate new interpretation identified as part of this CLR update, including the Trail of Tears, Cemetery Community, McFadden Family, McFadden Ford, and agricultural use during the Battle of Stones River.
- Develop an archeological overview assessment for the park.
- Continue to undertake remote sensing studies as needed to identify additional archeological resources at Fortress Rosecrans.
- Consider conducting archeological investigations to identify remnants of the McFadden farmstead.

FIGURE 4-17. Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan recommended treatment



Implementation Projects

This chapter provides guidance for implementing high priority treatment recommendations presented in the Treatment chapter. The recommendations are organized into ten bundles of related tasks that can be implemented through the park's Project Management Information System (PMIS). Each implementation project includes a project description, justification, measurable results, and relevant CLR treatment tasks. All projects are subject to review under Federal Section 106 and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) compliance. Treatment recommendations identified as low priority (long-term) are not included in the implementation projects unless specifically identified.

Proposed Project Management Information System (PMIS) Statements for Stones River National Battlefield

Add interpretive nodes related to the Cemetery Community within the Nashville Pike Unit

Project Description: This project identifies three sites within the Nashville Pike Unit that are potentially appropriate for Cemetery Community interpretation: within the historic location of the Cedars node of the community west of Van Cleve Lane, at the northwest corner of the unit along Old Nashville Highway, and at the Tollhouse Site. Critical to these efforts is collaboration with members and descendants of the community to confirm appropriate use, interpretive strategies, information, and locations in the landscape associated with the Cemetery Community.

At the Cedars node, proposed landscape interventions include a loop trail and selectively removed vegetation to support viewsheds along historic road grades, accompanied by interpretive materials. An additional interpretive node is

proposed at the northwest corner of the site, which is associated with the Bottoms node of the community and numerous African American clubs historically located in the vicinity. The Tollhouse Site occupies an important crossroads throughout the history of the site; enhanced interpretation at this node is proposed to address the Trail of Tears, the Battle of Stones River, and Tennessee Manual Labor University.

Justification: Proposed landscape treatment and interpretation supports the park's identified need to improve understanding and interpretation of the Cemetery Community.

Measurable Results: This project will result in improved visitor understanding of the significance of the cultural landscape throughout multiple periods of history. Collaboration with Cemetery Community members and descendants will increase understanding of the history of the community and provide opportunities for the park to improve its relationship with the surrounding community and acknowledge associated underrepresented communities.

Table 5-2. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for new interpretive nodes related to the Cemetery Community within the Nashville Pike Unit.

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP1	Add an interpretive node related to the Cedars node of the Cemetery community west of Van Cleve Lane.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP2	Add interpretive materials related to the Cemetery Community in the northwest corner of the unit.	3100	69780	504119 (parent); NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP3	Add interpretive materials addressing the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee Manual Labor University, and the Trail of Tears at the former Tollhouse Site.	3100	69780	504119 (parent); NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP15	Add a new accessible trail along a historic road grade associated with the Cemetery Community.	2100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP16	Add a new trail associated with the Bottoms node of the Cemetery Community.	2100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP22	Selectively remove understory vegetation and small trees along historic road grades to partially reestablish views associated with the within the Cedars node of the Cemetery Community.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	FM-RM
RB7	Remove the Trail of Tears wayside from the Redoubt Brannan site.	3100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	FM-DEM

Reconfigure vehicular circulation routes at McFadden Farm and convert the Artillery Trail to an accessible route

Project Description: The goal of this project is to continue development of the park's self-guided 5.5-mile auto Tour Route with improved vehicular and pedestrian access to the McFadden Farm Unit. The project recommends construction of a new asphalt tour road connecting between Thompson Lane and Van Cleve Lane through the southern portion of the unit, with a new parking area on the north side of Van Cleve Lane. A tour stop will be incorporated along the new tour road for interpretation of the Union artillery line. Following construction of the new parking area, the existing parking area will be removed and resurfaced with mown turf to enhance interpretation at a key location within the battlefield.

Justification: This project will contribute to completion of the automobile tour route and trail system envisioned by the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* and supported by the park's 2014

Foundation Document and 2016 Long Range Interpretive Plan.

The McFadden Farm Unit is currently sparsely visited due to challenges in navigating to and from the area. The creation of a new entrance will allow visitors to easily and safely identify and access the site from Thompson Lane. The new road will substantially expand interpretation of the battlefield for visitors who wish to experience the park by vehicle. Recommended improvements to the unit's trail will also increase universal accessibility to a large portion of the landscape and create opportunities for increased interpretation through waysides or other exhibits.

Measurable Results: This project will result in broadened visitor understanding of the battle and the associated cultural landscape, particularly for visitors with limited mobility or those who are touring the battlefield by vehicle. The project will add a 2,800-foot two-lane road, an eight-space parking area with accessible and large vehicle parking options, and approximately 5,700 linear feet of paved pedestrian and multi-use trails.

Table 5-3. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for reconfigured circulation routes at the McFadden Farm Unit

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
MF3	Add interpretive materials relating to the Battle of Stones River at the proposed tour stop on the west side of the Artillery Trail.	3100	70098	174484 (parent); NPS to determine	CI-NC
MF5	Add a new two-way, asphalt Tour Road connecting between Thompson Lane and Van Cleve Lane along the west side of the existing Artillery Trail.	1100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	CI-NC
MF6	Add a new parking area north of Van Cleve Lane west of the existing Artillery Trail.	1300	248139 (planned)	NPS to determine	CI-NC
MF7	Following construction of the new Tour Road and parking area, remove the existing parking area and sidewalk and repair the ground surface to mown turf.	1300	69953, 70098	285351, 399838, 1510559, 451409	FM-DEM
MF10	Regrade and resurface the Artillery Trail to provide an ABAAS accessible route.	2100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	CI-AL

Add an interpretive node related to Cemetery Community Glades/Barrens within the McFadden Farm Unit

Project Description: This project proposes a new interpretive node, trail, and gathering or educational space near a historic location where Cemetery Community members gathered for outdoor events in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Critical to establishment of an interpretive node is collaboration with members and descendants of the community to confirm appropriate use, interpretive strategies, information, and locations in the landscape associated with the Cemetery Community.

Justification: Proposed landscape treatment and interpretation supports the park’s identified need to improve understanding and interpretation of the Cemetery Community.

Measurable Results: This project would result in improved visitor understanding of the significance of the cultural landscape associated with the Continued Agricultural Use, Commemoration, and the Cemetery Community Period (1863–1927) at what is now the McFadden Farm Unit. Necessary collaboration with associated community members and descendants also provides an important opportunity to expand park research, document oral histories, and strengthen connections with the park’s neighbors, in particular members of underrepresented communities.

Table 5-4. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for a new interpretive node related to the Cemetery Community Glades/Barrens

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
MF1	Add an interpretive node related to the Cemetery Community Glades/Barrens near the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Battlefield Parkway.	3100	70098	NPS to determine	CI-NC
MF9	Add an accessible loop trail connecting west from the proposed parking area through the native grassland north of Battlefield Parkway.	2100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	CI-NC

Regrade and narrow the Old Tour Road Trail to mitigate impacts to the Limestone Cedar Glades

Project Description: Through this project, NPS will alter the existing paved surface of the Old Tour Road Trail to more appropriately match the scale of pedestrian use and reduce its impact on natural and cultural resources. The trail corridor will be regraded to establish a relatively level trail prism that is consistent with the surrounding grades, does not impede stormwater flow into the adjacent limestone cedar glades, and is sloped to drain. The trail surface will be replaced with a universally accessible material that accommodates programmatic needs and is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. The regraded and resurfaced trail will continue to follow the contributing route of the original Tour Road. As part of this project, portions of the Boundary Trail that pass through the cedar glades will be rerouted onto the regraded and resurfaced Old Tour Road Trail.

Justification: This project will contribute to completion of the automobile tour route and trail system envisioned by the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* and supported by the park's 2014 Foundation Document and 2016 Long Range Interpretive Plan.

It also supports efforts to protect and improve the park's globally rare limestone cedar glades ecological community.

Measurable Results: One mile of trail will be regraded and replaced to protect the limestone cedar glades ecological community and reestablish sheet flow of stormwater into the glades. An additional 3,700 linear feet of trail will be removed from within the cedar glades to avoid future damage to the ecosystem from pedestrian and equipment use. The visual impact of the Old Tour Road Trail will be reduced while maintaining a walkway along the contributing route of the original Tour Road.

Table 5-5. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for regrading and narrowing the Old Tour Road Trail

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP13	Regrade and narrow the Old Tour Road Trail surface to mitigate impacts to the cedar glades and allow hydrological sheet flow to the adjacent ecological community.	2100	NPS to determine, no record	NPS to determine, no record	CI-AL
NP14	Remove sections of the Boundary Trail that pass through the cedar glades.	2100	82398	486656, 313649, 486656	FM-DEM

Add parking and pedestrian walkways east of the Hazen Brigade Monument

Project Description: This project implements circulation improvements in the northeast corner of the Nashville Pike Unit including construction of a new parking area and walkways connecting to the Hazen Brigade Monument site and the Stones River Greenway. As part of these improvements, the existing Hazen Brigade parking area will be removed and resurfaced with mown turf. New walkways within the Hazen Brigade Monument will support improved interpretation and will create a short, accessible loop trail from the new parking area.

Justification: This project will contribute to completion of the automobile tour route and trail system envisioned by the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* and supported by the park's 2014

Foundation Document and 2016 *Long Range Interpretive Plan*.

Measurable Results: The project will result in an additional 8 paved parking spaces, 2 oversize parking spaces, and approximately 1,050 feet of universally accessible walkways. The new parking area and walkways will improve vehicular and pedestrian safety at Hazen Brigade Monument by replacing the existing parking area, which requires vehicles to back out onto Old Nashville Highway. It will also reduce the load on other parking areas within the unit, in particular informal overflow on the shoulders of the Tour Road, improving visitor experience and protecting the historic character of the cultural landscape. Visitor experience at the Hazen Brigade Monument will be enhanced by expansion of universally accessible routes within the site and improved visibility of the Harlan/Holland family cemetery.

Table 5-6. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for new parking and pedestrian walkways east of the Hazen Brigade Monument

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP7	Add an asphalt parking area in the northeast corner of the unit.	1300	248124 (planned)	1529956, 1529957 (planned)	CI-NC
NP8	Add an accessible walkway connecting the new parking area to the Stones River Greenway to the east.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-NC
HB1	Maintain the concrete walkway through the center of the Hazen Brigade Monument site along its existing alignment. Adjust the south end of the walkway following construction of the new walkway to the parking area.	3100	106779	451074/451090	FM-RM/CM
HB2	Add a concrete walkway to create a loop trail connecting the new parking area to the southern and northern ends of the existing concrete walkway at the Hazen Brigade Monument.	3100	106779	NPS to determine	CI-NC
HB3	Remove the existing Hazen Brigade Monument parking area and repair the ground surface to mown turf.	1300	69957	1510558, 399870, 296804	FM-DEM

Rehabilitate spatial organization and improve visitor access at the Slaughter Pen

Project Description: Through this project, NPS will build on the recommendations from the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* to implement circulation improvements at the Slaughter Pen, including construction of a new parking area to serve Tour Stop 2 and a short connector trail to route pedestrians and bicyclists off of the road in an area of high congestion. The Slaughter Pen Trail surface will be replaced to provide universal access.

In the long term, vegetation within and around the Slaughter Pen will be modified to improve visitor understanding of the pattern of fields and forests during the Civil War period and to enhance key views associated with battle movements. Historic character at the Slaughter Pen will be further supported through the addition of snake-rail fences in the location of historic fencelines.

Justification: This project will contribute to completion of the automobile tour route and trail system envisioned by the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* and supported by the park's 2014 *Foundation Document* and 2016 *Long Range Interpretive Plan*.

It will also increase universal access within a key portion of the battlefield and enhance historic character at the Slaughter Pen and surrounding landscape.

Measurable Results: The project will result in addition of five parking spaces and a new 400-linear-foot connector trail, reducing congestion and improving safety for pedestrians and vehicles near Tour Stop 2. The project will also improve the 1,100-foot Slaughter Pen trail to provide increased access for all visitors and convert the southern end of Van Cleve Lane (1290 linear feet) to a reduced-width walkway with a surface that represents the historic condition.

Cultural landscape condition and visitor understanding of the landscape's significance will be improved through rehabilitation of historic spatial organization and reduced extent and impact of invasive vegetation on public lands. Similar to other projects at the battlefield, annual visitor surveys will determine change in visitor satisfaction, understanding, and appreciation.

As a part of this project, NPS staff will continue invasive vegetation removal and documentation procedures at the park, including data collection of: 1) number of invasive exotic individuals treated and removed, 2) total area treated, 3) amount of chemical required to treat invasive exotics, 4) number and species of natives planted, and 5) labor-hours required to treat the site. Collected data will inform determination of project success and future management needs.

Table 5-7. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for rehabilitating spatial organization and improving visitor access at the Slaughter Pen

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP10	Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane between Tour Stop No. 2 and Wilkinson Pike with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition.	1100	239765, TBD	1464057, TBD	CI-AL
NP11	Consider adding a new asphalt parking area along Van Cleve Lane to support visitor access to Tour Stop No. 2 (Slaughter Pen).	1300	248137	1529969, 1530084 (planned)	CI-NC
NP12	Resurface the trails north, south, and west of the Slaughter Pen with a durable surface that meets ABAAS guidelines for universal access.	2100	82398	486656	CI-AL
NP17	Add a new connector trail between the Tour Road and Van Cleve Lane north of the Slaughter Pen.	2100	NPS to determine	NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP20	In the long term, consider converting woodland to native grassland in the location of a historic field north of the Slaughter Pen.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP29	In the long term, consider adding a snake-rail fence (6–8 rails) around the perimeter of a historic field north of the Slaughter Pen.	3100	69780	313773 (parent); NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP31	Consider adding a bench along the Slaughter Pen Trail.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-NC

Rehabilitate pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane

Project Description: This project converts the pedestrian walkway along McFadden Farm Lane and the northern end of Van Cleve Lane to an alternate surface that visually represents the roads' historic conditions as narrow dirt roads.

Justification: Rehabilitation of portions of McFadden Farm Lane and Van Cleve Lane supports the interpretive goals of the park and provides opportunities to educate visitors about the conditions of the 1863 circulation network and its role in the battle.

The project builds on recommendations for the automobile tour route and trail system envisioned by the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* and supported by the park's 2014 *Foundation*

Document and 2016 *Long Range Interpretive Plan*. It will also improve the condition of pedestrian portions of the roads, which are typically in poorer condition than their vehicular counterparts.

Measurable Results: This project would result in improved visitor understanding of the character of the battlefield landscape and its use by local families that were impacted by the war. It will establish a consistent visual language to communicate historic road corridors to pedestrians by converting 2,680 total linear feet of road to a reduced-width walkway with a surface that represents the historic condition. Due to narrowing of the road surface, the project also reduces the amount of impervious surface within the park.

Table 5-8. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for rehabilitating pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP9	Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane between Old Nashville Highway and the NW Broad Street with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition.	1100	239765, TBD	1464057, TBD	CI-AL
MF8	Following construction of the new tour road and parking area at the McFadden Farm Unit, replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition.	2100	82389	486647	CI-AL

Rehabilitate historic spatial organization at McFadden Farm

Project Description: Through this project, NPS will continue to establish native grasslands and snake-rail fences within the McFadden Farm Unit in the location of associated historic features to enhance the period character of the cultural landscape and improve visitor understanding of the battlefield. Portions of existing woodlands and fencerows will be maintained to provide riparian and wetland buffers and screen adjacent modern development. Invasive species, particularly Chinese privet, will be removed from within affected areas by cutting and treating individuals with herbicides, followed by annual foliar treatment to address resprouts from the seed base in the soil.

Justification: This project will enhance visitor experience and support increased access and interpretation within the unit, including the proposed new tour road, parking area, and interpretive nodes.

Native grassland establishment and maintenance of riparian buffers will incorporate removal of invasive vegetation in these areas, which will support resource protection as well as reduction of long-term maintenance at the unit.

Measurable Results: The project will result in rehabilitation of a significant cultural resource while protecting adjacent natural resources, including the processes that maintain it. It will continue efforts at the McFadden Farm Unit to improve visitor understanding and experience of the cultural landscape. Similar to other projects at the battlefield, annual visitor surveys will determine change in visitor satisfaction, understanding, and appreciation.

As a part of this project, NPS staff will continue invasive vegetation removal and documentation procedures at the park, including data collection of: 1) number of invasive exotic individuals treated and removed, 2) total area treated, 3) amount of chemical required to treat invasive exotics, 4) number and species of natives planted, and 5) labor-hours required to treat the site. Collected data will inform determination of project success and future management needs.

Table 5-9. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for rehabilitating historic spatial organization at the McFadden Farm Unit

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
MF13	Convert portions of the woodland to native grassland to represent historic spatial relationships, including north of the existing parking area; east of the southern end of the Artillery Trail; and north of Battlefield Parkway, west of the proposed parking area.	3100	70098	NPS to determine	CI-AL
MF14	Maintain key woodland vegetation or fencerows where vegetation blocks modern visual intrusions, including woodland between the Artillery Trail and the proposed parking area; fencerows along the southern boundary of the unit; and the fencerow between the Artillery Trail and utility corridor.	3100	70098	NPS to determine	FM-RM
MF15	Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation on the slope east of the existing parking area to maintain the view between the Artillery Trail and West Fork Stones River.	3100	70098	NPS to determine	FM-RM
MF16	Reestablish forest by allowing woodland vegetation to expand in the historic location of a woodland in southeast corner of the unit.	3100	70098	NPS to determine	FM-RM
MF18	In the long term, consider adding a snake-rail fence north of the Artillery Monument and south of the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Battlefield Parkway.	3100	70098	NPS to determine	CI-NC

Screen adjacent modern development at Nashville Pike Unit

Project Description: This project will add evergreen screening to protect key views from open fields within the Nashville Pike Unit, including toward N Thompson Lane, Wilkinson Pike, and NW Broad Street. As part of this project, NPS will maintain existing fencerows along the east side of the Nashville Pike Unit that buffer views toward N Thompson Lane and a modern residence near the Hazen Brigade Unit. The park will continue to work with adjacent landowners to supplement evergreen screening along Wilkinson Pike.

Justification: Residential and commercial development and accompanying expansion of transportation infrastructure is occurring rapidly within the Murfreesboro area. The battlefield is bordered in many areas by modern development that impacts the agricultural character of the

cultural landscape. Screen plantings are an effective means for mitigating these undesirable visual impacts, and they can also incorporate opportunities for stormwater retention to support the park's goals to increase landscape resilience.

Measurable Results: This project would result in improved visitor understanding and appreciation of the battle and increased visitor satisfaction through planting approximately 1.4 acres of evergreen screening. Incorporation of stormwater management into evergreen screening can also support park efforts to mitigate flooding onto roadways, protect park resources, and reduce impacts to the West Fork Stones River watershed.

Table 5-10. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for screening adjacent modern development at the Nashville Pike Unit

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP23	Add evergreen screening near the Thompson Lane Entrance Gate and Thompson Lane/Wilkinson Lane intersection.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-NC
NP24	Consider working with adjacent landowners to develop vegetative screening along Wilkinson Lane.	N/A	Outside of park boundary	N/A	N/A
NP26	In the long term, continue to encourage growth of Eastern Redcedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>) as evergreen screening in the Unicorn Parcel north of the CSX Railroad.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-NC

Rehabilitate historic spatial organization and improve circulation in the northwest corner of the Nashville Pike Unit

Project Description: This project proposes to rehabilitate the spatial organization of the northwest corner of the Nashville Pike Unit by removing non-contributing structures on recently acquired parcels, converting woodlands to native grasslands in the location of Civil War-era fields, and reinforcing period character and park identity by adding snake-rail fences in historic locations along Old Nashville Highway. Along Nickens Lane, NPS will manage continued successional regrowth of woodland in its historic location.

As part of this project, current park uses including maintenance storage and overflow parking will be formalized within this area. Stabilized overflow parking will be integrated into native grasslands west of the existing visitor center parking area. Outdoor maintenance storage will be limited to the footprint of the existing boneyard, and stockpiles of materials outside of this location will be removed. A woodland buffer will be retained around the maintenance area to continue to screen this use from visitor views.

Justification: Rehabilitation of the northwest corner of the Nashville Pike Unit supports the interpretive goals of the park and provides opportunities to educate visitors about the condition of the landscape at the time of the battle as well as the Cemetery Community. Native grassland establishment will also incorporate removal of invasive vegetation in these areas, which supports resource protection as well as reduction of long-term maintenance at the unit.

Stabilized overflow parking off of Nickens Lane builds on recommendations for the automobile tour route and trail system envisioned by the 2005 *Development Concept Plan for Improvements to the Self-guiding Tour Routes* and supported by the park's 2014 *Foundation Document* and 2016 *Long Range Interpretive Plan*.

Measurable Results: This project will result in improved visitor understanding of the significance of the cultural landscape both as a portion of the Civil War battlefield and as a connective space between multiple nodes of the Cemetery Community. It will also increase parking near critical orientation information available in the park visitor center by producing a stabilized overflow parking to accommodate an additional 35–40 vehicles. Similar to other projects at the battlefield, annual visitor surveys will determine change in visitor satisfaction, understanding, and appreciation.

Building demolition will enhance safety and security at the park by removing deteriorated structures that are not suitable for other park use from three parcels.

As a part of this project, NPS staff will continue invasive vegetation removal and documentation procedures at the park, including data collection of: 1) number of invasive exotic individuals treated and removed, 2) total area treated, 3) amount of chemical required to treat invasive exotics, 4) number and species of natives planted, and 5) labor-hours required to treat the site. Collected data will inform determination of project success and future management needs.

Table 5-11. CLR/FMSS crosswalk for rehabilitating spatial organization in the northwest corner of the Nashville Pike Unit

CLR Treatment Recommendation	Task Description	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location	FMSS Asset Number	Work Type
NP4	Limit maintenance storage to the footprint of the existing boneyard adjacent to the maintenance area. Remove stockpiles of maintenance materials outside of the existing maintenance storage area. Remove refuse from 2009 tornado from the park.	3100	69780	NPS please confirm	FO-MG
NP18	Continue to allow regrowth of woodland vegetation in the historic location of a woodland along Nickens Lane.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	FM-RM
NP25	In the long term, establish native grassland in recently acquired parcels in the northwest corner of the unit as buildings are removed.	3100	69780	NPS to determine	CI-AL
NP27	Remove non-historic buildings in the northwest corner of the study area.	4100	248937, 254098, 254101	NPS please confirm	FM-DEM
NP30	Following conversion of the woodland to native grassland in the northwest corner of the unit, add snake-rail fence (6–8 rails) along the north side of Old Nashville Highway.	3100	69780	69780 (parent); NPS to determine	CI-NC

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PMIS 238622: “Visitor Center Additional Paved and Overflow Parking.” January 7, 2021.

PMIS 246408: “Remove Privet and Honeysuckle at Significant Civil War Battlefield Site.” December 29, 2020.

PMIS 238619: “Construct Parking Lot at Tour Stop 5 (Hazen Brigade Monument).” December 08, 2020.

PMIS 248001: “Remove exotic plants with forestry mower outside Cedar Glades.” December 08, 2020.

PMIS 238627: “McFadden Farm Entrance Road, Parking and Trail Construction.” December 20, 2020.

PMIS 248002: “Rehabilitate Tract 01-196 and remove house.” March 16, 2020.

PMIS 156162: “Monitoring Erosion and Vegetation on Civil War Earthworks of Fortress Rosecrans.” December 16, 2019.

PMIS 205754: “Rehabilitate Western Nashville Pike Cultural Landscape.” December 16, 2019.

PMIS 281591: “Remove Hazardous Trees from Offsites and park trails.” June 7, 2019.

PMIS 281592: “Remove Hazardous Trees from Offsites and Park Trails.” June 7, 2019.

Appendix A: CLR / FMSS Crosswalk

The primary tool that the NPS uses to implement its asset management process, for both historic and non-historic assets, is the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). FMSS supports cultural landscape preservation in the National Park system in a number of ways. It helps park staff track and plan preservation maintenance needs by identifying historic landscape features as maintained assets; allows for uploading of condition assessments that consider preservation goals and objectives; generates work orders that include stabilization, protection, repair, and reestablishment of historic landscape features; and creates job plans that describe preservation techniques, materials, and replacement strategies. FMSS also generates cost estimates that help parks obtain funding for preservation work and is integrated with the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS).

Although the FMSS and CLR share the goal of preserving historic landscape resources, some of the terminology used differs. To help clarify the terminology used within the CLR, this appendix presents a terminology crosswalk table for each park unit. Public roads that are part of the historic circulation patterns of the battlefield landscape and contribute to its historic character are listed in the Nashville Pike crosswalk.

APPENDIX A


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Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division
Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project
CLR Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk
Stones River National Battlefield
Cultural Landscape Inventory #550099 - Nashville Pike Unit
Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition (as of 2022): **Good**

	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work					
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes		
Buildings & Structures	Visitor Center	107883	Non-contributing				Visitor Center	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1963; modified 2004	Y	multiple assets	No Action	4100 - Building	69963	Visitor Center (Bldg 1)					Maintain			
	Pioneer Brigade Earthworks		Contributing				Pioneer Brigade Earthworks	Good	Contributing	constructed 1863	Y		Insert CLI#	7300 - Fortifications	110105	Pioneer Brigade Earthworks, HS-					Preserve			
	Old Nashville Highway Entrance Gate		Contributing				Old Nashville Highway Entrance Gate	Good	Contributing	constructed 1931; modified in 1963	Y		Insert CLI#	1100 - Road	69952	Old Nashville Hwy Entrance Road FHW Rt 0010	289834,	Fence/Gate, Fence, Rock, 11 FT, Ent. Stone Wall; Fence/Gate, Gate, Metal, 24 FT, 3 FT			Preserve			
	Thompson Lane Entrance Gate		Non-contributing				Thompson Lane Entrance Gate	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 2011	N		Add								Maintain			
	Domestic Structures		Non-contributing				Domestic Structures	Poor	Non-contributing	constructed mid-20th century	Y	Multiple Assets	No Action	4100 - Building	248937, 254098, 254101	Nashville Pike Domestic Buildings				Remove non-historic buildings in the northwest corner of the study area		FM-DEM		
							Block House			Missing	N		No Action											
							Cabins along Van Cleve Lane			Missing	N		No Action											
							Stone Entrance Gates at Old Nashville Highway and Van Cleve Lane			Missing	N		No Action											
							Toll House and Gate			Missing	N		No Action											
							Cabin along Nashville Pike Unit road			Missing	N		No Action											
							Ranger Station and flagpole near Nashville Pike Unit road			Missing	N		No Action											
							Nashville Pike Unit UDC Cabin			Missing	N		No Action											
							Nashville Pike Unit Cemetery Community buildings			Missing	N		No Action											
Circulation	Old Nashville Highway	114924, 99237	Contributing	HS-15			Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike)	Good	Contributing	constructed by 1842	N/A	Outside park boundary	No Action	1100 - Road										
	Thompson Lane		Non-contributing				Thompson Lane	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1993	N/A	Outside park boundary	No Action	1100 - Road										
	Thompson Lane Entrance Road		Non-contributing				Thompson Lane Entrance Road	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 2011	Y	Combined with Tour Road; multiple assets for surface, subbase, associated features	Modify	1100 - Road	93357	Thompson Lane Entrance Road to Visitor Center FHW RT 0011				Maintain				
	Wilkinson Pike	114930, 120740	Contributing				Wilkinson Pike	Good	Contributing	constructed by 1863	N/A	Outside park boundary	No Action	1100 - Road										
	Van Cleve Lane	114926	Contributing	HS-14			Van Cleve Lane	Good	Contributing	constructed by 1863	Y	Two locations in FMSS. Multiple assets associated with both locations.	Insert CLI#	1100 - Road	69958, 239765	Van Cleve Ln (Old Nashville Hwy to TS 2); Van Cleve Lane South (TS 2 to Wilkinson Pike)				Replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane between Old Nashville Highway and the CSX Railroad and between Tour Stop No. 2 and Wilkinson Pike with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition.		CL-AL		
	Nashville & Chattanooga (CSX) Railroad	114928, 99236	Contributing	HS-30			CSX Railroad (route of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)	Outside study area	Contributing	constructed 1851	N/A	Outside park boundary	No Action	1100 - Road										
	Visitor Center Parking Area		Contributing				Visitor Center Parking Area	Good	Contributing	constructed 1963	?	Three locations (A, B, C), each with multiple assets; consider combining	Modify	1300 - Parking Area	78835, 78837, 95887	Visitor Center Parking A FHW Rt 0900A; Visitor Center Parking B Bus & RV FHW Rt 0900B; Visitor Center Parking C Picnic Area FHW Rt 0910				Preserve				
	Overflow parking and gravel road		Non-contributing				Overflow parking and gravel road	Fair/poor	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	?	Confirm locations. Multiple assets associated with each location.	TBD	1300 - Parking Area	98087, 118684	Maintenance Area A (paved) FHW Rt 0908A; Maintenance Area B (gravel) FHW Rt 0908B				Maintain				


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<div><div></div><div><div>Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division</div><div>Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project</div><div>CLR Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk</div><div>Stones River National Battlefield</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory #550099 - Nashville Pike Unit</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition <i>(as of 2022)</i>: Good</div></div></div>																						
	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work			
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
	Tour Road		Contributing				Tour Road	Good	Contributing	Tour Road constructed 1927; Old Tour Road Trail established 1963	Y	Combined with Thompson Lane Entrance Road; multiple assets for surface, subbase, associated features	Modify	1100 - Road	93357	Thompson Lane Entrance Road to Visitor Center FHW RT 0011				Preserve route		
	Old Tour Road Trail		Contributing				Old Tour Road Trail	Fair	Contributing	Tour Road constructed 1927; Old Tour Road Trail established 1963	N	Confirm if this is combined with Thompson Lane Entrance Road/Tour Road	Add	2100 - Trail						Regrade and narrow the Old Tour Road Trail surface to mitigate impacts to the cedar glades and allow hydrological sheet flow to the adjacent ecological community.		CL-AL
	Nickens Lane		Contributing				Nickens Lane	Good/fair	Contributing	constructed after 1927	Y	multiple assets	No Action	1100 - Road	78833	Nickens Lane FHW Rt 0400					Preserve	
	Gravel maintenance road		Contributing				Nashville Pike Unit gravel maintenance road	Good/fair	Contributing	date unknown	?	NPS please confirm if this is Cemetery Road or Old Lodge Lane	TBD	1100 - Road							Maintain	
	Cement driveway remnant		Undetermined				Cement driveway remnant	Poor	Undetermined	date unknown	N		Add	1100 - Road								
	Cedars road grade		Contributing				Cedars road grade	Poor	Contributing	constructed before 1929	N	add as asset following construction of trail along road grade	Add	2100 - Trail						Add a new accessible trail along an historic road grade associated with the Cemetery Community.		CI-NC
	Visitor Center sidewalks		Non-contributing				Visitor Center sidewalks	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1963 and 2005	?	Confirm asset number	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	505808	Sidewalk Parent	290024 or 290026	Land Surface, Tread, Concrete, 77 FT, 6 FT or Land Surface, Tread, Colored Concrete, 56 FT, 6 FT, Bowmanite			Maintain	
	Visitor Center interpretive trail		Non-contributing				Visitor Center interpretive trail	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 2005	?	Confirm if interpretive trail is combined with Visitor Center sidewalks (location 505808)	TBD	2100 - Trail							Maintain	
	Cotton Field Trail		Non-contributing				Cotton Field Trail	Good/Fair	Non-contributing	constructed in 1999	Y	multiple assets associated with base & subbase, exterior furnishing, culvert, sign, traffic surface	No Action	2100 - Trail	82394	Cotton Field/Greenway Connector Trails	486662	Cotton Field/Greenway Connector Trail Parent			Maintain	
	Boundary Trail		Non-contributing				Boundary Trail	Good to Poor	Non-contributing	constructed in 1970s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	2100 - Trail	82398	Battlefield Perimeter Trail	486663, 313649, 486656	Main Battlefield Perimeter Trail Parent; Land Surface, Tread, Gravel, 600 FT, 6 FT; Traffic Surface, Tread, Other, 3.0 MI, 5.0 FT		Remove sections of the Boundary Trail that pass through the cedar glades.		FM-DEM
	Pioneer Brigade Earthworks Trail		Non-contributing				Pioneer Brigade Earthworks Trail	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 2011	N	may be listed under Battlefield Perimeter Trail	Add	2100 - Trail							Maintain	
	Cedars Trail		Contributing				Cedars Trail	Fair	Contributing	constructed after 1966; portion follows earlier route of Cedars node road	N	may be listed under Battlefield Perimeter Trail or Cotton Field/Greenway Connector Trails	Add	2100 - Trail							Maintain	


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<div><div></div><div><div>Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division</div><div>Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project</div><div>CLR Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk</div><div>Stones River National Battlefield</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory #550099 - Nashville Pike Unit</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition <i>(as of 2022)</i>: Good</div></div></div>																										
	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work							
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes				
	Slaughter Pen Loop Trail		Non-contributing				Slaughter Pen Loop Trail	Good/Fair	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	N	may be listed under Battlefield Perimeter Trail or Cotton Field/Greenway Connector Trails	Add	2100 - Trail						Resurface the trail at the Slaughter Pen with a durable surface that meets ABAAS guidelines for universal access.		CL-AL				
	Round Forest Trail		Non-contributing				Round Forest Trail	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	N	may be listed under Battlefield Perimeter Trail	Add	2100 - Trail							Maintain					
Small Scale Features																										
	Interpretive waysides		Non-contributing				Interpretive waysides	Good	Non-contributing	constructed ca. 2011	Y	multiple assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	504119	Wayside Exhibit Marker Parent			Maintain					
	Trail signs		Non-contributing				Trail signs	Good/Fair	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	Y	multiple assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	518777	Landscape Sign Parent			Maintain					
	Flagpole		Undetermined				Flagpole	Good	Undetermined		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70091	VC Picnic Area	451544	Exterior Furnishing, Flag Pole, Aluminum, 552 in 12 in, Visitor Center			Maintain					
	Park identifier sign		Non-contributing				Park identifier sign	Good	Non-contributing		Y	Confirm if this is site identifier or wayside	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70091	VC Picnic Area	594785	Sign, Visitor Info			Maintain					
	Benches		Non-contributing				Benches	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 2005	Y	multiple assets for Seating, Bench, Recycled Plastic, 6.0 FT	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70091	VC Picnic Area	121275	Exterior Furnishings/Picnic Area Parent			Maintain					
	Picnic tables		Non-contributing				Picnic tables	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 2005	?	Confirm if associated with Generic Furnishing or Exterior Furnishing (multiple assets)	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain					
	Trash and recycling receptacles		Non-contributing				Trash and recycling receptacles	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 2005	Y	multiple assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70091	VC Picnic Area	527657	Trash Receptacles Parent			Maintain					
	Bike racks		Non-contributing				Bike racks	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 2005	?	Confirm if associated with Generic Furnishing or Exterior Furnishing (multiple assets)	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain					
	Cannon and soldier silhouettes		Non-contributing				Cannon and soldier silhouettes	Good	Non-contributing	placed after 2013	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain					
	Cannons		Non-contributing				Cannons	Good	Non-contributing	placed after 1966	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain					
	Michigan State Historical Commission Marker		Contributing				Michigan State Historical Commission Marker	Good	Contributing	placed after 1966	Y	associated with Wayside Exhibit Marker Parent (504119)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	45826	Sculpture, Plaques, Michigan Marker			Preserve					
	War Department monuments		Contributing				War Department monuments	Good/fair	Contributing	constructed 1929	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Preserve					
	Utility lines and poles		Contributing				Utility lines and poles	Good	Contributing		N/A	not owned or managed by NPS	No Action													
	Large corrugated metal culverts		Non-contributing				Large corrugated metal culverts	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1970s - 1990s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	93357	Thompson Lane Entrance Road to Visitor Center FHW Rt 0011	290041	Culverts Parent			Maintain					
	Tour road culverts		Non-contributing				Tour road culverts	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1963	Y	multiple assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	93357	Thompson Lane Entrance Road to Visitor Center FHW Rt 0011	290041	Culverts Parent			Maintain					
	Toll House site markers		Non-contributing				Toll House site markers	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	1333537	Generic Barrier, Tollhouse site corner posts			Maintain					
	Short snake rail fence		Non-contributing				Short snake rail fence	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 2005	Y	associated with Fence Parent (313773)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike					Maintain					
	Tall snake rail fence (follows 1862 fenceline)		Non-contributing/ Compatible				Tall snake rail fence (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	Non-contributing/ Compatible		Y	associated with Fence Parent (313773)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike					Maintain					


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Cultural Landscape Inventory							Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work			
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
	Snake rail fence with headrail (follows 1862 fenceline)		Non-contributing/ Compatible				Snake rail fence with headrail (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	Non-contributing/ Compatible		Y	associated with Fence Parent (313773)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike					Maintain	
	Picket fence (follows 1862 fenceline)		Non-contributing/ Compatible				Picket fence (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	Non-contributing/ Compatible		Y	associated with Fence Parent (313773)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike					Maintain	
	Stack rail fence (follows 1862 fenceline)		Non-contributing/ Compatible				Stack rail fence (follows 1862 fenceline)	Good	Non-contributing/ Compatible		Y	associated with Fence Parent (313773)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike					Maintain	
	Wire fence remnants		Undetermined				Wire fence remnants	Poor	Undetermined		N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Norris Family Cemetery headstones		Contributing				Norris Family Cemetery headstones	Poor	Contributing		N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Maintenance storage		Non-contributing				Maintenance Storage	Poor	Non-contributing		N		No Action								Relocate	
							Fence on western side of study area			Missing	N		No Action								Maintain	
							Fences along fields in southern portion of unit			Missing	N		No Action								Maintain	
Spatial Organization																						
	Field and forest patterns		Contributing				Field and forest patterns	Good	Contributing	present by 1863	N	Insert into long description of location	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent		In the long-term, reestablish native grassland in recently acquired parcels in the northwest corner of the unit as buildings are removed.	Maintain	
	Visitor Center cluster arrangement		Non-contributing				Visitor Center cluster arrangement		Non-contributing	established 1963 and 2004	Y	Revise location to include VC	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	80791	Picnic Area					Maintain	
	Tollhouse site	10789	Contributing				Toll house site cluster arrangement			Missing; established by 1842	Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike Toll House site	504119			Add interpretive materials addressing the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee Manual Labor University, and Trail of Tears at the former toll house site.		CI-NC
	Interpretive cluster at Van Cleve Lane and Cedars Trail		Non-contributing				Interpretive cluster at Van Cleve Lane and Cedars Trail		Non-contributing	established ca. 2011	N/A										Maintain	
	Slaughter Pen cluster arrangement		Non-contributing				Slaughter Pen cluster arrangement		Non-contributing	established ca. 2011	N/A										Maintain	
	Pioneer Brigade Earthworks cluster arrangement		Non-contributing				Pioneer Brigade Earthworks cluster arrangement		Non-contributing	established 1863 and 2011	Y		No Action	7300 - Fortifications	110105	Pioneer Brigade Earthworks, HS-					Maintain	
Natural Systems and Topography																						
	Knoll		Contributing				Knoll	Good	Contributing		N	Insert into long description	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent				Preserve
	Wetlands		Undetermined				Wetlands		Undetermined		N	Insert into long description	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent				Maintain
	Limestone outcrops		Contributing				Limestone outcrops	Good	Contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	1333547	Land Surface, Other, Native, Slaughter Pen limestone beds				Preserve
Vegetation																						
	Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland		Contributing				Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland	Fair	Contributing		N	consider adding	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent				Preserve
	Limestone cedar glades	114932	Contributing				Limestone cedar glades	Fair	Contributing		Y	under Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent (242756)	Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	316202	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Other (Cedar Glades)				Preserve
	Grasslands		Non-contributing				Grasslands	Fair	Non-contributing	established 1930s-present	Y	assets for multiple fields under Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Field Grass; confirm if Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Field Grass ACRE (1475296)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent				Maintain
	Mown turf at the visitor center		Contributing				Mown turf	Good	Contributing	established after 1931	Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	1333717	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Functional, Mown turf				Maintain


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	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work			
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
	Visitor Center ornamental vegetation		Undetermined				Visitor Center ornamental vegetation	Good	Undetermined	established 1963 and 2004	Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	1504968	Plant or Vegetation, Other, plant beds			Maintain	
	Remnant domestic plantings off Nickens Lane		Undetermined				Remnant domestic plantings	Fair	Undetermined	date unknown	N	consider adding	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent				
							Corn field in the northwest corner of the character area			Missing	N		No Action									
							Corn fields in the southern portion of the character area			Missing	N		No Action									
	Round Forest (location consistent with 1862 documentation)		Contributing				Round Forest (location consistent with 1862 documentation)	Fair	Contributing		N	not found in FMSS; please confirm	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent			Preserve	
Views and Vistas																						
	View from Union artillery parks to cedar brakes		Contributing				View from Union artillery parks to cedar brakes	Fair	Contributing	from 1862	N	add to location long description	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent			Maintain	
	View south from Pioneer Earthworks		Contributing				View south from Pioneer Earthworks	Poor		Missing; from 1863	N		No Action							Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation and trees		
	View between Slaughter Pen and open fields		Contributing				View between Slaughter Pen and open fields	Fair	Contributing	from 1862	N	add to location long description	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	69780	Nashville Pike	242756	Nashville Pike Unit Areas Parent		In the long term, consider converting woodland to native grassland in the location of a historic field north of the Slaughter Pen. Add evergreen screening in key locations		
	View from cedar brakes to Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike)		Contributing				View from cedar brakes to Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike)	Poor	Non-contributing	from after 1966	N		No Action							Add evergreen screening in key locations		
Archeological Sites																						
	Battlefield Core		Contributing				Battlefield Core		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	
	Cedars Site		Contributing				Cedars Site		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	
	Tollhouse Site		Contributing				Tollhouse Site		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	
	Norris Family Cemetery		Contributing				Norris Family Cemetery		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	

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	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work			
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Buildings & Structures																						
	Hazen Brigade Monument	99225	Contributing		HS-11		Hazen Brigade Monument	Good	Contributing	constructed 1863	Y		Insert CLI#		242714			Sculpture			Preserve	
	Hazen Brigade Monument Wall	99226	Contributing		HS-11B		Hazen Brigade limestone wall	Good	Contributing		Y		Insert CLI#		242716			Wall, Retaining, Stone (Mortared), 280 FT, 5 FT			Preserve	
Circulation																						
	Parking Area		Contributing				Parking Area	Good	Contributing	constructed early 1930s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	1300 - Parking Area	69957	Tour Stop 5 Parking Hazen Monument FHW Rt 0905				Remove the existing Hazen Brigade Monument parking area and repair the ground surface to mown turf.		FM-DEM
	Concrete Sidewalk		Contributing				Concrete Sidewalk	Good	Contributing	constructed early 1930s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	451074, 451090	Land Surface, Tread, Concrete, 108 FT, 5 FT, Hazen Sidewalk; Land Surface, Tread, Concrete, 312 FT, 5 FT, Hazen Walk		Maintain the concrete walkway through the center of the Hazen Brigade Monument site along its existing alignment. Adjust the south end of the walkway following construction of the new walkway to the parking area.		FM-RM/CM
Small Scale Features																						
	Cannon		Contributing				Cannon (2)	Good	Contributing		N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade					Preserve	
	Hazen Brigade Cemetery Markers	90224 or 98492	Contributing		HS-11A		Hazen Brigade Cemetery Markers	Fair	Contributing		Y	multiple individual assets	Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	442049	Hazen Brigade Markers HS-11A Parent			Preserve	
	Harlan/Holland Headstones		Contributing				Harlan/Holland Headstones	Good	Contributing		Y	multiple individual assets	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	442049	Hazen Brigade Markers HS-11A Parent			Preserve	
	Wayside exhibits		Non-contributing				Waysides (3)	Good	Non-contributing		Y	included under Hazen Monument Wayside Parent (550724)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	504121, 504122	Sign, Visitor Info, 2 X 2			Maintain	
	Trail sign		Non-contributing				Trail sign	Good	Non-contributing		N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Snake rail fence		Non-contributing				Snake rail fence	Good	Non-contributing		N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Hexagonal waysides						Hexagonal waysides	Fair			Y		Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	550724	Hazen Monument Wayside Parent			Maintain	
Natural Systems and Topography																						
	Topographic rise to northeast		Contributing				Topographic rise to northeast	Good	Contributing		N	consider adding	Add								Preserve	
Vegetation																						
	Mown turf		Contributing				Mown turf	Good	Contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	1332256	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Ornamental, Mown turf			Preserve	
	Ornamental and shade trees		Undetermined				Ornamental and shade trees	Good	Undetermined		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	106779	Hazen Brigade	1332257	Plant or Vegetation, Tree		Plant 2 shade trees along the concrete walkway		
Views and Vistas																						
	View to CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)		Contributing				View to CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)	Good	Contributing		N										Maintain	
	View to adjacent industrial development		Non-contributing				View to adjacent industrial development	Fair	Non-contributing		N											
	Views to the battlefield landscape		Contributing				Views to fields and forests in Nashville Pike Unit Unit	Good	Contributing		N										Maintain	
	View to Thompson Lane Bridge		Non-contributing				View to Thompson Lane Bridge	Fair	Non-contributing		N											
Spatial Organization																						
	Hazen Brigade interpretive landscape		Contributing				Interpretive landscape	Good	Contributing		N										Maintain	
	Enclosed cemetery and monument node		Contributing				Enclosed cemetery and monument node	Good	Contributing		N										Maintain	


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	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work				
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes	
Buildings & Structures																							
	Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument	99227	Contributing		HS-12		Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument	Good	Contributing	constructed 1906	Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	45828	Sculpture, Other, Concrete, Artillery Monument					
	Spring box	99230	Non-contributing				Spring box	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1970s	Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes		McFadden Farm	1333531; 1529896	Generic structure, Spring Box; Wall, Free Standing, Stone (Mortared), 90.0 FT, 3.0 FT, 2.0 FT			Maintain		
	Wood pedestrian bridge		Non-contributing				Pedestrian bridge	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed 1970s	N		Add								Maintain		
	Riverbank revetments	99229	Non-contributing				Riverbank revetments	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1970s	N		Add								Maintain		
Circulation																							
	Van Cleve Lane	114926, 99238, 107915	Contributing		HS-14		Van Cleve Lane	Good	Contributing	constructed by 1863	Y	Multiple assets. Add CLI# to long description (associated with historic road alignment).	Modify	1100 - Road	98010	Battlefield Pky to McFadden Farm Parking Rt 201B	413417	Traffic Surface, Surface, Bituminous, 16 FT, Artillery Monument		Replace pedestrian sections with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition.		CL-AL	
	Access road		Non-contributing				Access road	Good	Non-contributing	constructed ca. 1980s-90s	N	Access road to former dump site	Add	1100 - Road						Remove			
	Road trace to former house site		Contributing				Road trace to former house site	Good	Contributing	constructed by 1863	N	Incorporated into a portion of the Artillery Trail	Add	2100 - Trail							Maintain		
	Artillery Trail		Non-contributing				Artillery Trail	Good	Non-contributing	constructed by 2005	N		Add	2100 - Trail						Regrade and resurface the Artillery Trail to provide an ABAAS accessible route. No Location Record at this time		CI-AL	
	McFadden Farm Lane Trail		Contributing				McFadden Farm Lane Trail	Fair	Contributing	constructed by 1863	Y	multiple assets associated with trail surface, fence/gate,	No Action	2100 - Trail	82389	McFadden Lane Trail	486659	McFadden Lane Pedestrian Trail Parent		Following construction of the new tour road and parking area at the McFadden Farm Unit, replace pedestrian sections of Van Cleve Lane and McFadden Farm Lane with an alternate surface that visually represents the historic condition.		CI-AL	
	McFadden's Ford	107911	Contributing				McFadden's Ford	Outside park boundary	Contributing		N/A	Outside park boundary	No Action	1100 - Road									
	Social trails		Non-contributing				Social trails		Non-contributing		N	Add as asset following conversion of portions of social trails to pedestrian trails	Add	2100 - Trail						Convert a portion of the social trail immediately north of McFadden Trace along the river edge to a mown trail and incorporate into the park's trail plan.			
	Parking Area	107921	Contributing				Parking Area	Good	Contributing	constructed 1964	Y	Multiple assets	Insert CLI#	1300 - Parking Area	69953	Tour Stop 6 Parking McFadden Farm				Following construction of new tour road, remove existing parking area and repair ground surface to mown turf.		CI-DEM	
Parking area sidewalk		Undetermined				Sidewalk	Good	Undetermined		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	451409	Traffic Surface, Sidewalk, Concrete, 0.03 MI, 4.0 FT		Following construction of new tour road, remove existing sidewalk and repair ground surface to mown turf.				
Small Scale Features																							
	Culverts	99228	Non-contributing				Culverts	Good/Fair	Undetermined	unknown date	Y		Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	1504998, 1504999	Culvert, Other, Concrete 30.0 FT, 12.0 IN; Culvert, Other, concrete 35.0 FT, 21.0 IN			Maintain except where removed as part of parking area replacement		
	War Department boundary marker	107925	Contributing				War Department boundary marker	Fair/Poor	Contributing	constructed 1927-1931	N	not found in FMSS; include CLI#	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Preserve		


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<div><div></div><div><div>Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division</div><div>Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project</div><div>CLR Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk</div><div>Stones River National Battlefield</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory #550100 - McFadden Farm Unit</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition <i>(as of 2022)</i>: Fair</div></div></div>																						
	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work			
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
	McFadden Cemetery headstones	107927	Contributing				McFadden cemetery headstones	Poor	Contributing	established by 1863	N	not found in FMSS; include CLI#	Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Preserve	
	Cannons		Non-contributing				Cannons	Good	Non-contributing	placed after 1966	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Interpretive waysides		Non-contributing				Waysides	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	174484	Wayside Exhibits Parent			Maintain	
	Trail signs		Non-contributing				Trail signs		Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	?	one sign included in Sign, Visitor Info (604198); unclear which signs are included under this asset	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	1081245	Sign			Maintain	
	Cannon and soldier silhouettes		Non-contributing				Cannon and soldier silhouettes	Good	Non-contributing	placed after 2013	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Cemetery boundary markers		Non-contributing				Cemetery boundary markers	Fair/Poor	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Wood snake-rail fence		Non-contributing				Wood snake-rail fence	Good/Fair	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	Y	multiple assets; asset number is for parent; fence along McFadden Lane is associated with trail	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098; 82389	McFadden Farm; McFadden Lane Trail	174032, 450580	Fence Parent; Fence/Gate, Fence, Wood, 4 FT			Maintain	
	Fence remnants		Undetermined				Fence remnants	Poor	Undetermined	unknown date	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes						Remove fence remnants that post-date the period of significance.		
	Gates		Non-contributing				Gates	Good	Non-contributing	constructed after 1966	Y	only one gate listed in FMSS	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	1672013	Fence/Gate, Gate, Metal, 10.0 FT, 3.0 FT			Maintain	
	Utility poles and lines		Non-contributing				Utility poles and lines		Non-contributing		N/A	not owned or managed by NPS	No Action									
	Fencing associated with McFadden Farmstead						Fencing associated with McFadden Farmstead			Missing; existing fencing follows portions of historic fencelines	N/A		No Action									
Spatial Organization																						
	Field and forest patterns						Field and forest patterns			Missing; present by 1863	N/A									Convert portions of the woodland between the Artillery Trail and West Fork Stones River to native grassland to represent historic spatial relationships; Reestablish forest by allowing woodland vegetation to expand in the historic location of a woodland in southeast corner of the unit.		
	McFadden Cemetery node						McFadden Cemetery node	Poor	Contributing	established by 1863	N/A										Maintain	
	Parking Area and Artillery Monument node						Parking Area and Artillery Monument node	Good	Contributing	established by 1964	N/A									Following construction of new tour road, remove existing parking area and repair ground surface to mown turf.		
	McFadden Farmstead						McFadden Farmstead			Missing	N/A											
Natural Systems and Topography																						
	West Fork Stones River	107909	Contributing				West Fork Stones River		Contributing		N/A	not owned or managed by NPS	No Action									
	River bluffs and limestone outcrops		Contributing				River bluffs and limestone outcrops		Contributing		?	confirm if this feature falls under Natural Areas Parent (173925)	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	173925	Natural Areas Parent			Preserve	
	Wetlands		Undetermined				Wetlands		Undetermined		?	confirm if this feature falls under Natural Areas Parent (173925)	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	173925	Natural Areas Parent			Maintain	
	Spring	107913	Undetermined				Spring		Undetermined		?	confirm if this feature falls under Natural Areas Parent (173925); add CLI#	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	173925	Natural Areas Parent			Preserve	

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<div><div></div><div><div>Park Cultural Landscape Program & Park Facility Management Division</div><div>Nationally Significant Cultural Landscapes in FMSS Project</div><div>CLR Features/FMSS Record Crosswalk</div><div>Stones River National Battlefield</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory #550100 - McFadden Farm Unit</div><div>Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition <i>(as of 2022)</i>: Fair</div></div></div>																						
Cultural Landscape Inventory							Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS							Cultural Landscape Work				
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Vegetation																						
	Mown turf at the parking area, Artillery Monument, limestone outcrops, and McFadden Cemetery		Contributing				Mown turf at the parking area, Artillery Monument, limestone outcrops, and McFadden Cemetery	Good	Contributing	established after 1931	Y	Mowable Area Parent (174415)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	1504969	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Functional, mown area			Maintain	
	Woodlands		Non-contributing				Woodlands	Fair	Non-contributing		?	Confirm if this is correct asset	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	173925	Natural Areas Parent		Convert portions of the woodland to native grassland to represent historic spatial relationships, including north of the existing parking area; east of the southern end of the Artillery Trail; and north of Battlefield Parkway, west of the proposed parking area.		CI-AL
	Grasslands		Non-contributing				Grasslands	Fair	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	173854	Fields Parent			Maintain	
	Savannah vegetation between parking lot and river		Non-contributing				Savannah vegetation between parking lot and river	Good	Non-contributing		?	Confirm if this is correct asset	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	173925	Natural Areas Parent			Maintain	
	Fencerow vegetation		Non-contributing				Fencerow vegetation	Fair	Non-contributing		?	Confirm if this is correct asset	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70098	McFadden Farm	1333532	Plant or Vegetation, Tree			Maintain	
Views and Vistas																						
	View across West Fork Stones River from Artillery Monument		Contributing				View across West Fork Stones River from Artillery Monument	Fair	Contributing		N		No Action								Maintain	
	View from Union artillery line to West Fork Stones River		Contributing				View from Union artillery line to West Fork Stones River	Fair	Contributing		N		No Action								Continue to selectively remove understory vegetation on the slope east of the existing parking area to maintain	
	Views to adjacent industrial development		Non-contributing				Views to adjacent industrial development	Poor	Non-contributing		N		No Action								Maintain fencerows	
Archeological Sites																						
	McFadden Cemetery		Contributing				McFadden Cemetery		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	
	Mendenhall Massed Battery Site		Contributing				Mendenhall Massed Battery Site		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	
	McFadden Field Site		Contributing				McFadden Field Site		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	
	Plastic Soldier Site		Contributing				Plastic Soldier Site		Contributing		N		No Action								Preserve	


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	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS							Cultural Landscape Work				
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Buildings & Structures																						
							Dwelling and outbuildings used as General Rosecrans' Headquarters			Missing	N		No Action									
Circulation																						
	Parking Area		Contributing				Parking Area	Good	Contributing	constructed 1960s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	1300 - Parking Area	78842	General Rosecrans HQ Parking FHW Rt 0907				Preserve		
	Concrete sidewalk		Contributing				Concrete sidewalk	Good	Contributing	constructed 1960s	Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83336	Rosecrans HQ	116036	Traffic Surface, Sidewalk, Ex Aggregate, 0.023 MI			Preserve	
Small Scale Features																						
	General Rosecrans Headquarters Marker	99232	Contributing		HS-17		Cannonball pyramid monument	Good	Contributing	constructed 1931	Y	under Gen Rosecrans HQ Maintained Landscape Parent (117922)	Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83336	Rosecrans HQ	45830	Sculpture, Sculptures, Rosecrans' Headquarters Marker			Preserve	
	Chain-link fence	107807	Non-contributing				Chain link fence	Fair	Non-contributing	unknown date	Y	under Gen Rosecrans HQ Maintained Landscape Parent (117922)	Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83336	Rosecrans HQ	132493	Fence/Gate, Fence, Steel Galvan, 4.0 FT, 525.0 FT		Consider coordinating with the adjacent property owner to replace or visually screen the existing fence		
	Vertical wayside exhibit		Non-contributing				Vertical wayside exhibit	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed ca. 2011	N		Add								Maintain	
	Private property signs		Non-contributing				Private property signs	Good	Non-contributing	unknown date	Y	under Gen Rosecrans HQ Maintained Landscape Parent (117922); unclear which sign is included in this asset	Modify	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83336	Rosecrans HQ	385549	Sign				
	Wayfinding signs		Non-contributing				Wayfinding signs	Good	Non-contributing		?	unclear if this sign may be included in asset 385549	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
Vegetation																						
	Mown turf		Contributing				Mown turf	Good	Contributing	established 1931	Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83336	Rosecrans HQ	1333262	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Ornamental, Mown turf			Maintain	
	Individual trees		Contributing				Individual trees	Poor	Contributing	established 1930s	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain; replace in kind	
Views and Vistas																						
	Enclosed view within site		Non-contributing				Enclosed view within site	Poor	Non-contributing		N		No Action									
	View of historic Nashville Pike	107805	Contributing				View across Old Nashville Highway (Nashville Pike)	Fair	Contributing		N		No Action								Maintain	


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Cultural Landscape Inventory							Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS							Cultural Landscape Work				
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Circulation																						
	Concrete sidewalk		Non-contributing compatible	addressed as part of Bragg's Headquarters Site, STRI00001.005			Concrete sidewalk	Good	Non-contributing compatible	constructed 2004; follows approximate route of 1931 walkway	Y	under Gen Braggs maintained landscape parent (118007)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83322	Bragg HQ	66754	Land Surface, Tread, Concrete, 431 FT, 6 FT			Maintain	
Small Scale Features																						
	General Bragg's Headquarters Marker	99231	Contributing	007038	HS-16		Cannonball pyramid monument	Fair	Contributing	constructed 1931	Y	under General Braggs Maintained Landscape Parent (118007)	Insert CLI#	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83322	Bragg HQ	45829	Sculpture, Sculptures, Sculpture, Bragg			Preserve	
	Stacked rail fence		Non-contributing	addressed as part of Bragg's Headquarters Site, STRI00001.005			Stacked rail fence	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed 2004	Y	under General Braggs Maintained Landscape Parent (118007)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83322	Bragg HQ	132613	Fence/Gate, Fence, Wood, 4 FT, 5/6 stack rail			Maintain	
	Vertical wayside exhibit		Non-contributing	STR I00001.005			Vertical wayside exhibit	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed ca. 2011	Y		No Action	7500 - Interpretive Media	233213	Interpretive Media - Bragg HQ	1334812	Wayside, upright, aluminum, battle of SR (Bragg HQ)			Maintain	
	Trail sign		Non-contributing				Trail sign	Fair	Non-contributing	unknown date	N		Add								Maintain	
Vegetation																						
	Mown turf		Contributing	addressed as part of Bragg's Headquarters Site, STRI00001.005			Mown turf	Fair	Contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83322	Bragg HQ	1332235	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Ornamental, Mown turf			Maintain	
	Redcedar tree north of monument		Undetermined	STR I00001.005			Redcedar tree north of monument	Poor	Undetermined		Y	unclear which trees are included with this asset	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83322	Bragg HQ	1332237	Plant or Vegetation, Tree				
	Rows of individual trees		Undetermined				Rows of individual trees	Fair	Undetermined		Y	unclear which trees are included with this asset	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	83322	Bragg HQ	1332237	Plant or Vegetation, Tree			Maintain; replace in kind	
Views and Vistas																						
	View to CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)		Contributing				View to CSX Railroad (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad)	Fair	Contributing	some modern development within view	N										Continue working with the City of Murfreesboro to maintain	
	View to West Fork Stones River		Contributing				View to West Fork Stones River	Fair	Contributing	some modern development within view	N										Continue working with the City of Murfreesboro to maintain	
	Views to City of Murfreesboro property		Non-contributing				Views to City of Murfreesboro property	Fair	Non-contributing	adjacent park property is not a major impact on views	N										Continue working with the City of Murfreesboro to maintain	


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	Cultural Landscape Inventory						Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS							Cultural Landscape Work				
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Buildings & Structures																						
	Lunette Palmer	99923	Contributing		HS-26		Lunette Palmer	Good	Contributing	constructed 1863	Y		Insert CLI#	7300 - Fortifications	115536	Lunette Palmer Earthworks, HS-26					Preserve	
	Lunette Thomas	99924	Contributing		HS-27		Lunette Thomas	Good	Contributing	constructed 1863	Y		Insert CLI#	7300 - Fortifications	115549	Lunette Thomas Earthworks, HS-27					Preserve	
	Curtain Wall No. 2	99922	Contributing		HS-28		Curtain Wall No. 2	Good	Contributing	constructed 1863	Y		Insert CLI#	7300 - Fortifications	115554	Curtain Wall No. 2 Earthworks, HS-28					Preserve	
	Unfinished Earthwork		Contributing				Unfinished Earthwork	Fair	Contributing	constructed 1863	N	likely included in Lunette Thomas location; add as individual location	Modify	7300 - Fortifications							Preserve	
							Barracks and Warehouses within Fortress Rosecrans			Missing	N		No Action									
	Possible magazine remnant within Lunette Palmer		Contributing				Possible magazine remnant within Lunette Palmer	Poor	Contributing		Y		No Action	7300 - Fortifications	115536	Lunette Palmer Earthworks, HS-26					Preserve	
Circulation																						
	Parking Area		Non-contributing				Parking Area	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1990s	Y	multiple assets		1300 - Parking Area	69955	Fortress Rosecrans Parking FHW Rt 0913					Maintain	
	Exposed aggregate concrete walkway at parking area		Non-contributing				Exposed aggregate concrete walkway at parking area	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed 1990s	?	confirm if combined with Fortress Rosecrans Trails location/assets	TBD	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Asphalt trails		Non-contributing				Asphalt trails	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed 1990s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	2100 - Trail	82395	Fortress Rosecrans Trails	146537	FORO Pedestrian Trail Parent			Maintain	
	Boardwalks		Non-contributing				Boardwalks	Good	Non-contributing		Y	Multiple assets	No Action	2100 - Trail	82395	Fortress Rosecrans Trails	313580, 313584, 313569, 147129, 147175, 1504848	Piling; Traffic Surface, Deck, Timber; Lunette Thomas Overlook Boardwalk Parent; Traffic Surface, Deck, Timber; Railing, Hand-rail, Recycled Plastic; Walkable Structure, Footbridge, 75.0 LF, 6.0 FT			Maintain	
	Social trail		Non-contributing				Social trail		Non-contributing		N		No Action									
Small Scale Features																						
	Interpretive waysides		Non-contributing				Interpretive waysides	Fair	Non-contributing		N		No Action	2100 - Trail	82395	Fortress Rosecrans Trails	146789	Fortress Rosecrans Trails Waysides Parent			Maintain	
	Wood benches		Non-contributing				Wood benches	Poor	Non-contributing		Y		No Action		82395	Fortress Rosecrans Trails	132128	Benches Parent		Replace existing benches with new benches consistent with the park standard.		
	PVC Culverts		Non-contributing				PVC Culverts	Good	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70027	Fortress Rosecrans	1504995, 1504996	Culvert, Plastic, 11.0 FT, 17.0 IN; Culvert, Plastic, 13.0 FT, 14.0 IN			Maintain	
	Park identifier sign		Non-contributing				Park identifier sign	Fair	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70027	Fortress Rosecrans	1332226	Sign, Wood, Main Entrance			Maintain	
	Stone entrance posts		Non-contributing				Stone entrance posts	Good	Non-contributing		N		Add								Maintain	
	Snake rail fences		Non-contributing				Snake rail fences	Good	Non-contributing		Y	multiple assets associated with individual fences/gates	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70027	Fortress Rosecrans	450387	Fortress Rosecrans Fencing Parent			Maintain	
Natural Systems and Topography																						
							Wetlands	Outside study area	Undetermined		N/A	not owned or managed by NPS	No Action									

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Cultural Landscape Inventory							Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS								Cultural Landscape Work			
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
	Sinkhole with metal grate		Non-contributing				Sinkhole with metal grate	Poor	Non-contributing		Y	sinkhole grate included in FMSS	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70027	Fortress Rosecrans	1332225	Generic Structure, Sinkhole metal grate			Maintain	
Vegetation																						
	Native grass groundcover						Native grass groundcover	Good	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70027	Fortress Rosecrans	1332231	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Functional, mown area			Maintain	
	Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest						Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar forest	Fair	Non-contributing		N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes							Maintain	
	Individual trees on earthworks						Individual trees on earthworks	Poor	Non-contributing		Y	unclear which trees are included with this asset	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70027	Fortress Rosecrans	1332230	Plant or Vegetation, Tree, Tree		Remove		
Views and Vistas																						
	Views from Lunette Palmer and Lunette Thomas to the southwest						Views from Lunettes Palmer and Thomas to the southwest	Good	Non-contributing		N									Continue to coordinate with City of Murfreesboro to maintain views from the earthworks across adjacent city property.		
	View from Lunette Thomas to Murfreesboro Courthouse						View from Lunette Thomas to Murfreesboro Courthouse		Contributing	Missing	N									Continue to selectively remove trees and understory vegetation immediately east of the "Living Under the Guns" wayside to maintain a small open space in front of the cannon.		
	Views to water tower						Views to water tower	Fair	Non-contributing		N											

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Cultural Landscape Inventory							Cultural Landscape Report				FMSS							Cultural Landscape Work					
Landscape Characteristic	CRIS CL Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	Structure ID	HS Resource ID	CRIS HS Name	CLR Feature Name	Condition	Significance	CLR Comment	IN FMSS?	Questions/ Notes	FMSS Action	Asset Code	Location Number	Location Name	Asset Number	Asset Description Comment	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization/and or Treatment	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes	
Buildings & Structures																							
	Redoubt Brannan	99921	Contributing		HS-13		Redoubt Brannan Site Fortress Rosecrans	Good	Contributing		Y		Insert CLI#		115524	Redoubt Brannan Earthworks, HS-13					Preserve		
							Redoubt Brannan Site powder magazine			Missing	Y		No Action		115524	Redoubt Brannan Earthworks, HS-13							
							Redoubt Brannan Site blockhouse			Missing	Y		No Action			Redoubt Brannan Earthworks, HS-13							
Circulation																							
	Parking Area		Non-contributing				Parking Area	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1990s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	1300 - Parking Area	69954	Redoubt Brannan Parking FHW Rt 0913					Maintain		
	Concrete sidewalk		Non-contributing				Concrete sidewalk	Good	Non-contributing	constructed 1990s	Y	may also be associated with culvert (asset 1509951)	No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70025	Redoubt Brannan	451432	Traffic Surface, Sidewalk, Concrete, 0.06 MI, 4.0 FT				Maintain	
	Asphalt and aggregate path		Non-contributing				Asphalt and aggregate path	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed 1990s	Y	multiple assets	No Action	2100 - Trail	82391	Redoubt Brannan Trail	486660	Redoubt Brannan Pedestrian Trail Parent				Maintain	
	Boardwalk		Non-contributing				Boardwalk	Good	Non-contributing		Y	multiple assets	No Action	2100 - Trail	82391	Redoubt Brannan Trail	516695	Redoubt Brannan Boardwalk System Parent				Maintain	
							Ramps and walkways inside Fortress Rosecrans			Missing; constructed 1863	N		No Action										
Small Scale Features																							
	Park identification sign		Non-contributing				Park identification sign	Good	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70025	Redoubt Brannan	518672; 516698	Wall, Retaining, Stone (Mortared), 9.2 FT, Sign Base, Sign, Wood, Main Entrance				Maintain	
	Entrance piers and gate		Non-contributing				Entrance piers and gate	Good	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70025	Redoubt Brannan	1672012	Fence/Gate, Gate, Metal, 10.0 FT, 3.0 FT				Maintain	
	Interpretive waysides		Non-contributing				Interpretive waysides	Fair	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	7500 - Interpretive Media	233215	Interpretive Media - Redoubt Brannan				Remove the Trail of Tears wayside from the Redoubt Brannan site.		FM-DEM	
	Snake rail fence		Non-contributing				Snake rail fence	Fair	Non-contributing	constructed 2020	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes								Maintain	
	Wood trail signs		Non-contributing				Trail signs	Fair	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	2100 - Trail	82391	Redoubt Brannan Trail	1332195, 1332197	Sign, Visitor Info, Pedestrian, Wood, Pedestrians Only; Sign, Visitor Info, Pedestrian, Wood, No Bikes				Maintain	
Vegetation																							
	Native grass groundcover		Non-contributing				Native grass groundcover	Good	Non-contributing	established 1990s	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes								Maintain	
	Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland		Non-contributing				Mixed hardwood and Eastern Redcedar woodland	Fair	Non-contributing	established 1990s	N		Add	3100 - Maintained Landscapes						Continue to remove understory shrubs and small trees along the west and south sides of the unit. Plant short native grasses in the open understory.			
	Mown turf adjacent to parking area		Non-contributing				Mown turf adjacent to parking area	Good	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70025	Redoubt Brannan	1332191	Turfgrass/Pasture Crop, Functional, Mown Turf				Maintain	
	Ornamental plantings adjacent to parking area		Non-contributing				Ornamental plantings adjacent to parking area	Fair	Non-contributing		Y		No Action	3100 - Maintained Landscapes	70025	Redoubt Brannan	1332189	Plant or Vegetation, Other, Red. Brannan plant bed				Maintain	
Views and Vistas																							
	View to railroad bridge		Contributing				View to railroad bridge	Fair	Contributing	from 1863; partially obscured by vegetation	N										In the long-term, consider establishing a management agreement with the City of Murfreesboro to rehabilitate the view to the railroad bridge across the adjacent property		
	View to West College Street (Nashville Pike) bridge		Contributing				View to West College Street (Nashville Pike) bridge	Fair	Contributing	from 1863; partially obscured by vegetation	N										Selectively prune or remove individual trees on NPS property to rehabilitate the view to the West Collect Street (Nashville Pike) bridge		
	Views to commercial and industrial development		Non-contributing				Views to commercial and industrial development	Fair	Non-contributing	partially obscured by vegetation	N										Consider working with adjacent landowners to screen development		

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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 historical 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.

NPS ETIC No. STRI 327 186736, March 2023
Stones River National Battlefield

Cultural Landscape Report

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Stones River National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Hwy
Murfreesboro, TN 37129

www.nps.gov/stri