

# Bibliography

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- "Topographic Sketch of Battlefield of Stone River Near Murfreesboro, Tn., Dec. 30th 1862-Jan. 3d 1863, Sheet No. 1, Position of U.S. Troops 12/31/62." Surveyed by Major J.E. Weyss.
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- “Topographical Sketch of Battle Field of Stone River.” Drawn by Capt. Francis Mohrhardt.
- “Map of the Battle of Murfreesboro.” Plate XXXI. Map I.
- “9. Topographical Sketch of the Battle Field of Stone’s River.” Accompanying report of Maj. Gen. W.S. Rosecrans. Series I., Vol. XX, Part 1, Page 191.
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- “Map No. 5 Battle Field of Stone River.” Engineers Office Military Division of Gulf, September 1865.
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# Appendices

Appendix A – National Register Nomination

Appendix B – Maps





# Appendix A – National Register Nominations

Stones River National Battlefield: original nomination, September 22, 1975; additional documentation, November 14, 2003.

Fortress Rosecrans: September 1, 1973.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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DATE ENTERED *ppp-...*SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Stones River National Military Park

AND/OR COMMON

Stones River National Battlefield

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Old Nashville Pike, Route 2

CITY/TOWN

Murfreesboro

STATE

Tennessee

 VICINITY OF  
CODE

47

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4

COUNTY

Rutherford

CODE

139

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable)

Southeast Region - Department of Interior

STREET &amp; NUMBER

1895 Phoenix Blvd.

CITY/TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Rutherford County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Public Square

CITY/TOWN

Murfreesboro

STATE

Tennessee

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

April 1941

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Rutherford County Courthouse

CITY/TOWN

Murfreesboro

STATE

Tennessee

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINALS II
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Stones River National Battlefield, established by an act of Congress in 1927, was the scene of the Battle of Stones River, December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863. The Union force commanded by General William S. Rosecrans, met the Confederate forces, under General Braxton Bragg, and engaged in one of the bloodiest battles fought west of the Appalachians during the Civil War. Twenty-three thousand casualties were inflicted upon the two armies during three day battle. Stones River National Battlefield is located in Rutherford County, Tennessee, three miles N.W. of Murfreesboro and 30 miles S.E. of Nashville. Rutherford County is center of a physiographic region known as the Central Basin of Tennessee. The Central Basin has level to gently rolling topography and is characterized by outcroppings of Ordovician age limestone, caves, sinks, and underground drainage. The basin is ringed with a circular belt of hills known as the Highland Rim.

Stones River Battlefield is characteristic of much of the Central Basin in that it has limestone outcroppings and "Cedar Glades". Cedar Glades are natural open areas on nearly bare flat rock surrounded by eastern red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana* L.) and numerous other hard woods. The dense cedar thickets and the rock outcroppings played a vital role in the battle in that they offered natural protection to troops, but by the same token made it nearly impossible to move equipment or cannon.

Although in 1927, numerous small houses and farms were located on what is now Stones River National Battlefield, the area has been returned to, maintained much as it was during the battle. Within Stones River National Battlefield District, there are six historic structures and there are four additional structures outside the Battlefield proper.

#### 1. Stones River National Cemetery-HS #10

Enclosed by a stone wall, the cemetery is bordered by the Old Nashville Pike on the southwest and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on the northeast. The Cemetery Union dead from the Battle of Stones River, as well as battles and skirmishes south and east of Murfreesboro as far as 85 miles, were reinterred from their battlefield graves into the National Cemetery. Civil War dead total 6,124 of which 2,307 are unknown. The known dead are marked with 10' x 4' white marble headstones, while a 6' x 6' x 4' marble stone marks the graves of the unknown dead. Fallen soldiers from the Spanish American War, World Wars I and II, Korean conflict and Vietnam action are also buried in the cemetery. Total numbers of graves presently in the National Cemetery are 6,920. The cemetery was closed January 31, 1974, for other than reserved burials.

Although the cemetery is often thought of as a separate entity, it was consolidated with Stones River National Battlefield by an Act of Congress in 1927 and is administered by the National Park Service.

First Order of Significance

UTM Reference: 16/551180/3970740

Recommended Treatment - Partial Reconstruction

Cost Estimate: \$62,000

#### 2. U.S. Regulars Monument-HS #18

An interesting feature of the cemetery is the United States Regulars Monument erected in 1882, the 14 foot cylindrical concrete shaft standing on a 93 1/2 <sup>inch</sup> square concrete base was capped by a 300 lb. bronze eagle, which was stolen in 1967. The monument was erected by survivors of the Regular Brigade, Army, of the Cumberland in memory of the 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th U.S. Infantry and Battery H, 5th U.S. Artillery, who were killed or died of wounds received at the Battle of Stones River.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE 1

2. US Regulars Monument - Continued  
Significance: First Order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: 0

3. Hazen's Brigade Monument-NS #11

A 10 foot high and 10 foot square frustrum-shaped monument constructed of native limestone blocks. It was erected in 1863 by men of the 9th Indiana Veteran Volunteer who were under the command of Col. W.B. Hazen, in memory of the members of the brigade that fell during the Battle of Stones River. Hazen's Brigade was the only Union unit that held ground and never retreated under the heavy Confederate attack on December 31, 1862.

The monument is surrounded by the graves of fifty-five members of the brigade. The graves and monument are enclosed with a 100' X 30' limestone rock wall. The monument is probably one of the oldest existing Civil War Monuments. (Weathering has made the inscriptions nearly illegible.)

Significance: First Order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: \$730.00

4. Van Cleve Lane-NS #14

Also known as Old Bowen Lane, the road runs north-south near the eastern boundary of the park for .9 of a mile. During the Battle of Stones River, cannon, equipment and troops were constantly moved on the dirt lane. The Confederate attack on the morning of December 31, 1862, moved across the lane in an east-west direction. After the battle, Old Bowen Lane was renamed in honor of General H.P. Van Cleve, Commander of the 3rd Division, Army of the Cumberland, who was wounded during the battle. The lane was gravelled in 1929, and later was topped with asphalt. At present, the asphalt lane follows its original course and nearly one mile of the lane is incorporated into the park road system from its southern beginning at Manson Pike to the N.C. & St. Louis Railway Crossing to the North.

Significance: 2nd Order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: 0

5. Old Nashville Highway-NS #15

This road traverses the park in an east-west direction for .6 of a mile between the visitor center and the National Cemetery. At present it is a county secondary, two-lane, asphalt road that has been paved and the road bed raised in low spots since 1929. At the time of the battle it was a toll dirt road and served as the route of march of the Federal left under Major General Thomas L. Crittenden. By noon of December 31, 1862, the Nashville Pike remained the only supply line open to General Rosecrans. The successful Federal defense of this road was a deciding factor in the Federal victory gained on January 2, 1863.

Significance: 2nd Order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: 0

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PAGE 2

6. Forty-Third Wisconsin and 180th Ohio Monument-HS #19

This monument of native Rutherford County limestone is placed in the central section of Section E of Stones River National Monument. It faces north towards the railroad by the north wall of the cemetery. Its shape resembles a tombstone and is often mistaken for one. It stands 41.5" above the ground and measures 22.5" wide by 14" deep. It bears the inscription: "Erected by the 43rd Reg't. Wis. Vol. Inf. in memory of deceased soldiers in the Reg't. and of the 180th Ohio. Tennessee Union Soldiers Railroad Employees and Co., 1865." The monument is one of the oldest Civil War monuments in the nation.

Significance: 2nd Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

Cost Estimate: 0

7. The Artillery Monument-HS #12

The Artillery Monument is dominated by a white painted 34' high, concrete, obelisk shaped monument, bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the Confederate repulse by Union Artillery at this site on January 2, 1863. The monument was erected by the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad in July of 1906. The monument and a small one acre lot were donated to the Government by the Railroad in 1928, additional land was purchased in 1963 and a small asphalt 15 car parking lot built on the crest of the bluff to the northwest of the monument. The approximate site of the Union battery position is marked by 5 reproduction 12 pdr. Napoleon and iron display carriages. The west fork of Stones River forms the Eastern boundary, the old road trace of Bowen Lane and McFadden's Ford comprise the southern boundary and the north and west boundaries lie along a barbed wire fence separating the lot from the Smith Farm. This repulse marked the last engagement at the Battle of Stones River. The site also marks the site of one of the major river crossings used by the Union Army during the battle.

Significance: 2nd Order

Acreage: 9.25

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

DTM Reference: 16/551800/3971490

Cost Estimate: \$3,700.00

8. Redoubt Brannon-HS #13

Redoubt Brannon was the largest of four redoubts of Fortress Rosecrans, and now is the best preserved. This redoubt was rectangular in shape and approximately 200 feet by 150 feet with earthen walls 20 feet high. A cross shaped earthen magazine was located in its center (now collapsed). The redoubt contained positions for six guns, four positions for heavy ordinance and two for light field guns. The redoubt faces the west fork of Stones River with Old Nashville Pike on its northeast wall and the Louisville and Nashville railroad outside the west wall. According to an 1866 sketch made by Benson J. Lossing there were two frame structures outside the west wall on the bluff above the river. There is no visible trace of these structures now. The entire redoubt and surrounding acreage is now within the City of Murfreesboro limits and is overgrown with thick, almost impenetrable vegetation. At present the site is not maintained by the National Park Service.

The Fortress was built as a direct result of the Battle of Stones River in order to maintain a base of supply for the assault on Chattanooga and Sherman's march to the sea. It remained in Union hands throughout the War and insured Union control of Middle Tennessee through an excellent base of supply.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 3

8. Redoubt Brannon-Continued

Significance: First Order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: 0

Acres: 4.0  
UTM Reference: 16/554320/3968240

9. Bragg's Reservation - HS #16

This small site is located one and five tenths of a mile southeast of Stones River National Battlefield just north of Old Nashville Highway and railroad underpass. The site is surrounded by a chain link fence on three sides and dominated by a small pyramidal pile of 12 pdr. shells marking the headquarters site. There is a small five car asphalt parking lot on the south (entrance side) of the lot.

This area was the Commanding General of the Confederate forces, General Braxton Bragg's second headquarters site (Jan. 1-3, 1863) during the Battle of Stones River. There may have been a log structure on the site during the battle. No trace now exists.

Significance: 2nd Order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: \$400.00

Acres: 1/4 acre  
UTM Reference: 16/552420/3968320

10. Rosecrans' Headquarters - HS #17

This small site is located one half mile west of Stones River National Battlefield on the south side of Old Nashville Highway. The site is enclosed on three sides by a chain link fence and a small pyramidal pile of 12 pdr. shells mark the headquarters site. The lot is fronted by an asphalt five car parking lot. The site marks the tent headquarters of Major General William S. Rosecrans, Commanding General, U.S.A. Forces during the Battle of Stones River - December 30, 1862 to January 3, 1863.

The site is seriously intruded upon by a stone quarry that runs up to the fence on two sides of the lot. Visitors are exposed to a safety hazard of falling rocks when blasting operations are in progress in the quarry. Rocks are frequently thrown into the site by blasting.

Significance: 2nd order  
Recommended Treatment: Preservation  
Cost Estimate: \$300.00

Acres: 1/4 acre  
UTM Reference: 16/550240/3971630

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 & 10 PAGE 1

9. Bibliographic References - Continued

- Stevenson, Alexander F., The Battle of Stones River Near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Boston, James R. Osgood and Co., 1884.
- Willet, Ann W., A History of Stones River National Military Park, Manuscript, N.P.S., 1958.
- Morton, J. St. Clair, Memoir Explaining the Situation and Defense of Fortress Rosecrans, 1863, Record Group 77, National Archives.

10. Geographical Data - Continued - UTM Reference

Redoubt Brannon - 16/554320/3968240

Bragg's Headquarters - 16/552420/3969320

Rosecrans' Headquarters - 16/550240/3971630

Artillery Monument - 16/551800/3971490

Historic Site

- |                                 |                   |                      |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| A) <del>16/552000/3972000</del> | 16/551160/3971000 |                      |
| B) <del>16/553740/3968000</del> | 16/551810/3970100 |                      |
| C) <del>16/550000/3960000</del> | 16/551430/3968910 | E) 16/550660/3970630 |
| D) <del>16/550000/3972000</del> | 16/550510/3969010 |                      |

Cemetery

16/551180/3970740

Verbal Boundary Description - continued

southwest for 133 yards to the southside of Old Nashville Highway. It then proceeds south for 467 yards, turning 90 degrees south for 800 yards to the southside of the intersection of Van Cleave Lane and Manson Pike for a total of 337 acres.

Included in the historic site are four satellite sites, one to the northeast of the National Military Park and one to the northwest. The other two sites are east and south-east of the National Military Park. Below are boundary or location descriptions.

Redoubt Brannon - The redoubt faces the west fork of Stones River with the Old Nashville Pike on the northeast wall and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad outside the west wall of the redoubt.

Braggs Headquarters - This 1/4 acre reservation is located 1.5 miles southeast of the National Battlefield and north of the Old Nashville Highway and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad underpass.

Rosecrans Headquarters - Located a 1/2 mile west of Stones River National



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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 & 10 PAGE 2

Battlefield on the south side of the Old Nashville Highway. It is on the edge of a large stone quarry.

Artillery Monument - The nine acre site is bounded by the West fork of the Stones River on the east, the old road trace of Bowen's Road and McFadden's Ford on the south and on the north and west is bounded by the Smith Farm.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SPECIFY
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Stones River National Battlefield is historically the site on which the Union Army of the Cumberland, under General William S. Rosecrans met the Army of the Tennessee commanded by General Braxton Bragg. On December 30, 1862, the Union forces massed west of Murfreesboro and planned their attack on the city. The Confederate forces were prepared on the morning of December 31, 1862; they surprised the Union forces with a heavy attack at the southern end of the Union line. The Union line was thrown back to the Nashville Pike. The battle raged for three days and the Union forces held their ground and the Rebel force retreated southward. The bloody battle cost both armies 23,000 casualties and was recorded as the bloodiest battle fought west of the Appalachians during the Civil War. The battle was the beginning of the Union drive to cut the Confederacy in half. Although the battle fought over a 3700-acre area, Stones River is comprised of the 351 acres of ground where the hardest fighting occurred and where Stones River National Cemetery was established in 1863 and Hazen's Monument was erected in 1863.

The National Cemetery contains the bodies of all Union soldiers known and unknown that were found in and around the battlefield. It also contains Union dead from battles such as Franklin, Spring Hill and small skirmishes along the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Today the cemetery is the final resting place for soldiers of all wars since the Civil War.

Erected in 1863 the Hazen Brigade Monument may be the oldest Civil War Monument. It honors not only those members of the brigade that died at Stones River, but also those who fell at Shiloh in 1862 and Chickamauga-Chattanooga in the fall of 1863.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bearss, Edwin C., The History of Fortress Rosencrans, Manuscript N.P.S., 1960.  
Calvary Operation of Stones River, Manuscript N.P.S., 1959.  
The Artillery and Breckinridge's Attack, Manuscript, N.P.S., 1959  
Fence and Ground Cover Map, Manuscript, N.P.S., 1961  
 Smith, W.D., Col., The Battle of Stones River Tennessee, December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863  
Manuscript, N.P.S. 1932

Continued on Continuation Sheet

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACRAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 351 acres

UTM REFERENCES See Map

a	16	552000	397000	b	16	553740	396800
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
c	16	550000	396800	d	16	550000	397200
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The irregular boundary of Stones River National Battlefield District begins on the southern boundary at the intersection of Manson Pike and Van Cleve lane and proceeds west along the north side of Manson Pike for approximately 767 yds. It makes a 90 degree turn and runs north for 533 yds. It then makes a 90 degree turn west 133 yds. then another 90 degree turn to the north for 233 yds., It then makes a 90 degree turn east for 200 yds., and then turning north again and running for 1,1000 yds., turning N.E. for 433 yds. to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, then the northern boundary parallels the railroad east for 967 yds. It turns 90° (cont.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME - TITLE

Ron A. Gibbs, Chief I, & RM

September 22, 1975

ORGANIZATION

Stones River National Battlefield

DATE

615-893-9501

STREET & NUMBER

Route 2, Old Nashville Highway

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Madisonboro

STATE

Tennessee

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ NONE \_\_\_

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11693, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DIRECTOR OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

COPY

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stones River National Battlefield (Additional Documentation)  
other name/site number Stones River National Military Park

2. Location

street & number 3501 Old Nashville Highway NA  not for publication  
city or town Murfreesboro  vicinity  
state Tennessee code TN county Rutherford code 149 zip code 37129

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant:  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_  
 entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other \_\_\_\_\_  
(explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Stones River National Battlefield  
Name of Property

Rutherford County, Tennessee  
County and State

### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> private                   | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s)         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State   | <input type="checkbox"/> site                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure           |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> object              |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	9	buildings
7	1	sites
11	1	structures
9	1	objects
27	12	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

10

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: camp

FUNERARY: cemetery

DEFENSE: arms storage, fortification, military facility, battle site

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

LANDSCAPE: national park

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; CONCRETE

walls BRICK; STONE

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE; METAL

other GLASS; METAL

#### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Attached Sheets

Stones River National Battlefield  
Name of Property

Rutherford County, Tennessee  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
ETHNIC HERITAGE: African-American  
COMMEMORATION

**Period of Significance**

1862-1931

**Significant Dates**

1862-63; 1864-69

**Significant Person**

Major General William S. Rosecrans  
Brigadier General Philip H. Sheridan

General Braxton Bragg

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

Name of repository:  
Stones River National Battlefield

Stones River National Battlefield  
Name of Property

Rutherford County, Tennessee  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 600 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael T. Gavin, Preservation Specialist, Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area and Sean M. Styles, Historian, Georgia Trust

organization Center for Historic Preservation date November 14, 2003  
street & number Middle Tennessee State University, Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947  
city or town Marbleboro state TN zip code 37132

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed forms:

##### Continuation Sheets

##### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

##### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property

##### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name National Park Service—Stones River National Battlefield  
street & number 3501 Old Nashville Highway telephone 615-893-9501  
city or town Marbleboro state TN zip code 37129

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 57127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

## VII. DESCRIPTION

### Introduction

Stones River National Battlefield, located in Murfreesboro, the seat of Rutherford County, Tennessee, contains a portion of the site of the Civil War Battle of Stones River, which took place between December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863. The United States Congress established a national military park on part of the battlefield through an act in 1927, and the park that evolved from this authorization is now officially known as Stones River National Battlefield. Stones River National Battlefield was placed on the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. National Register documentation for the battlefield was accepted January 26, 1978. National Register documentation for the Fortress Rosecrans site was accepted June 7, 1974. This additional documentation expands the statement of significance for the battlefield and Fortress Rosecrans and presents a comprehensive list of contributing and non-contributing resources.

Stones River National Battlefield today consists of several discontinuous parcels of land. The park's core area is a parcel immediately south of the present Stones River National Cemetery, encompassing the area where Confederate forces turned the Union flank on the first day of the battle and were in turn checked by massed Federal artillery. Stones River National Battlefield preserves only a small portion of the more than 4,000 acres over which the battle raged. The other components of the national battlefield include the Mendenhall position on the high ground near McFadden's Ford and nearby Van Cleve Lane; four remnants of Fortress Rosecrans, and two headquarters sites. All of the park units are in a corridor that parallels the Nashville Pike and the CSX (the historic Nashville and Chattanooga) Railroad route.

### 1. Core Battlefield Area (1862-1863) [site]

The northern boundary of this tract is the CSX Railroad right-of-way. Present-day Manson Pike, the southern boundary, was the fulcrum on which the Confederate General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee turned Federal General William Rosecrans' right flank on December 31, 1862 (at the time of the battle, the road was known as the Wilkinson Pike). The battlefield tract's eastern boundary encompasses the present Van Cleve Lane, still a dirt road in the late 1920s. The western boundary of the tract is parallel to and less than half a mile from the eastern boundary. Two small, one-quarter-acre detached tracts of private land were also acquired to preserve and interpret the location of the headquarters sites of Generals Bragg and Rosecrans.<sup>1</sup>

The patchwork of open fields and wooded areas that characterized this sparsely populated agricultural landscape in 1863 remains clearly discernible, with brakes of eastern red cedar and cedar glades between cultivated fields. The open fields maintained by the NPS approximate the positions of the fields in 1863. Likewise, the similarly maintained cedar thickets exist in their approximate historic locations, although the present plant materials are not historic. The park's largest individual parcel, the location of the heart of the battle, continues to be maintained to simulate the historic appearance of the landscape. The dense cedar thickets and the rock outcroppings played a vital role in the battle because they offered natural protection to troops, but simultaneously made timely artillery and equipment transportation nearly impossible.

The land two and a half miles west of Murfreesboro, from which the Confederates would launch their attacks, is depicted in contemporary sources as one comprised of scattered farms and woodland.<sup>2</sup> Farmsteads in this section of Rutherford County generally consisted of a farmhouse, barn, and a handful of outbuildings such as corncribs and structures sheltering cotton gins. The woodlands in this section of the county contained eastern red cedar, a variety that grows in dense thickets or "cedar brakes." These trees had thickly entwined branches that reached to the ground, prompting one Confederate colonel to remark, "a cedar thicket... was the strongest natural position we encountered."<sup>3</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

Cedar glades, often mentioned in the battle reports, are openings in thick stands of red cedar where the shallow acidic soils prohibit permanent invasion by trees but support a ground cover of grasses, mosses, and herbaceous plants. Contemporary accounts also mention the presence of a grove of oak trees near Overall Creek.<sup>4</sup> The woodland boundaries are depicted in period maps as rectilinear, typically bordered by "rail fences" and cultivated fields. Fields cultivated in corn or cotton surrounded the farmhouses and outbuildings shown on battle-era maps.<sup>5</sup>

Geologists classify the battlefield as karst topography, in which shallow soils overlay limestone and shale bedrock.<sup>6</sup> This bedrock is pitted with sinkholes caused by surface and underground water sources dissolving the limestone. As the Federals approached the Confederate positions near Stones River on December 30, 1862, neither army dug entrenchments, each side anticipating that it would take the offensive on the morning. Once fighting began, troops of both sides used the sinkholes and limestone outcroppings in the shallow soil for protection against bullets.

On December 31, during lulls in the fighting, defenders piled up logs and rocks to create impromptu breastworks. The wooden fences also became makeshift breastworks that protected the men, according to Levi Wagner of the 1<sup>st</sup> Ohio Regiment: "And right here, if you were inclined to smile at the idea of a fence rail being any protection during a battle, if you could just for a few moments transport yourself to the opposite side of that fence and view the bullet holes those rails contain, you would see that a very light obstruction often saves a life."<sup>7</sup> Historic photographs of the area depict either worm or double post and board fences, which are typically closely stacked on the bottom but have more space between the rails on the top. None of the historic breastworks or fencing exists on the battlefield today.

The main body of Federals approached Murfreesboro along the macadamized Nashville Pike. A macadam road had a convex roadbed overlain with crushed stone, topped with stone dust, and compacted with water. The Pike had "a roadbed graded at least thirty feet wide with sufficient ditches on each side to drain off water...The gravel portion was twenty feet wide and six inches thick."<sup>8</sup> The high quality of this pike's construction led Rosecrans to rely on this road for his supply line during the winter, a time when most roads in the south turned to mud. Van Cleve Lane, historically known as Old Bowen or McFadden Lane, was in use at the time of the Battle of Stones River. In the mid-nineteenth century, this road had one terminus at an intersection with the Manson Pike. It then crossed the Nashville Pike, the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, and Stones River at McFadden's Ford before its second terminus at an unnamed road. Where these roads pass through the battlefield, they evoke considerable integrity of setting, feeling, and association, particularly in comparison to modern roads such as Thompson Lane or U.S. Highway 41/70S. Two distinct parts of Van Cleve Lane, the graveled section in the core battlefield area and especially the narrow fence-lined section leading to the McFadden farm site at the Mendenhall position, are particularly appropriate for maintaining a nineteenth-century landscape. These historic roads act as reference points that define the positions of the brigades in the line of battle during the separate phases of the fight. This materially aids visitors in their task to understand the sweeping nature of the contest. In addition, these roads provided access to different points of the battlefield for the units of both armies, just as they continue to do in the present for visitors.

The physical feature that proved to be the key to the battle itself was the point where Bragg's Confederates had bent the Union line back upon itself at the boulder-strewn, cedar-choked hill known locally as the Round Forest. The Round Forest was east of the Nashville Pike and bisected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. According to a Federal brigade commander, the nearly impenetrable cedars were "so dense as to render it impossible to see the length of a regiment," making the already disordered nature of combat command unmanageable.<sup>9</sup>

The core battlefield area of Stones River retains its historic location, topography, and types of vegetation. Topographical features certainly influenced the Battle of Stones River. The steep banks of the river provided a solid base on which to anchor the Federal left flank. The defensive power of massed artillery, particularly when sited on a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

prominent position such as the Round Forest or the elevated west bank of Stones River, was undeniable. The command difficulties encountered when fighting over wooded or broken ground, problems coordinating attacks or withdrawals, and the challenges of keeping troops aligned were all exacerbated by the terrain. (C)

No structures at the time of the battle remain extant within the park. The Round Forest itself has been obliterated by construction of the Thompson Lane Connector and a concrete plant; however, the Hazen Brigade Monument and Cemetery, as well as the roadbeds of the Nashville Pike and Van Cleve Lane provide the reference points needed to approximate its location.

The War Department initially developed the park between 1928 and 1933, after the bulk of the property acquisition was finalized. After the park was transferred to the NPS in 1933, additional development occurred, chiefly in the Mission 66 period. The NPS constructed the tour loop road, the visitor center, a maintenance garage, three residences, a storage building, a pump house, several paved parking lots, and significantly altered entrances in the Stones River National Cemetery Wall, the main park gate, and wooden fences.

Contributing and non-contributing properties within the core battlefield include:

### 2. Main Entrance (Gates) (1931, 1960s) [structure]

From the initial development of the battlefield until the implementation of the Mission 66 plans in the early 1960s, there were actually four entrances into the main park area. Two of these entrances had stone pillars and provided access for cars into the main park area from the Old Nashville Highway; the main entrance was located across from the staff residence area and the second was at the intersection of Nashville Pike and Van Cleve Lane. The first park tour road also connected with Van Cleve Lane at two other points, where the third and fourth entrances were located.<sup>10</sup> Herbert Smith, an African American man from the local community who was a highly gifted stone mason, constructed the pillars at the two entrances from Old Nashville Highway into the main park area.<sup>11</sup>

The main entrance gates, although altered, retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Wing walls were added to the original pillars as part of the Mission 66 construction plans, and the pillars themselves have undergone some alterations. Pillars that had originally been installed at the intersection of Nashville Pike and Van Cleve Lane were dismantled and the stones from these structures used to construct the walls joined to the pillars at the main entrance.<sup>12</sup>

A wall extends from each pillar towards the road leading into the visitor center parking area. Superintendent Melroe Tarter, the first superintendent of the new park, originally placed a chain between the stone pillars in order to close the gates at night, but in the early 1960s, wooden crossbars which are retracted during the day and locked shut at night were added.<sup>13</sup> These crossbar posts were mounted into the new stone walls. Initially, a metal plaque reading "Stones River National Military Park" was mounted on each post. These plaques were later removed and other National Park Service signs put in their place. The original cannonball pyramids atop the pillars were removed sometime prior to 1949. In 1981, park staff placed new cannonball pyramids on the pillars on each side of the main entrance gate, and also at this time, a metal flag holder was added to the back of each wing wall.<sup>14</sup> (C)

### 3. Stones River National Cemetery (1864-1869) [site]

On March 29, 1864, General George H. Thomas instructed General Van Cleve to "select an eligible site for the founding of a National Cemetery." Furthermore, he was to carry out the assignment "as rapidly as possible."<sup>15</sup> Van Cleve, in turn, detached Captain John A. Means of the 115<sup>th</sup> Ohio for duty as a topographical engineer in charge of siting and laying out the new cemetery. Captain Means oversaw the cemetery's construction from June 2, 1864, until

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

his discharge from the army on April 25, 1865.<sup>16</sup> He placed the cemetery between the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, in full view of both, situated on a slight rise where Union artillery had repulsed Hardee's attacks on the afternoon of December 31, 1862. After Means' departure, Chaplain William Earnshaw was designated to continue his work. For the next year or so, Earnshaw directed the exhumation of the Union dead buried at various sites throughout Middle Tennessee and their reinterment at Stones River National Cemetery.<sup>17</sup> Primarily, the officers and men of the 111<sup>th</sup> Regiment, United States Colored Troops, carried out this hazardous duty.<sup>18</sup>

As constructed, the cemetery was a trapezoid whose parallel sides stretched between the railroad and the Nashville Pike. Its plan was formal and geometric, with a graveled central main carriage path entering the cemetery from the road. The main carriage path ran toward a square in the cemetery's center that was surrounded by four larger squares. Smaller, grassy walking paths radiated diagonally from the central square toward the cemetery's four corners, and an additional grassy path circumnavigated the whole.<sup>19</sup> (C)

#### 4. Stones River National Cemetery Markers (1867-1931) [object] LCS ID#007032

The soldiers' graves at the national cemetery, originally marked with painted wooden headboards, were arranged in lines parallel to the railroad; each one was allotted an area of four by nine feet. Due to the rapid deterioration of the headboards, marble grave markers began replacing them in 1867.<sup>20</sup> The cemetery contains the burials of veterans of the U.S.C.T., an army unit that did not exist at the time of the Battle of Stones River. These graves are located generally at the west side of the cemetery. Stones River National Cemetery also contains approximately twenty private grave markers of various Victorian designs, erected by family members. A representative example is the marker for Major M. R. Butler, who died on May 10, 1863, which features a carved weeping willow motif. Burials of veterans continued at Stones River National Cemetery through the second half of the twentieth century. However, the large majority of the standardized military marble markers date between 1867 and the completion of the first phase of national battlefield development in 1931.

#### 5. Standing Cannon Markers (1867) [object], LCS ID#090227

In 1867, in the approximate center of the cemetery, the army erected two permanent cast iron monuments, known as the standing cannon markers. These two monuments are extant. (C)

#### 6. Bivouac of the Dead Markers (1882) [object], LCS ID#090223

In 1882, cemetery officials directed the installation of a set of cast iron plaques were installed throughout the cemetery. Known as *The Bivouac of the Dead Markers* (1882), they contain raised-letter verses from Theodore O'Hara's poem *The Bivouac of the Dead*.<sup>21</sup> These iron plaques replaced earlier ones of painted wood, which had been mounted on five by five inch cedar posts.<sup>22</sup> (C)

#### 7. 43<sup>rd</sup> Wisconsin and 180<sup>th</sup> Ohio Regiments Monument (1865) [object] LCS ID#07041

Near the Stones River National Cemetery's eastern wall is a small limestone monument erected by Tennessee Union veterans and others in 1865. This memorial honors the soldiers of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Wisconsin and 180<sup>th</sup> Ohio Regiments who died at the battle of Stones River. The legend on the stone reads: "Erected by the 43<sup>rd</sup> Reg't. Wis. Vol. Inf. In memory of deceased soldiers in that Reg't and of the 180<sup>th</sup> Ohio, Tennessee Union Soldiers, Railroad Employees, & c. 1865." It was orientated toward and immediately adjacent to the railroad. The cemetery later became a railroad stop when Union veterans visited battlefields after the war, and passengers debarking from the train could easily stop and read it.<sup>23</sup> (C)

#### 8. U.S. Regulars Monument (1883) [object] LCS ID#07040

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

In 1883, a veterans' organization erected the U.S. Regulars Monument at the Stones River National Cemetery in tribute to the ultimate sacrifices made by the officers and soldiers of the 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 19<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry Brigades and Battery H, 50<sup>th</sup> U.S. Artillery Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland who were killed in battle there on December 31, 1862. This memorial is a fifteen-foot sandstone column resting on a base seven feet six inches square surmounted by a large bronze eagle, and features classical details such as an egg-and-dart molding and carved floral and laurel motifs.<sup>15</sup> (C)

## 9. Cemetery Flagstaff (1888) [structure] LCS ID#90226

Drawings from 1867 show a flagstaff on the Monument (Lincoln) Square in the Stones River National Cemetery. The early poles were made of wood and painted often, but rapid deterioration demonstrated the need for one composed of a more durable material. In 1888, a local contractor erected a wrought iron flagstaff in Lincoln Square, the center and highest point of the cemetery.<sup>17</sup> (C)

## 10. Cannonball Pyramid (1930) [object] LCS ID#90228

The cannonball pyramid, a pile of 12<sup>th</sup> cannonballs mounted on a low concrete platform at the base of the flagstaff in the Stones River National Cemetery. This commemorative object dates to 1930. (C)

## 11. Stones River National Cemetery Wall (1865-1871) [structure] LCS ID#90222

Soon after he arrived, Chaplin Earnshaw initiated construction of a substantial limestone wall, four feet nine inches high and two feet thick that would surround the cemetery.<sup>23</sup> He oversaw the production of a number of African American mechanics, detached from U.S.C.T. regiments, who performed the masonry work on the wall until they were mustered out of the army in early 1866. Unfortunately, only one-eighth of the wall had been built by that time, and Earnshaw was unable to secure the additional funds to complete it. By the autumn of 1867, a wooden picket fence surrounding the cemetery stood four feet inside the boundary line to allow for the completion of this stone wall at a future date.<sup>24</sup> Four years later, the Federal government let two separate contracts to private contractors, one for the construction of the wall itself, and the other for the coping on top, and the surrounding wall was finished in late 1871. It is not known if the private contractors were African-American craftsmen.<sup>25</sup> (C)

## 12. Hazen Brigade Monument (1863) [object] LCS ID#07033

Colonel William B. Hazen's infantry brigade, consisting of the 110<sup>th</sup> Illinois, the 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana Volunteers, the 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky, and the 41<sup>st</sup> Ohio, won widespread praise after its stand in the Round Forest on the first day of the battle of Stones River.<sup>26</sup> During the summer of 1863, a number of men from the 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana were detailed to construct a monument to their unit's heroism. While construction of this monument clearly had official sanction, the actual initiator of this action remains unknown, although Colonel Isaac C. B. Sumner, commander of the 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana, remains the most likely.<sup>27</sup> The site selected for the monument was an area in the Round Forest containing graves of forty-five of the brigade's fallen. Lieutenant Edward Crebbin of the 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana supervised construction of the monument from June to October 1863.<sup>28</sup> It was hazardous work, and Crebbin's crew was threatened by the appearance of Confederate cavalry in October 1863. At the time, 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 obvious strength of nearby Fortress Rosecrans discouraged assault.

Capt. Edmund B. Whitman described the monument as a "quadrangular pyramidal shaft, ten feet square at the base and eleven feet in height, surmounted by a neat coping. A dry-stacked stone wall, four feet high and two feet thick, enclosed both monument and cemetery. Three low steps breached the wall's south side to allow access."<sup>29</sup> Murfreesboro resident John C. Spence noted in his Civil War diary of November 20, 1863, that the "Stones River Battle monument to the fallen officers and Soldiers (Yankee) is now about finished." In November 1863, the 115<sup>th</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

Ohio Regiment was transferred to Murfreesboro to garrison Fortress Rosecrans and the railroad blockhouses along the Nashville & Chattanooga. Two experienced stonemasons from the regiment, Sgt. Daniel C. Miller and Pvt. Christian Bauhoff, were employed to inscribe the legends on the monument's four faces during the spring of 1864.<sup>32</sup> The Hazen Brigade Monument retains integrity of materials, workmanship, and association. (C)

### 13. Hazen Brigade Monument Wall (1863, 1895) [structure] LCS ID#90225

As noted above, Federal soldier-workmen completed a 30' x 100' limestone wall around the graves and monument in 1863. As time passed, this wall, dry-stacked and without coping on the top, was continually damaged by visitors who climbed it to return to the railroad just beyond.<sup>31</sup>

Civilian contractors built the current mortared wall surrounding the monument and cemetery in 1895 in order to remedy the situation.<sup>32</sup> No in-depth evaluation of the vegetation and spatial organization of the Hazen Brigade Monument has been conducted as yet. More modern improvements associated with this monument include a paved five-car parking lot bordering the Nashville Pike and a paved pathway to the monument. (C)

### 14. Hazen Brigade Cemetery Markers (1863) [object] LCS ID#090224

Federal soldier-workmen installed 45 small stone headstones for members of their brigade who were buried in the cemetery. These headstones are extant and retain integrity, although their lettering has deteriorated since the original stone carving. (C)

### 15. Harlan/Holland Family Cemetery (c. 1909) [site]

East of the Hazen Brigade Monument just outside its walls is a small African American family cemetery. It contains two grave plots marked by headstones. The older marker is for William Holland, a former Sergeant, 111<sup>th</sup> Regiment, United States Colored Troops, who died in 1909; the other marker is for William Harlan. The Ground Penetrating Radar data recovered at the site in 2003 found no evidence of any other burials within the tested area.<sup>33</sup> This cemetery is a significant resource associated with the African American community that once lived around the cemetery and battlefield—known as Cemetery—until the creation of the park in 1927.<sup>34</sup> (C)

### 16. Nashville Pike/Dixie Highway/Old Nashville Highway (c. 1842-1931) [structure] LCS ID#007037

This primary road connecting Murfreesboro and Nashville was initially completed in 1842 as a macadamized road. In c. 1920, the old turnpike became part of the Dixie Highway. Since the creation of the national park in 1927, the road and its roadbed have experienced little change, except for periodic paving. Known since the mid-twentieth century as the Old Nashville Highway, the road retains its historic alignment and location. (C)

### 17. Wilkinson Pike/Van Cleve Lane (c. 1860-1931) [structure] LCS ID#007036

This local turnpike played a major role in the Battle of Stones River. It has retained its historic location and alignments. The road took the name of Van Cleve at an unknown time after the battle. Major General Horatio P. Van Cleve commanded a federal division at the Battle of Stones River and, once Rosecrans moved his army south in the summer of 1863, General Van Cleve remained at Murfreesboro in charge of the Federal troops.

### 18. Nashville Pike Tollhouse Site (1842-1863) [site]

The State of Tennessee granted a charter for the construction of a hard surfaced toll road running from Nashville through Murfreesboro to Shelbyville in 1824.<sup>35</sup> The work on the turnpike did not commence until 1832, and was not ready for business until 1842.<sup>36</sup> The toll gate houses, established at five-mile intervals, were placed on the very edge of the road.<sup>37</sup> One of these stood near the intersection of Van Cleve Lane with the Nashville Pike. Archeologists employed both documentary and archeological evidence to locate the site of this tollhouse at Stones River National

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

**Battlefield.** A number of contemporary maps, drawings, and narratives documented the location of the structure. The archeological investigations located the base of a chimney that appears to be from the detached kitchen of the millhouse.<sup>41</sup> It seems almost certain that the building was destroyed, most likely by fire, during the Battle of Stones River.<sup>42</sup> (C)

**19. Michigan State Historical Commission Marker (1966) [object]**

The Michigan Historical Marker is a metal tablet mounted between two metal posts which commemorates "her brave and courageous sons who fought at Stones River to preserve the Union." The Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission erected the marker in 1966. The marker is located on the c. 1965 tour road near the Dec. 31, 1862 position of Brig. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan. (NC, due to date of construction)

**20. Stone Wall along Stones River (1976) [structure]**

This is a limestone retaining wall built along the Stones River at the Mendenhall Massed Artillery Site. (NC, due to date of construction)

**21. Visitor Center (1961-63, c.1990) [building]**

One-story brick building, with asphalt shingle gable roof and a concrete foundation and basement, stands opposite the main gates of Stones River National Cemetery. The center is arranged around a central, glass-wall lobby, from which radiates three wings: one for the museum, one for staff offices, and one for an auditorium. The auditorium wing was extended, c. 1990, with new restroom facilities. (NC, due to date of construction)

**22. Park Garage (1962) [building]**

A standard single story, pole-framed, sheet metal-clad building associated with the service-wide Mission 66 initiative. (NC, due to date of construction)

**23. Park Well House (1962) [building]**

A brick well house associated with the service-wide Mission 66 initiative. (NC, due to date of construction)

**24. Park Storage Building (1962) [building]**

A standard single story, pole-framed, sheet metal-clad building associated with the service-wide Mission 66 initiative. (NC, due to date of construction)

**25. Staff Residence #1 (1962) [building]**

One-story, brick-veneered ranch-styled dwelling, with an asphalt shingle gable roof and concrete foundation. Its asymmetrical façade has four bays, with paired one-over-one double-hung windows, a wood entrance door and concrete stoop, and a fixed six-part picture window. An asphalt shingle gable roof automobile shed, with utility room, is attached to the gable end of the dwelling. (NC, due to date of construction)

**26. Staff Residence #2 (1962) [building]**

One-story, brick-veneered ranch-styled dwelling, with an asphalt shingle gable roof and concrete foundation. Its asymmetrical façade has four bays, with paired one-over-one double-hung windows, a wood entrance door and concrete stoop, and a fixed six-part picture window. An asphalt shingle gable roof automobile shed, with utility room, is attached to the gable end of the dwelling. (NC, due to date of construction)

**27. Staff Residence #3 (1963) [building]**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

One-story, brick-veneered ranch-styled dwelling, with an asphalt shingle gable roof and concrete foundation. Its asymmetrical façade has four bays, with paired one-over-one double-hung windows, a wood entrance door and concrete stoop, and a fixed six-part picture window. An asphalt shingle gable roof automobile shed, with utility room, is attached to the gable end of the dwelling. (NC, due to date of construction)

### 28. Stone-Veneered Dwelling (c. 1930) [building]

One-story stone-veneered Tudor Revival-styled dwelling, with asphalt shingle gable roof and a concrete foundation, stands near the southern boundary of the park. Its symmetrical façade has centered dual entrance wooden doors, with fifteen lights, flanked by paired three-over-one double-hung sash windows. (NC, not thematically associated with areas of significance)

#### Outbuilding:

- 1 Guesthouse (c. 1930) [building] One-story stone-veneered Tudor Revival-styled dwelling, with asphalt shingle gable roof and a concrete foundation. (NC, not thematically associated with areas of significance)

### 29. Mobile Home Dwelling (c. 1980) [building]

One-story rectangular-shaped metal mobile home stands near the southern boundary of the park. (NC, due to date of construction)

#### Outbuilding:

- Garage (c. 1980) [building] A pole-frame building with a large gambrel loft above. The exterior is sheathed in plywood, and it has a pair of garage doors. (NC, due to date of construction)

Contributing and non-contributing properties that are or are on discontinuous sites that are part of Stones River National Battlefield include:

### 30. Mendenhall Massed Battery Site (1863) [site]

By the afternoon of January 2, 1863, Federal Captain John Mendenhall, Crittenden's chief of artillery, had assembled all or parts of ten batteries on the west bank of Stones River. This position, occupying a ridge at least ten feet higher than the Confederate-held east bank, was situated just above McFadden's Ford and adjacent to Van Cleave Lane. Mendenhall's men successfully repulsed a major Confederate attack against the position, using his massed artillery extremely effectively. This was the last major action of the Battle of Stones River. Immediately afterwards, discussions took place about commemorating this crucial episode of the conflict. (C)

### 31. Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument (1906) [object] LCS ID#07034

At an unknown date, the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway acquired a 155-acre tract near McFadden's Ford that occupied a rise overlooking Stones River, and commissioned architect Hunter McDonald to design a commemorative marker. In 1906, the company erected a 34-foot concrete obelisk upon a stepped base on the property to designate the January 2, 1863 position of Mendenhall's massed Union artillery. Emphasizing the view from the railroad, the *Confederate Veteran* described this shaft as "a monument of granite [sic] nearly forty feet high. . . set immediately at the battery point, which may easily be seen by passengers on the train."<sup>41</sup> Today, this obelisk is commonly known as the Artillery Monument. (C)

### 32. Bragg's Headquarters Site (1863, 1931) [site] LCS ID#07038

This small site is located one and a half miles southeast of Stones River National Battlefield just north of the Nashville Pike and railroad underpass and adjacent to the Bragg Headquarters Trailhead of the Stones River Greenway. The commanding general of the Confederate forces, Braxton Bragg, established his second headquarters in a tent here



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

during the Battle of Stones River. The grassy area is surrounded by a cedar rail fence on three sides and dominated by a small pyramidal pile of 12# cannonballs mounted on a low concrete platform, erected 1931, that marks the site. A concrete walkway leads from an adjacent large parking lot for the Bragg Headquarters Trailhead of the Stones River Greenway to the cannonball marker and continues through a break in the fence to the Stones River Greenway at the edge of the river beyond. (C)

### 33. Rosecrans' Headquarters Site (1863, 1931) [site] LCS ID#07039

This small site is located one half mile west of Stones River National Battlefield on the south side of the Nashville Pike. A rock quarry occupies most of the surrounding locale. This reservation commemorates the place that Major General William S. Rosecrans set up his tent headquarters adjacent to a log dwelling during the Battle of Stones River.<sup>44</sup> The area is enclosed on three sides by a chain link fence and large boxwood plantings at the corners of the open side. A small pyramidal pile of 12# cannonballs mounted on a low concrete platform, erected 1931, marks the site. The lot is fronted by a five-car asphalt parking lot. (C)

### 34. McFadden Cemetery (c. 1850) [site]

This small family cemetery has six historic headstones, mostly in poor condition. The Ground Penetrating Radar data recovered at the site in 2003 suggested that there may be as many as seven graves within the tested area.<sup>45</sup> The cemetery is the only surviving feature of the McFadden farm, which existed at the time of the battle near the terminus of Van Cleve Lane. (NC, due to lack of integrity)

### 35. Fortress Rosecrans (1863-1866) [structure]

After the Battle of Stones River, General Rosecrans initiated construction of a large enclosed earthen fortification at Murfreesboro. James St. Clair Morton, the Chief of Engineers in the Army of the Cumberland, designed the earthwork, which was subsequently named Fortress Rosecrans. The design of the fort was most likely based on specifications in Dennis Hart Mahan's *Treatise on Field Fortifications*, a reference work written by the former commander of West Point. Rosecrans envisioned that the completed fort would serve a twofold purpose: enclosing a forward supply dump for the Army of the Cumberland and providing a refuge for the army if it were to suffer defeat.<sup>46</sup>

Construction of Fortress Rosecrans began on January 23, 1863. Between four and five thousand troops worked on the fort twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, between January and April. As constructed, Fortress Rosecrans measured 1,250 yards from north to south and 1,070 yards east to west, creating an enclosure of about 200 acres. A line of curtain walls, lunettes, and rifle pits 14,600 feet in length formed the fort's outer perimeter. The nine lunettes were fieldworks that consisted of two faces forming a salient angle with two parallel flanks that opened to the interior of the fort. Each lunette was named for a general officer assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. A line of earthworks known as Curtain Wall No. 1 was constructed between Lunettes Thomas and McCook, on the fort's southeastern face. Another line of earthworks, known as Curtain Wall No. 2, ran between Lunettes Palmer and Thomas on the fort's southwestern face. Because Lunettes Negley, Thomas, and Curtain Wall No. 2 could be enfiladed by artillery on the west bank of the river, traverses set at right angles were constructed behind their walls. The lunettes and curtain walls were fitted with embrasures, V-shaped openings in the earthwork through which defenders fired their cannon. Large earth-filled wicker baskets called gabions were placed outside the embrasures for extra protection. Gabions were much larger than sandbags, portable, and would absorb several incoming rounds before splintering. Both the railroad and the pike bisected the fort, with openings in the fortress walls to allow passage on these arteries. Sited near the entrances for the railroad were artillery emplacements (Batteries Craft and Mitchell) to reinforce these vulnerable points.<sup>47</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

To supply the garrison, a railroad spur 1,200 feet long was added within the fortress, crossing the Nashville Pike below the guns of Redoubt Johnson. During the fort's construction, the United States Military Railroad replaced the U-rails of the Nashville & Chattanooga with newer and stronger T-rails.<sup>48</sup> Stones River flowed through Fortress Rosecrans, dividing it into two unequal parts. The smaller section was west of the river and contained Lunettes Negley and Stanley, Battery Cruft, and Redoubt Schofield. These earthworks protected four sawmills located along the banks of the river and two commissary depots astride the railroad tracts. The bulk of the fort, including Redoubts Brannan, Johnson, and T.J. Wood, was on Stones River's east bank. The warehouses and depots on the fort's east were constructed near the railroad to facilitate off-loading of supplies from trains. They were sited in the ravine between Redoubt Brannan and Redoubts Johnson and T.J. Wood as further protection from Confederate artillery. Protecting these facilities were Lunettes Crittenden, Gordon, Granger, McCook, Rousseau, and Reynolds, Curtain Wall No.1, and Battery Mitchell. Lytle Creek flowed into Stones River through the east bank, further dividing the eastern area of the fort. Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No.2 were constructed on the south bank of Lytle Creek to guard the Franklin Road. Two outlying demi-lunettes, Davis and Garfield, were constructed on a ridge south of the fort, close to the Franklin Road. Another outlying bulwark, the V-shaped earthwork called Redan Van Cleve, was built north of the fort on a hill that dominated Stones River's Nashville Ford.<sup>49</sup>

Only a small portion of Fortress Rosecrans is extant today. The fort once covered approximately 200 acres surrounding Stones River, the Nashville Pike, and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. In 1866, the U.S. Army abandoned the fort.<sup>50</sup> The remaining structures within the complex were disposed of and the fort's earthen walls and redoubts were likely mined for fill dirt or allowed to erode. Now all that is left of the fort is Lunettes Thomas and Palmer, Redoubt Brannan, a traverse of Lunette Negley, Curtain Wall No.2, and part of Curtain Wall No.1. All of these earthworks, with the exception of Curtain Wall No.1 and the traverse of Lunette Negley, are owned by the NPS and are within the boundaries of the park. The City of Murfreesboro owns Curtain Wall No.1, while the Lunette Negley traverse is in private hands.

Although most of Fortress Rosecrans is now gone, the primary elements that remain are substantial enough to convey the fort's massiveness as well as its purpose and significance. The Lunette Negley traverse is sited in the yard of a single-family dwelling and has lost its association to the other earthworks. (C)

### 36. Redoubt Brannan (1863-66) [structure] LCS ID#07035

Supporting the lunettes and curtain walls within Fortress Rosecrans were four redoubts meant to provide the last line of defense if the lunettes were breached. The redoubts were named Schofield, Brannan, T.J. Wood, and Johnson. Each was a rectangular earthwork containing artillery, a powder magazine, and a wooden cruciform blockhouse. Every redoubt was constructed on a hill and all were within 350 feet of the railroad. In addition, Redoubt Brannan was built astride the Nashville Pike and was the guardian of the wood-trussed bridges.<sup>51</sup>

In 1904, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad acquired a 4.64 acre tract of land near the right-of-way that included Redoubt Brannan.<sup>52</sup> The railway company maintained the site as a point of interest, visible from the windows of its passenger cars. Although the setting of Redoubt Brannan has been somewhat compromised at the present by adjacent commercial and residential construction, the earthwork still retains the historic views of the railroad trestle and Stones River. Redoubt Brannan is threatened by a severe infestation of groundhogs that could undermine the walls of the structure. (C)

### 37. Lunette Palmer (1863) [structure] LCS ID#90229

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

The lunettes of Fortress Rosecrans were fieldworks that consisted of two faces forming a salient angle with two parallel flanks that opened to the interior of the fort. Each lunette was named for a general officer assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer commanded the Second Division of Crittenden's corps. Lunette Palmer retains its location, design, materials, workmanship, and association to the occupation of Murfreesboro. It sets in a park environment with broad views, consistent with a historic landscape that was swept clean of foliage to provide clear fields of fire. (C)

**38. Lunette Thomas (1863) [structure] (LCS ID#90230)**

The lunettes of Fortress Rosecrans were fieldworks that consisted of two faces forming a salient angle with two parallel flanks that opened to the interior of the fort. Each lunette was named for a general officer assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Lunette Thomas was named for Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas. In general, Lunette Thomas retains its location, design, materials, workmanship, and association to the occupation of Murfreesboro. However, the integrity of Lunette Thomas has been partially compromised by construction of a power line through its left face and no longer retains its full configuration. The lunette sets in a park environment with broad views, consistent with a historic landscape that was swept clean of foliage to provide clear fields of fire. (C)

**39. Curtain Wall No.2 (1863) [structure] (LCS ID#90231)**

A line of earthworks, known as Curtain Wall No.2, ran between Lunettes Palmer and Thomas on the fort's southwestern face of Fortress Rosecrans. Most of the earthworks are in stable condition with grasses providing a protective cover. The wall sets in a park environment with broad views, consistent with a historic landscape that was swept clean of foliage to provide clear fields of fire. (C)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

### VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Stones River National Battlefield in Rutherford County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its national and state significance in the military history of the Civil War and its national and state significance in commemoration due to the design and historical associations of the Hazen Brigade Monument and Stones River National Cemetery. It is also eligible for its local significance under Criterion A in African American ethnic heritage and for its local significance under Criterion C in landscape architecture. Previous archaeological investigations by the National Park Service also document local significance under Criterion D.

#### Military Significance

Over the course of three days, from December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863, Union and Confederate armies clashed at Stones River, three miles northwest of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.<sup>53</sup> At stake were the rich agricultural region of Middle Tennessee and the network of turnpikes, rivers, and railroads that served it. Murfreesboro in the fall of 1862 was headquarters for the Confederacy's principal western army, the Army of Tennessee. Its commander was General Braxton Bragg, who placed his forces there to contest Federal dominion over the region's bountiful agricultural products.<sup>54</sup> The town's central location was ideal for launching cavalry raids against Federal supply lines in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Twenty-five miles northwest of Murfreesboro lay Nashville, Tennessee's conquered capital and supply base to the Federal 14<sup>th</sup> Army Corps (soon to be renamed the Army of the Cumberland), which faced shortages due in part to Confederate cavalry raids launched from Murfreesboro. A direct Federal thrust toward Chattanooga from Nashville depended upon the capture and control of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad in order to keep the invasion forces supplied in the forage-poor mountains of southeastern Tennessee. Because Murfreesboro was the largest town on the line south of Nashville, its possession was essential for Union forces to move against Chattanooga.

On October 30, 1862, Major General William S. Rosecrans assumed command of the Federal forces previously under Major General Don Carlos Buell, then in Bowling Green, Kentucky. A portion of Buell's troops at Perryville, Kentucky, earlier in October, had defeated elements of Bragg's army. Bragg had retreated into Tennessee when he realized that Buell's men outnumbered his own, and eventually quartered his forces in the Murfreesboro vicinity. When Rosecrans took the reins of the Union army, Bragg's army was closer to Nashville than his was. Tennessee's military governor, Andrew Johnson, had wired Washington that Nashville was in peril. To rectify this problem, Rosecrans moved the Union army to the Tennessee capital in early November.<sup>55</sup>

Bragg had spent the fall of 1862 in a respite, foraging the region around Murfreesboro for supplies and recruiting fresh troops. Various divisions of the Army of Tennessee were billeted in Murfreesboro and surrounding towns in a semicircular line from Lebanon to Franklin via Smyrna. Bragg had divided the bulk of his cavalry into two independent commands under Brigadier Generals Nathan B. Forrest and John H. Morgan, and dispatched them to strike Union rail lines: Forrest to West Tennessee to cut the Mobile & Ohio Railroad supplying Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant's army in Mississippi, and Morgan to Kentucky to cut the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which supplied Rosecrans' in Nashville. Retaining a third of his cavalry under Brigadier General Joe Wheeler for picket duty, Bragg stretched his remaining cavalry thinly to detect any hostile movement.<sup>56</sup>

Control of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was essential for the execution of a Federal campaign to capture Confederate-held Chattanooga.<sup>57</sup> Chartered in 1845, the Nashville & Chattanooga had begun service from Nashville to Murfreesboro on July 4, 1851. The line was completed to Chattanooga in February 1854, forming a vital link in the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

trade from the ports of Charleston and Savannah to the Midwest. Savannah accessed the Midwest via the Central of Georgia, Macon & Western, and the Western & Atlantic to Chattanooga.<sup>58</sup> From there the Nashville & Chattanooga carried freight and passengers to Nashville for linkage via the Louisville & Nashville to Louisville, Kentucky, on the Ohio River.

On December 31, Bragg steeled the resolve of his troops with a pre-dawn ration of whiskey, and then launched an attack on Rosecrans' right flank. Like some Federal troops on the first day at Shiloh, McCook's men were still making breakfast when Major General John McCown's Confederate division pounced on them near the intersection of Gresham Lane and Franklin Pike (now Road). McCown's forces drove the fleeing Federals west toward Overall Creek, creating a gap in the Confederate line between their own division and that of Major General Jones M. Withers on their right. Major General Patrick Cleburne marched his hard-fighting division into this gap, wheeling his line to the right, turning the flank of two Federal divisions, and pushing scattered Federal units north along Gresham Lane. By 8 a.m. Rosecrans' right was in shambles and his army would spend the balance of the day on the defensive.<sup>59</sup>

Hardee's corps, after routing McCook's right and center divisions, began to wheel north toward the Nashville Pike in an attempt to roll up the Federal line. Polk's infantrymen launched their attack against McCook's remaining division, an outfit led by the Irish-born, hard-bitten Brigadier General Philip H. Sheridan. Brigadier General Joshua Sill, one of Sheridan's three brigade commanders, had alerted him to a Confederate movement during the night. Warned of the likelihood of a Confederate strike, Sheridan had his men in line of battle before dawn, taking cover among the boulders and cedars.

Withers' division of Polk's corps slammed into Sheridan's division at approximately 8 a.m., meeting determined resistance from the Federals in the cedars. Sill launched a counterattack from his position behind a brick kiln southeast of the Harding House, and was killed while his men were thrown back with heavy casualties. By the end of the day all three of Sheridan's brigade commanders were dead. On the defensive again, Sheridan placed his artillery on a knoll behind the Harding House (not extant), and it wreaked havoc on Withers' units advancing across the open cotton and corn fields south of Van Cleve Lane. Cleburne's Confederates had previously swept east through McCook's other two divisions and by 10:45 a.m. had gained Sheridan's rear. Threatened by envelopment and suffering enflading fire, Sheridan's division grudgingly withdrew north to the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and the Manson Pike, facing its brigades south, east, and west to form a salient.<sup>60</sup>

Sheridan's stout defense gave Rosecrans, who had spent the early morning hours supervising Crittenden's crossing of Stones River, a chance to restore the shattered Federal line. The Federal commander directed his units into the line of battle on the Federal left. Rosecrans and his staff often rode into the thick of combat, dangerous behavior that resulted in the decapitation of his chief of staff, Colonel Julius Garceshe, who was riding close to his commander when slain by a cannonball likely fired from a Confederate battery on Wayne's Hill, across the river. Rosecrans recalled Brigadier General Horatio Van Cleve's division from the east bank of Stones River and ordered him to form a line parallel to the Nashville Pike, northwest of the burnt-out shell of the Cowan House, to catch stragglers. Brigadier Generals John Palmer's and Thomas Wood's divisions of Crittenden's corps were ordered to remain in place and extend their front from Nashville Pike to McFadden's Ford. Having stabilized his left, Rosecrans made dispositions for his right.<sup>61</sup>

While Sheridan's men clung grimly to the cedars and boulders, the division on their left under Brigadier General James S. Negley was also under attack from Withers' Rebels. Negley's division was ensconced in a cedar thicket, his troops facing east across Van Cleve Lane, and his right terminating on the Manson Pike. The first Confederate charge across the cotton field south of the Cowan house ruins was repulsed by Negley's veterans and their artillery. A second, more concerted charge by several of Jones' brigades dislodged Negley from the cedars and captured twelve of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

his cannon. Sheridan's men simultaneously withdrew from their salient when fire from the Confederate artillery occupying ground near the brick kiln rendered it untenable, but their tenacious defense, with its high cost in dead and wounded, had averted disaster and allowed Rosecrans time to rebuild his line.<sup>62</sup>

By noon, Bragg's Confederates had bent the Federal line back upon itself at the boulder-strewn, cedar-choked hill known locally as the Round Forest. The Round Forest was east of the Nashville Pike and bisected by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. A Confederate attack that captured this hill would break the Federal forces in two. Realizing the importance of this position, Rosecrans sent every brigade not already engaged to the Round Forest and reinforced them with artillery. The Army of Cumberland's left flank faced southeast, anchored on its left by Stones River and holding the Round Forest on its right.

Rosecrans' right flank continued to bend back during the course of the day as Hardee's corps wheeled toward the Nashville Pike. Beyond Sheridan's salient, Cleburne's and McCown's divisions followed the fleeing Federals north along Gresham Lane, stopping at the Manson Pike to draw ammunition and dress their ranks. Thomas, still holding the Union center, bought time by ordering his reserve division under Brigadier General Lovell Rousseau, which included a brigade of U.S. Regulars under Colonel Oliver Shepherd, into the cedar woods behind Sheridan. Forming on Rousseau's right was Van Cleve's division, still wet and shivering from fording Stones River twice that morning. When Hardee's veterans plunged into the trees north of Manson Pike they encountered stiff resistance from Rousseau's and Van Cleve's fresh men. According to one of Van Cleve's brigade commanders, the nearly impenetrable cedars were "so dense as to render it impossible to see the length of a regiment," making the already disordered nature of combat command unmanageable.<sup>63</sup>

In the confusion among the cedars, Hardee's men slugged it out with the Federals, gradually gaining the advantage. Rousseau, realizing his position was untenable, constructed a fallback line by posting two batteries of artillery on a rise of ground behind the Nashville Pike, where Stones River National Cemetery is today. Federal troops withdrew unevenly, creating gaps in the blue line that the opportunistic Confederates used to turn the flanks of Rousseau's remaining soldiers. One such gap opened in the cedars in front of McCown's men. Separated by the dense thickets, one Confederate brigade exited the trees alone and charged across a cotton field toward Rousseau's fallback line of artillery, only to be repulsed with terrible casualties. McCown's Texas and Arkansas brigades emerged from the woods farther down the Nashville Pike shortly thereafter, only to meet the same fate at the hands of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which had been placed there by Rosecrans himself. On McCown's right, Cheatham's division of Tennesseans had reached the fringe of the cedars and saw artillery backed with blue-clad infantry. Lacking artillery of their own, the Confederates declined to attack the Federal position and remained at the edge of the woods.

On Hardee's left side was Cleburne's division, veterans who had crushed McCook's flank earlier in the morning. At noon Cleburne's men advanced north from the Manson Pike, meeting Van Cleve's division in the cedars. Confederate cavalry under Brigadier General John Wharton had progressed far beyond the Federal right flank earlier in the morning, capturing stores, burning wagons, and causing consternation in Rosecrans' rear. Wharton's command had reached the Nashville Pike and the main Federal hospital at the Hord House (NR 10/15/73) earlier in the day but was repulsed by Federal cavalry. After an hour of bitter fighting in the woods south of Asbury Lane, Cleburne's men appeared poised to capture the Nashville Pike again. Colonel Harker's brigade, on the extreme right of the Federal army, retreated across Asbury Lane about 1 p.m. and took up a position at the Widow Burris House (not extant), accidentally exposing the flanks of Van Cleve's brigades on his left. Cleburne's veterans seized upon this blunder, outflanked Van Cleve's men, and pushed the Federals toward the Nashville Pike near Rosecrans' headquarters. By 3 p.m. the Confederate onslaught had halted, probably from sheer exhaustion, and withdrew into the cedars. No reinforcements were available to continue the fighting.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

the success on the Confederate left because Bragg had committed them to capturing the Round Forest.<sup>64</sup>

While Hardee's corps was crushing the right of the Army of the Cumberland, the bulk of Polk's men made no less than four vain attempts to break the center of the Union line. At 8 a.m. Palmer's veteran division of Federals rested obliquely astride the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad where they crossed Van Cleve Lane. He ordered his units forward, toward the burnt-out shell of the Cowan House (not extant), before grasping that Negley's division on his right was falling back in an attempt to support Sheridan. Realizing his flank was uncovered, Palmer recalled his men to Van Cleve Lane and the safety of the woods. The fight came quickly as Chalmers' Confederates from Withers' division crossed the cotton fields of the Cowan farm and crashed into his lines, but they were repulsed with heavy losses after an hour's fighting. The Confederates attacked again at 10 a.m. as Donelson's brigade of Cheatham's Tennesseans also suffered heavily, but the collapse of McCook's Corps brought pursuing Confederates into Palmer's rear. These men were temporarily stopped in the cedars behind Palmer by the valiant sacrifice of Shepherd's brigade of U.S. Regulars.

East of the turnpike, Cheatham's advance along the railroad tracks toward the Round Forest ground to a halt under withering fire, prompting the attackers to nickname these fields "Jell's Half-Acre." At 1 p.m. the Confederates renewed their attack on the Round Forest, sending two fresh brigades from Breckinridge's division into the carnage. The Union defenders of the Round Forest, particularly the brigade of Colonel William B. Hazen, fought off this determined Confederate charge as well. The fences, outbuildings, and ruins of the Cowan farmhouse impeded the Confederate charges against the Round Forest because they were forced to redress ranks after crossing these obstacles. Bragg summoned two more brigades from Breckinridge for a final assault that began at 3:30 p.m., but this too failed to break the Federal line, and closing darkness halted the action.<sup>65</sup>

Both armies remained in place on January 1, 1863. Bragg detailed his men to collect discarded arms, colors, and other trophies of war, while Rosecrans shortened his line by abandoning the Round Forest and dug in for another Confederate onslaught. Soldiers combed the battlefield for fallen comrades, returning to the field hospitals with wounded from both sides that had survived the night's bitter cold. Wheeler's cavalry had destroyed several Federal wagon trains earlier, ensuring that the Army of the Cumberland would remain on short rations for a while.<sup>66</sup>

On New Year's Day, Van Cleve's division, now commanded by Colonel Samuel Beatty, crossed Stones River for the third time in two days and seized the high ground on the east bank near McFadden's Ford. From this position, Beatty's artillery could enfilade Bragg's right and center on the west side of the river. Confederate reconnaissance on January 2 revealed Rosecrans' crafty move, prompting Bragg to order Breckinridge to attack Beatty's division. Breckinridge personally inspected the ground before appealing to Polk, the commander of the Confederate right, and Bragg to cancel the assault. The former Vice President of the United States noted that Beatty would retreat onto higher ground and that the Confederate line of battle would be enfiladed from Federal batteries posted on the west side of the river. Bragg reinforced Breckinridge with additional troops from Polk's corps but reiterated his order to attack. The Confederate commander scheduled the attack for late afternoon to prevent Rosecrans from having sufficient daylight to launch a counterattack. Breckinridge's brigades marched off Wayne's hill at 4 p.m., quickly coming under fire from Federal batteries on the west side of the river.<sup>67</sup>

Protected by undulations in the ground, Breckinridge's veterans quickly closed with Beatty's men and turned Crittenden's right. The flanked Federals retreated to McFadden's Ford, passing through two brigades that Rosecrans had ordered to cross the river to support them. The Confederates were halted by these new opponents but again worked their way onto their opponent's flank, forcing another retreat. The jubilant Confederates approached the river,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

and a few even crossed it in pursuit of the fleeing Federals. Soon the tables were turned, as they were swept by volleys from forty-five well spaced Federal cannon, situated on the west bank. Two more six-gun batteries, placed near the railroad a mile away, supported the larger group with additional barrages. Captain John Mendenhall, Crittenden's chief of artillery, had continued to gather the cannons even after the assault began. His guns commanded a clear field of fire because the west bank was at least ten feet higher than the Confederate-held east bank. The barrage from this assemblage of iron and bronze tore apart the soldiers' bodies, breaking the charge and driving it back in disarray to the starting point. The Federals pursued the fleeing Confederates but stopped when confronted by a scratch line of Confederate cannon and cavalry.<sup>66</sup>

Both armies watched each other warily on January 3 but neither side offered combat. Believing from Crittenden's captured baggage that Rosecrans had been reinforced, Bragg ordered his army to withdraw twenty-five miles south to the Duck River on the night of January 3. The night march through driving rain turned the Nashville Pike into a quagmire, adding to the retreating misery of the Army of Tennessee. Wary of another Confederate assault, the Pioneer Brigade dug earthworks parallel to the Nashville Pike for the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The Union army, victors of the battle by virtue of possession of the field, rebuilt the trestle over the river that the Confederates had destroyed during their retreat and crept into Murfreesboro on January 5. Both sides had suffered heavily: of Bragg's 37,000 engaged, 9,865 were casualties – a loss of 26 percent; the Federals endured even worse, losing 13,244 men out of 43,300 present, 30 percent of their army. It had been a bitterly contested struggle.<sup>67</sup>

The ability of Rosecrans' army to withstand Bragg's furious assault without breaking established the Army of the Cumberland's reputation as an immovable defensive force. This defensive resiliency would resurface again in battle at Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Franklin, but it was forged at Stones River. Likewise, the Battle of Stones River typified the Confederate Army of Tennessee's fate as a hard-luck loser and produced dissent within its command structure that reduced its effectiveness for the balance of the war.

Since the original battlefield nomination was prepared, historians have emphasized the national significance of the Battle of Stones River in several major studies. The first was James L. McDonough's *Stones River: Bloody Winter in Tennessee* (1980), which concluded that "the engagement was the first big battle in the Union campaign to split the southeastern Confederacy, driving along the line of the railroad from Nashville through Chattanooga to Atlanta." Peter Cozzens, in *No Better Place to Die: the Battle of Stones River* (1990), emphasized that the battle "had far-reaching consequences." Cozzens concluded that Bragg's retreat "gave the North a victory at a time when defeat would have made the Emancipation Proclamation look like the last gasp of a dying war effort and perhaps brought England and France into the war on the side of the Confederacy." In *Banners to the Breeze: the Kentucky Campaign, Corinth, and Stones River* (2000), historian Earl Hess asserts that the loss at Stones River cost the Confederacy its last chance to take the strategic initiative in the Western Theater and this failure eventually "doomed the entire Confederacy."<sup>68</sup>

The battlefield is nationally significant under National Register (NR) Criterion A because it contains a large portion of the area where the most intense fighting during the Battle of Stones River occurred.

### Fortress Rosecrans and Redoubt Brannan (1863-66)

Given the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad's role in keeping the Army of the Cumberland supplied for the balance of the war, the defense of the railroad was of paramount importance. After the battle, General Rosecrans initiated construction of a large enclosed earthen fortification at Murfreesboro, subsequently named Fortress Rosecrans. The general wrote Chief of Staff Henry Halleck that the fort would serve a twofold purpose: enclosing a forward supply dump for the Army of the Cumberland and providing a refuge for the army if it suffered defeat. Historian Earl Hess, however, argues that Rosecrans' construction of the fort reflected the horrific impact of the battle on his confidence



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

and on his subsequent strategy in 1863. Hess points out that Fortress Rosecrans "was the largest enclosed earthwork of the entire war, encompassing two hundred acres with three miles of earthen parapet and fifty artillery pieces. It would have taken an entire field army to man it properly."<sup>71</sup> Fortress Rosecrans stretched across several low hills about one and a half miles northwest of Murfreesboro. The huge fort encompassed the river crossings of both the Nashville Pike and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, thus protecting the largest bridge and railroad trestle spans between Nashville and Murfreesboro. A brigade of infantry defending the fortress, Rosecrans boasted in a letter to Halleck, would "be able to cover the depots and bridges against a division or two."<sup>72</sup>

Construction of Fortress Rosecrans began in January, 1863. Each brigade in Rosecrans' army worked on the earthworks for a day or two before being replaced by another brigade. The combat engineers of Morton's Pioneer Brigade (specially trained troops who repaired or constructed fortifications, roads, and railroads) supervised the workers. Between four and five thousand troops worked on the fort twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, between January and April.<sup>73</sup> Murfreesboro citizen John Spence noted in his diary on February 15 that "preparation is being made for building fortifications and rifle pits near this place. Large quantities of timber trees are cut and hauled to the grounds. The work is commenced and pushed on rigorously -- digging and blasting rocks. A great number of negroes is employed at this kind of work, under pay, of course."<sup>74</sup> In April, the workweek was reduced to five days, and on April 20, the "graveyard shift" was eliminated. The workload increased again in June, prior to Rosecrans' initiation of the Tullahoma campaign on June 24, 1863. The Union commander detailed Van Cleave to remain at Fortress Rosecrans to guard the railroad with 2,394 convalescent troops. Murfreesboro resident John Spence described them as "'Veteran troops,' who were hid behind breastworks with their cannon pointed on a few [sic] old men, women, and children," to shell the town if the enemy approached in Rosecrans' absence. "That sort of talk did not intimidate the citizens in the least. They had become [sic] quite indifferent as to what they might do, in the way of shelling. The town could not be much worsted unless it was to knock down the balance of houses."<sup>75</sup>

In building Fortress Rosecrans, federal troops transformed a large area. Trees and brush within a thousand yards of the fort were cleared to provide unobstructed lines of fire for the defenders. Abatis (groups of felled trees laid with their branches pointed outward) were placed between the lunettes and in the marshy ground where Lytle Creek and the river crossed the fort. The remainder of the cleared timber was used to construct housing and military structures within the fort. Private James H. Jones related that "there is fortifications on evry [sic] hill and shore near this place within them are placed the twenty four and sixty four pounders ready at all times...the groves of timber that was waving in the breeze at the arrival of Rosecrans' army is now in stockades and ashes nothing left but the stumps and brush." Murfreesboro resident John Spence viewed the new engineered landscape differently. In a diary entry for April 25, 1863, Spence noted

The next thing to be done is to clear out the timber for some distance all round the works. Now in the immediate vicinity of Murfreesboro, the land is covered with large bodies of fine timber. The owners sustained great loss by the destruction of the woodland.

The fortifications lie about a half to three-fourths of a mile north of Murfreesboro, on the road leading to Nashville by the pike, [and] are principally on the land of W. F. Lytle. [Other affected owners were] Jno. Bell Jr. adjoining near town, Chas. Ready, D. Maney, L. H. Carney, R. Curtins and parts of several other tracts all together in a body. This is all in the fort range, all ordered to be cut down without reserve to owner. We can now see for miles in some direction from town. Ready, Bell, Murfree and Carneys farm houses are entirely destroyed and portions of numbers of others.

Things are so changed that in the course of time it will be a hard matter to trace out the original land marks. A wilderness of timber has disappeared and in its place a large prairie waste.<sup>76</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

Fronting the lunettes and curtain walls were ditches six feet deep, to further slow any enemy troops that cleared the abatis. Supporting the lunettes and curtain walls within Fortress Rosecrans were four redoubts meant to provide the last line of defense if the lunettes were breached. The redoubts were named Schofield, Brannan, T.J. Wood, and Johnson. Each was a rectangular earthwork containing artillery, a powder magazine, and a wooden cruciform blockhouse. Every redoubt was constructed on a hill and all were within 350 feet of the railroad.

The first locomotive hauling supplies from Nashville arrived on February 10, 1863, and the car's contents were delivered to the corresponding depots: foodstuffs were stored in one of the fort's three commissary depots, dry goods were stockpiled in the Quartermaster's Depot, tools were cached in the Engineer's Warehouse, and ordnance was either distributed among the fort's magazines or warehoused in the Ordnance Depot. Additional provisions were foraged locally and were brought into the fortress along the pike.

The surviving remnants of Fortress Rosecrans - Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, Curtain Wall No. 2, and also Redoubt Brannan - are nationally significant under NR Criteria A, C, and D. All are significant under Criterion A for their association with the post-battle Federal occupation of Murfreesboro and under Criterion C because they represent advanced nineteenth-century military fortifications. The remains of Fortress Rosecrans convey significant information about the immense logistical network that allowed the Union to prevail in the Civil War. The earthworks are eligible for the NR under Criterion D because they may possess information that could increase our understanding of nineteenth-century earthen fortifications.

Redoubt Brannan is nationally significant under NR Criteria A, C, and D: Criterion A for its association with the post-battle Federal occupation of Murfreesboro and under Criterion C because it represents a component of an advanced nineteenth-century military fortification. As part of Fortress Rosecrans, the redoubt conveys significant information pertaining to the immense logistical network that allowed the Union to prevail in the Civil War. This earthwork is eligible for the NR under Criterion D because it may possess information that could increase our understanding of the components of nineteenth-century fortifications.

### Landscape Architecture

Stones River National Cemetery has local significance under Criterion C, landscape architecture, for its formal geometric plan and funerary sculpture. This landscape plan dates from 1892, when the first steps were taken to beautify the grounds. It was the first Victorian style cemetery in Rutherford County, and remains the only national cemetery in the immediate area. By the early 1970s, most of the trees that had been planted at the end of the nineteenth century had died and the rest were declining as well. The NPS authorized the replanting of the trees at Stones River National Cemetery according to the 1892 landscaping plan, which was completed in November 1976. Some 593 replacement trees had been planted by that time.<sup>17</sup>

These cemeteries played an important role in the nation's attitudes toward the Civil War and its aftermath. At the time that the Stones River National Cemetery was laid out, the "rural cemetery" aesthetic of winding driveways and "naturalistic" plantings had already been established nationwide. The cemetery at Stones River largely departed from that aesthetic and was an influence on the design of subsequent national cemeteries. Historian David Sloane observed: "the decision of the government to mark graves with simple markers set amid the grassy fields heightened the national cemeteries' sense of democracy. Only in Arlington and some other cemeteries (such as Stones River), and only for a short time, were individuals allowed to put up privately purchased monuments." The goal of achieving a "simple grandeur" at the national cemeteries, Sloane concluded, "reinforced the retreat from Romantic sentimentality, as well

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

as the simplification of the cemetery. Even if Americans were slow to accept identical markers, they did embrace the landscape concepts of the military cemeteries. Simplicity and grandeur were the bases of the new designs."<sup>76</sup>

### Commemoration

Stones River National Battlefield Park has a long history of commemoration beginning with the construction of the Hazen Brigade Monument in 1863, the oldest Civil War monument in the United States still extant at its original location. During that summer, while the Army of the Cumberland was flanking Bragg's Confederates out of their Tullahoma defenses, skilled stonecutters who were members of Hazen's Brigade constructed a fitting memorial to the sacrifices of their former comrades.

The creation of the Stones River National Cemetery itself in 1864 was another significant act of commemoration. After the war, Congress authorized a system of national cemeteries on or near Civil War battlefields and accepted responsibility for the upkeep of the Gettysburg and Antietam cemeteries. Federal establishment of the national cemetery system, coupled with the private idea of setting aside the battlefield of Gettysburg, created a uniquely American notion that the government should purchase and preserve battlefields.<sup>77</sup>

From the start of Stones River National Cemetery's construction, the railroad was envisioned as a means of accessing the battlefield, as evidenced by the erection of a small stone monument near the cemetery's wall in 1865. The monument was situated on the railroad side of the cemetery so that passengers could view its inscription while debarking from the train.<sup>78</sup> Veterans' groups gathered at the cemetery for memorial services during the Reconstruction (1865-1877), culminating in a veteran-sponsored attempt to have the battlefield declared a national park in the 1890s. The Phil Sheridan Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Post in Nashville began to conduct Decoration Day ceremonies at the Stones River National Cemetery in 1887, continuing the practice into the twentieth century.<sup>79</sup> The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway operated special trains to take Union veterans to events at Stones River National Cemetery.<sup>80</sup> In response to the renewed interest, a veterans' group erected the U.S. Regulars monument in the cemetery in 1882. In that same year, officials at the cemetery erected the Bivouac of the Dead markers.<sup>81</sup> Southern poet Theodore O'Hara first composed his elegy "The Bivouac of the Dead," to honor the fallen of the Mexican War (see note 24). His text was never set, however, and O'Hara later revised the work and promoted it as an appropriate way to honor the dead of the Civil War. In June 1865, Quartermaster M.C. Meigs agreed that the work should be used as the text for a memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, where excerpts would line both sides of the McClellan Gate, the cemetery's original entrance. By the 1880s, verses from the poems were being used at many different cemeteries, including Stones River. The deteriorating wooden flagstaff was replaced with a wrought iron flagpole in 1888.

GAR members continued to frequent the cemetery at Stones River throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In keeping with the racial codes of that times the celebrations took a decidedly segregated bent, according to cemetery Superintendent Edwin P. Barrett, who noted in his reports that during GAR ceremonies whites gathered within the cemetery walls and African American celebrants gathered outside.<sup>82</sup> In 1907, the *Nashville American* posted the times for these special trains and noted that the exercises "near Murfreesboro will be attended by Negroes."<sup>83</sup> The scheduling of trains to Murfreesboro so that African Americans could celebrate the freedoms brought by the war and remember the sacrifices made by black veterans—USCT veterans were buried within the cemetery walls—was an early step towards the recognition of the significant African American participation in the war effort.

The next era of commemoration is associated with early efforts by the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway to promote what is now called heritage tourism. In the early twentieth century, the railway advertised itself as a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

vehicle for visiting battlefields of the Civil War. Advertising in *Confederate Veteran*, the railroad listed Stones River among the sites that would be of interest to the old soldiers.<sup>86</sup> The railroad's president, John Thomas, was friendly to the United Confederate Veterans and promoted its reunions by offering special rates for reunion participants. For visitors who required more information, the railway published *Southern Battlefields* in 1890. This book and its successor, *Battlefields in Dixieland*, published in 1917, gave a brief history of the battles with maps noting their proximity to the railroad.<sup>87</sup>

In 1904, the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis acquired a small piece of property that included Redoubt Brannan. The railway company maintained the site as a point of interest, visible from the windows of its passenger cars. The redoubt was interpreted to railway passengers in a company-published brochure as "the remains of the earthwork placed there in Civil War times to guard the bridge. Cannon of the period have been mounted on this work."<sup>88</sup> Interestingly, Redoubt Brannan is not identified in the brochure as a Union earthwork and no mention is made of Fortress Rosecrans at all. The railroad also acquired, at an unknown date, another tract near McFadden's Ford that occupies a rise overlooking Stones River. In 1906, the company erected an obelisk on the property to mark and commemorate the events of January 2, 1863.

The monuments erected at Stones River during the nineteenth and early twentieth century reflect contemporary currents in American architecture. The Hazen Brigade Monument, built in 1863 by skilled volunteers of Hazen's Brigade, is a four-sided limestone monument with battered (inwardly sloping) walls, surrounded by a stone fence. The austere block is unornamented save for a simple concave cornice and harkens back to ancient Egyptian funerary architecture, particularly the mastaba. The 1882 U.S. Regulars Monument, by contrast, is a fifteen-foot sandstone column featuring classical details such as an egg-and-dart molding and carved floral and laurel motifs. The last monument placed on the Stones River battlefield before federal acquisition marked a return to ancient Egyptian symbolism that had been revived in the Neo-Classical period. An obelisk, designed by Hunter McDonald and fabricated in the shops of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway, was erected in 1906, and is now commonly known as the Artillery Monument.

The creation of the national park as a commemorative space for the Civil War battle at Stones River largely dates to the early twentieth century. On April 28, 1896, Union and Confederate veterans chartered the Stones River Battlefield and Park Association. It secured options for the purchase of property connected with the battle, reportedly 2,400 acres in January 1897 and 3,400 acres in June of that year.<sup>89</sup> Association members were responsible for erecting a number of wooden signs to mark and interpret specific locations on the battlefield. The Stones River Battlefield and National Park Association secretary wrote: "The association has 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."<sup>90</sup>

As early as the first session of the 55<sup>th</sup> Congress in December of 1895, Tennessee Congressman James D. Richardson, an amateur historian best known for his multi-volume *Messages of the Presidents*, had introduced legislation to establish a Stones River National Military Park. In its first version, the bill proposed the acquisition of 1,000 acres in addition to the existing national cemetery. Later versions proposed acquiring 3,100 acres. Failing to secure enactment of any of these bills, the Stone's River Battlefield and National Park Association scaled back its ambitions and lobbied to have markers erected on the field. Senate Bill 4818 and House Resolution 18713, introduced in 1912, intended "to establish an accurate system of markers on the battlefield of Stones River, in Tennessee." These efforts also came to nothing.<sup>91</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10Stones River National Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

Congress continued to defer the creation of a park at Stones River after the turn of the century. After World War I, Congress again turned to the problem of creating battlefield parks by authorizing a broad historic sites survey under the 1926 Act for the Study and Investigation of Battlefields. Acting upon the recommendations of the study, which classified Stones River as a Class IIA battlefield worthy of some kind of monument or marker, Congress authorized the establishment of Stones River National Military Park on March 3, 1927.<sup>92</sup>

**African American Ethnic Heritage**

African Americans played an important role in building Fortress Rosecrans during the war, building the cemetery after the war, and creating a rural African-American community known as Cemetery, which existed from 1863 to the 1930s. Newly freed slaves had moved close to the railroad after the battle for the protection offered by the Union garrison. Postbellum photographs of prominent wartime structures such as Major General Rosecrans' headquarters show black occupants in those buildings (see note 33). The cabin along the Nashville Pike where Rosecrans maintained his headquarters during the battle was listed in the 1878 Beers map of Rutherford County as a "Colored Church."<sup>93</sup> Once the park was established, however, many of the African Americans had to find new homes as their lands were acquired for the park. A 1931 newspaper account mentions a "Negro settlement" along Van Cleve Lane.<sup>94</sup> One of these dwellings, ironically, was converted into a visitor center/museum, maintained by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at the Nashville Pike entrance to the park.<sup>95</sup> High winds destroyed this cabin in 1935, and it was not rebuilt. Most other resources associated with African American settlement of Cemetery, such as the school that existed as late as 1937, are not extant. On the outskirts of the park near the Rosecrans' Headquarters marker is the Stones River United Methodist Church, the meeting place of a historic African American congregation. Across the road from the marker stands the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church, another Reconstruction-era African American congregation.<sup>96</sup>

Within the park, however, are at least three important places that are significantly associated with the African American heritage of Stones River National Battlefield. One section of the cemetery holds the remains of a number of United States Colored Troops. Although none of these men fought at Stones River, many of them saw service in the actions and skirmishes along the railroad and other contested places. Members of U.S.C.T. regiments combed Middle Tennessee for the hastily-dug graves of the Union dead, then collected and reinterred many of the remains of Federal soldiers who had been buried where they had fought and died. The African-American troops provided more than unskilled labor, however, for the project. A number of skilled black masons, detached from their units, built the wall, steps, and other stonework at the Stones River National Cemetery.

Adjacent to the walls of Hazen Brigade Monument, the Hartan/Holland family cemetery (c. 1909) holds the remains of William Holland, a U.S.C.T. veteran, along with a headstone of modern vintage. For whatever reason, Holland was interred outside the walls of either Stones River or Hazen cemeteries, but by the time of his death in 1909, commemoration at the national cemetery had turned towards segregated practices, as noted above. Holland, at least by the proximity of his marker to the wall of Hazen's Monument, was buried as close as possible to his former comrades-in-arms.

The Stones River National Cemetery, as noted above in the discussion of commemoration, was a place of separate African-American celebrations and commemorations from the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. As research has shown, African Americans helped to build the cemetery in the late 1860s, and then returned to it on a regular basis for special holidays and commemorative events from the 1890s through the early 1900s.<sup>97</sup> The cemetery gains further local significance in African American ethnic heritage as being the largest burial ground for U.S.C.T. veterans in the county.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 2Stones River Battlefield  
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United States Department of the Interior  
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

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Rutherford County, TN

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

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Rutherford County, TN

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

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## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal boundary description and boundary justification:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 11 1

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs: Carroll Van West  
Middle Tennessee State University, Center for Historic Preservation  
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Date: October, 2003

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, TN 37243

- 1 of 44 Bragg's Headquarters Site facing north
- 2 of 44 Bragg's Headquarters Site facing north
- 3 of 44 Core Battlefield Area facing west
- 4 of 44 Van Cleve Lane facing north
- 5 of 44 Van Cleve Lane facing south
- 6 of 44 Entrance Gate facing south
- 7 of 44 Hazen Brigade Monument facing northwest
- 8 of 44 Hazen Brigade Monument facing west
- 9 of 44 Hazen Brigade Monument facing southwest
- 10 of 44 Hazen Brigade Monument facing south
- 11 of 44 Holland Cemetery facing southeast
- 12 of 44 Holland Cemetery facing northwest
- 13 of 44 McFadden cemetery facing south
- 14 of 44 Michigan Historical Marker facing south
- 15 of 44 Mobile Home Dwelling facing south
- 16 of 44 Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway Artillery Monument facing southwest
- 17 of 44 Park Garage and Park Storage Building facing northwest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 11 2

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

---

- 18 of 44 Ranger Residence #1 facing northwest
- 19 of 44 Ranger Residence #3 facing northwest
- 20 of 44 Stone-Veneered Dwelling facing south
- 21 of 44 Visitor Center facing north
- 22 of 44 Visitor Center facing southwest
- 23 of 44 Redoubt Brannon facing southwest
- 24 of 44 Redoubt Brannon facing northwest
- 25 of 44 Redoubt Brannon facing northeast
- 26 of 44 Redoubt Brannon facing west
- 27 of 44 Redoubt Brannon facing southeast
- 28 of 44 Redoubt Brannon facing southwest
- 29 of 44 Rosecrans' Headquarters Site facing southwest
- 30 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing west
- 31 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing north
- 32 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing southwest
- 33 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing southeast
- 34 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing southeast
- 35 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing southwest
- 36 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing southwest
- 37 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing north
- 38 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing north
- 39 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing north
- 40 of 44 Stones River National Cemetery facing north

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 11 3

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

---

41 of 44 Cannonball Pyramid and Cemetery Flagstaff facing north

42 of 44 43<sup>rd</sup> Wisconsin and 160<sup>th</sup> Ohio Marker facing south

43 of 44 U.S. Regulars Monument facing southwest

44 of 44 Van Cleve Lane facing northwest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page           

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page         

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

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51. Cowles, Plate CXII, Figure 3.
52. Brown, "Fortress Rosecrans," 139.
53. A brief but informative introduction to the campaign for Murfreesboro is *The Battle for Stones River* by former park historian Charles M. Spearman. Peter Cozzen's *No Better Place to Die, The Battle of Stones River* is a detailed, brigade level account of the battle that draws upon the *Official Records*, regimental histories, manuscripts, and other eyewitness accounts. Two books portray the Confederate side of events: Stanley F. Horn's *The Army of Tennessee: A Military History* devotes a chapter to Murfreesboro, while Thomas L. Connolly's *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865* expertly dissects Confederate command decisions. Similarly, two books have been written on the Army of the Cumberland and its actions at Stones River: Thomas D. Van Horne's *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* are informative but lack perspective; each account is well over one hundred years old. A new study of the Army of the Cumberland is overdue.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page         

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

54. Thomas J. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971), 23.
55. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory*, 25-26.
56. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory*, 42.
57. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory*, 374.
58. In May 1873, the Nashville & Chattanooga absorbed the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad and changed its name to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad.
59. Spearman, 13-15; Cozzens, 81-104.
60. Spearman, 16-17; Cozzens, 109-127.
61. Spearman, 18-19; Cozzens, 130-131.
62. Spearman, 15; Cozzens, 131-135.
63. Spearman, 19-20; Cozzens, 137.
64. Spearman, 19-21; Cozzens, 134-150.
65. Spearman, 21-22; Cozzens, 151-166.
66. Spearman, 22, 24; Cozzens, 171-172.
67. Connelly, 62-64.
68. McDonough, 63; Spearman, 25-27; Cozzens, 183-196.
69. Spearman, 27; Cozzens, 201; casualties from *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. XX, 215, 261.
70. James L. McDonough, *Stones River: Bloody Winter in Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1980), x; Cozzens, x; Earl J. Hess, *Banners to the Breeze: the Kentucky Campaign, Corinth, and Stones River* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000), 234.
71. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIII, pt. II, 81, Hess, 231.
72. *Ibid.*, 90.
73. *Ibid.*, 154.
74. John C. Spence, *A Diary of the Civil War* (Murfreesboro, TN: Rutherford County Historical Society, 1993), 73.
75. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIII, pt. II, 423; Connelly, 126-134, Spence, 93.
76. James H. Jones, SC 889, James H. Jones Papers, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis; Spence, 86.
77. "106 Compliance Statement Adoption of 1892 National Cemetery Landscape Plan Stones River National Cemetery," folder 1B, box 7, Project Files, "H-3017 Special Studies: Section 106 Landscape, Central Files, STRJ; Chief I&RM to Superintendent STRJ, "Thoughts on Management of National Cemeteries," received January 11, 1977, Central Files, STRJ.
78. Sean M. Styles, Miranda Fraley, et. al. *Historic Resource Study: Stones River Battlefield* (Manuscript, 2001), 38, Central Files, STRJ; David C. Sloane, *The Last Great Necessary: Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 115.
79. *Ibid.*, 61.
80. *Ibid.*, 67.
81. Mrs. Miller, "Decoration Day at Stones River National Cemetery," *The National Picket* 1 (No. 1 1891); Edwin P. Barrett to George N. Weeks through J.W. Scully, June 5, 1897 and Clayton Hart to A. A.H. McCauley, May 12, 1904 (original letters on microfiche "Letters Sent July 10, 1890-August 3, 1912," pp. 127-128 and 219-220, Central Files, STRJ).
82. Miranda L. Fraley, "Industry, War, and Memory: An Exploratory Essay" (Practicum paper, Indiana University, 1998), 23; Clayton Hart to A. A.H. McCauley, May 12, 1904 (original letters on microfiche "Letters Sent July 10, 1890-August 3, 1912," p. 219-220, Central Files, STRJ).
83. Thomas Frame to James A. Ekin, August 26, 1882 (original letter on microfiche "Letters Sent June 1<sup>st</sup> 1877-July 23, 1883," p. 213), Central Files, STRJ.
84. Edwin P. Barrett, Superintendent, Stones River National Cemetery, Monthly Report to the Quartermaster General, May, 1898, Central Files, STRJ.
85. "Observance of Memorial Day: Exercises Will Be Held as Usual at Nashville and Murfreesboro Cemeteries," *The Nashville American*, May 30, 1907.
86. *Confederate Veteran* XII (No. 6 1904): 87.
87. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, "Southern battlefields: a list of battlefields on and near the lines of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and Western & Atlantic Railway, and a brief description of the more important



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page         

Stones River Battlefield  
Rutherford County, TN

*battles fought along these lines, also information about Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Park and the famous engine "General."* (Nashville: Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, 1890); Nashville, Chattanooga & Saint Louis Railway *Battlefields in Dixie Land, and Chickamauga National Military Park, with a description of the important battles fought along these lines and the story of the engine "General."* (Nashville: Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, 1917).

88. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, *Introducing You to Dixie* (Chicago: Poole Bros. Inc., 1928), 4.
89. Jesse W. Sparks, "Stones River Park and Battlefield Association," *Confederate Veteran* 5 (No.1 1897): 31.
90. Sparks, "The Stone's River Battle-field," *Confederate Veteran* 6 (No.2 1898): 58.
91. 54<sup>th</sup> Congress of the United States of America, 1st session, H.R. 3363.
92. Willett, "A History of Stones River National Military Park," 59-61.
93. D.G. Beers and Company, *Map of Rutherford County, Tennessee from New and Actual Surveys*. Compiled and Published by D.G. Beers and Company, Philadelphia 1878. Engraved by Worley and Bracler, Philadelphia. Printed by E. Bourgan.
94. Murfreesboro *Daily News Journal*, October 1, 1931.
95. *Ibid.*
96. Richard B. Randolph, Superintendent, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Superintendent's Narrative Report, March 1935, CHCN park archives. The Cemetery school location was included in a "Map of School Bus Routes of Rutherford County, 1936-1936," "Map of Road Conditions of Rutherford County, 1835-1836," and Map of Pupil Distribution of Rutherford County, 1935-1936," in United States Office of Education, *Study of Local School Units* (Nashville: State Department of Education, 1936). According to the map of pupil distribution, 37 African American elementary age students lived around the Cemetery school.
97. Fraley, "Commemorating the Battle of Stones River: Memory and Oral History," Indiana University, History 575, October 19, 1999, Central Files, STRJ.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

Tennessee  
Rutherford  
TENNESSEE ONLY

1. NAME  
Fortress Rosecrans  
- Same -

7. LOCATION  
Murfreesboro  
Tennessee  
47 Rutherford

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted No <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Vacant</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY  
City of Murfreesboro  
Murfreesboro  
Tennessee  
47

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
Rutherford County Register's Office  
Courthouse  
Murfreesboro  
Tennessee  
47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS  
Topographical Sketch of the Environs of Fortress Rosecrans  
June, 1863  
National Archives (Record group 77, Dr. 147, Sheet 22)  
Washington  
D. C.

Tennessee  
Rutherford  
KOR MPS USE ONLY

17 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	Excellent	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Destroyed	Remains	Unrepaired
	Altered	Unaltered	Unaltered	Unaltered	Unaltered	Unaltered	Unaltered
							Original Site

Fortress Rosecrans, located immediately west of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was constructed by units of the Army of the Cumberland (USA) under the direction of Brigadier General James St. C. Morton in early 1863. The Fortress, reportedly the largest earthenwork fortress constructed by Union forces in the Civil War, originally covered an area of approximately 775 acres. The site was chosen because it was near the geographic center of Tennessee and astride the main tracks of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The Fortress originally included eight lunettes, four redoubts, a steam saw mill, a magazine, and several warehouses.

Most of the original fortress has been lost due to urban development. Part of the original fortress site (formerly Redoubt Brannan) is owned by the National Park Service. The only extant portion is the several hundred feet of wall spanning from Lunette Thomas to Lunette Palmer). These remaining walls average approximately fifteen feet in height and twenty-five feet in thickness at the base. All are covered with large trees and heavy underbrush.

Present plans call for recreational facilities to be built west of the walls, while an effort will be made to restore the walls to their original appearance.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**SIGNIFICANCE**

19th Century  
 20th Century  
 18th Century

Architecture  
 History  
 Agriculture  
 Architecture  
 Art  
 Commerce  
 Communications  
 Conservation

Education  
 Engineering  
 Industry  
 Invention  
 Landscape Architecture  
 Literature  
 Military  
 Music

Politics  
 Religion  
 Technology  
 Science  
 Sculpture  
 Social/Humanitarian  
 Theater  
 Transportation

Urban Planning  
 Other

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

For 2 years, from early 1863 to 1865, Fortress Rosecrans played a significant role in the success enjoyed by General William T. Sherman's forces as they moved from Nashville to Chattanooga to Atlanta to Savannah.

From the massive supply depot protected by the walls of Fortress Rosecrans came logistical support that undergirded Sherman's good fortune.

Reportedly the largest earthenwork fortification built by the Union army during the Civil War, Fortress Rosecrans served as a central point of Union Army strength in Tennessee and secured the rear of that army from any serious challenge.

In late 1864, elements of the Confederate Army struck at Murfreesboro and Fortress Rosecrans in a desperate effort to halt the flow of supplies southeastward to Sherman. Under the immediate command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederates succeeded in disrupting rail communications briefly before being repulsed. Four months later the war ended. At some undetermined date following the conclusion of hostilities in 1865 Fortress Rosecrans was abandoned.

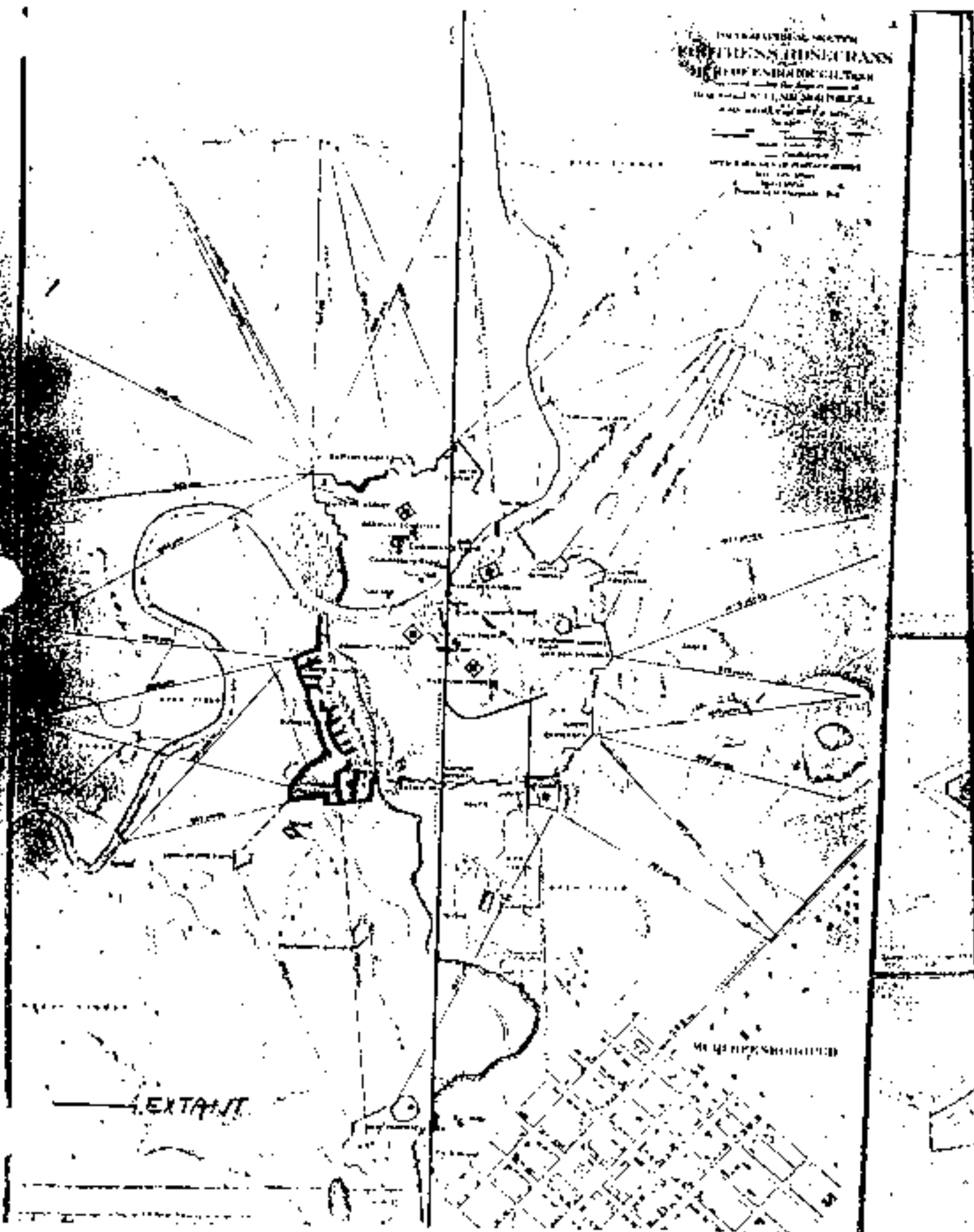
Stones River National Battlefield  
 Rt. 10, Box 495 off Nashville Hwy,  
 Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

3. St. Clair Norton, Memoir Explaining the Situation and Defense of Fortinos Rosecrans, (privately printed, 1863). Copy located in National Archives, Record Group 77, Item # M-4345-1863

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA						
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				EXTREME AND ADJUTANT POINTS OF PROPERTY DEFINING THE SECTION POINT OF EVIDENCE OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		OR	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees		Minutes
NW	86°	24'	48"	35°	51'	12"
NE	86°	24'	42"	35°	51'	25"
SE	86°	24'	18"	35°	51'	5"
SW	86°	24'	24"	35°	51'	1"
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: <b>48 acres</b>						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
11. FORM PREPARED BY						
NAME AND TITLE:						
James K. Huhta *						
ORGANIZATION:						
Murfreesboro Architectural and Zoning Society						
DATE: Sept. 1, 1973						
STREET AND NUMBER:						
507 E. Northfield Blvd.						
CITY OR TOWN:						
Murfreesboro						
STATE:						
Tennessee						
CODE: 47						
12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION			NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION			
<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p>			<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register</p> <p>Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>			
Name _____						
Title _____						
Date _____						

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHERS  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
OF HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHERS  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
1954



EXTANT

DOWNTOWN

Washington, D.C.  
July 11th 1853

Philip Bent Joseph, Esq.  
City of Cincinnati,  
Washington Ave  
Kent

I have the honor to  
transmit to you, a plan of  
Rosecrans, and a memoir explaining its  
situation and defects, also two pho-  
tographic views of a part of one the Lines.

I am Sir

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant

Wm. H. T. Ford

June

1853



7575

June 30

of the Cumberland

June 24 1863

John P. Jackson

Memphis Tenn

Dear Sir,

I have the honor

to acknowledge the

receipt of your

kindly invitation

to visit your

place of business

and

to visit your

place of business

and

Wm. W. W. W.

Memphis Tenn

July 2 1863

Respectfully trans-

mitted with the enclosed,

plans of the proposed

improvement of the

city of the city of Memphis

information of the

honorable city

Wm. W. W.

July 2 1863

Chief Engr.

Memphis Tenn

Dear Sir,

I have the honor

*Manila (Cuba)*

MEMOIR

Explaining the Structure and Defense

OF

FORTRESS ROCCO AHS.

ILLUSTRATED BY

PLAN OF WORKS AND MAP OF VICINITY.

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, ACCORDING TO AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, AND  
BY  
GEN. W. S. BOSTON, U. S. ARMY  
COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY  
S. J. CLARK, MAJOR OF ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY,  
ENGINEER, ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

PRINTED BY  
G. W. BOSTON, U. S. ARMY,  
COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1862

*(M 4855)*

## M E M O I R.

1st. At no time of day or night is any one of the pickets to be occupied by less than 50 effective men, the duty being habitually kept closed and barred; not less than half a regiment should be employed within each 24 hours of the outer line, day or night.

2nd. The regiment or company assigned to the duty of any of any particular Junction or locality should be in a position that particular work throughout. Exceptions may however be made of the garrisons of the exterior detached works (see table) which being furnished from regular depots or newly formed ones in localities of occupation, may be of an ordinary character and even of the ordinary character of the night. The articles to be employed by each of the works to which their names respectively belong.

This article and the preceding one are of an importance to be observed that all the rest.

3d. The pickets, squads, companies and detached parties to be furnished out of the reserves; the pickets should be stationed not less than a thousand yards from the works.

4th. The sortie passages of the main line of fortification are designed to admit, or give exit to, troops in case of an upon or near the position and in case of necessity a road or viaduct forming the garrison, to enable the defence to secure an active character; therefore, the position being of but one although all the work passages should be carefully closed with a heavy or adhesive chain lock at the point where the railway and take enter and leave the works, the works of some description, such as any or formed with stone or earth should be kept handy to close the gaps.



forced; the curtains connecting Lunettes Thomas and McCook, Lunette Thomas and Palmer, Stanley and Nagley, will be manned also from the reserve, with a line of skirmishers, or with one or more ranks of infantry, according to the judgment of the commandant, and according to their bearings on the point threatened to be attacked.

13th. The Lunette attacked repulses the enemy by its direct fire of musketry and artillery; the collateral Lunette and curtains cross their fire in front of it. In case the enemy attack one of the curtains, such curtain is to be strongly reinforced, as well as the collateral Lunette, and the company is met by the direct fire of the curtain, and cross fire from the said Lunette; should a Lunette or curtain be taken by surprise, or by night attack, (owing to want of vigilance, or proper precautions,) the troops belonging to it should retreat to the right and left, annihilating the captured work, so as to permit the works of the inner line to open fire into it and to clear the way for the reserve. Both the gunners and the infantry troops should be carefully instructed to fire, and to reserve their fire, in resisting an assault, till the enemy arrives in force within 500 yards of the point of attack. To this end, marks will be established in front of each Lunette on a circumference 500 yards distant from it, and the enemy should not be fired upon except by sharpshooters, until the chief part of the assaulting column has approached within these marks.

The Block-houses cannot be taken by surprise, and will prevent the surprise of the Redoubts and Lunettes in which they are seated; they will also be a security for the heavy artillery, which is not posted habitually in any work not provided with a Block-house.

14th. The Commandant must chiefly apprehend, and guard against, surprises and night attacks, by a proper system of pickets, scouts and patrols. He must give the garrison such orders as the works cannot be carried by assault, even by an army, if the attack is properly anticipated, and if it should ever happen that the fortress is cut off from its communications and invested by a powerful army, he should have the

elapsé since the commandant ascertain it would be effected as the point of attack; this interval should be employed by him, not only in its vigorous defence of the Lunette attacked, and in the construction of intrenchments within it, but also in constructing batteries and rifle-pits in its rear, as in strengthening the collateral Lunettes and the inner line of works, so as to oblige the enemy to take two Lunettes at least by siege, and compel him to silence the artillery fire of at least two more before he can attack the inner line, and reduce him to the necessity of planting his batteries in the captured Lunettes and approaching the inner line by the double sap.

11th. The enemy cannot well maintain upon assault, much less an attack by regular approaches, without first making himself master of the exterior detached works. These will therefore be regarded as obstacles in his path, and should be held, with care or less obstinacy, according to the judgment of the commandant; who will not maintain them at too great a loss of life, or send out too many troops to resist the enemy's attack on them: he should however require their garrisons to maintain the assault once at least, seeing that they have a strong position, and are flanked from the Lunettes of the outer line by artillery; for which reason the enemy will sustain a considerable loss in the assault, and the garrison will be enabled to retreat without being pursued. As the interior of these works is exposed to the view of the said Lunettes, the enemy will find it very difficult to hold them; it may therefore happen that the garrison may occupy them once or oftener, and the enemy be obliged to make repeated assaults before they fall permanently in his hands.

12th. The Commandant should carefully instruct all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the elementary principles relating to the defence of the works from assault, as follows: that whenever Lunette is attacked by the enemy, should be immediately reinforced from the reserve; the collateral Lunettes, namely those on the right and left of it, together with such others as have a view of the ground over which the enemy must approach, must likewise be rein-





Yesterday

After the battle of Stones River, December 31, 1862--January 2, 1863, the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Major-General William Starke Rosecrans, occupied Murfreesboro for a period of six months. The Confederate forces, the Army of the Cumberland, retreated to Tullahoma and Shelbyville. During the six months, the Union Army, under the command of Major-General Rosecrans, ministered to the wounded, Blue and Gray, reorganized the army, and constructed massive fortifications near the base of the Cumberland River. This latter task was completed during the early stages of the campaign. Great storerooms of supplies might be collected and placed in the works. Several writers have commented on the fortification work done by the Army of the Cumberland in honor of commanding general. An officer in the Army of the Cumberland (1864) had this to say:

"The Pioneer Brigade, under the command of Col. James St. Clair McKim, planned and built the fortifications of Murfreesboro, which have cost the government barely a dollar of cost to the government beyond the value of the land. The town is defended, as a base, and the confidence to our army and assured the secessionists of that region that we have come to stay."

Continuing, he presents a detailed description of the actual construction:

"It's last work (The Pioneer Brigade) has been, with the assistance of 60,000 troops on the line, the construction of the fortification at Murfreesboro, as to be the largest and finest upon the continent. The several massive forts, the thousands of earthworks, the embankments upon every hard the long lines of the houses, the stores of army supplies, alongside of which railroad tracks have been laid, and the comfortable houses (framed work) were erected within these works, which have been torn down and raised. It must be inferred that the work upon the fortifications was performed them alone. The labor of earth-digging, the wheeling and running done by details of soldiers, privates, sergeants and contractors. Here several weeks were thus at work upon the fortifications, the Pioneer Brigade, and the plan of the intended, and executing the work, etc., of the Pioneer Magazine."



Col. John St. Clair  
superintendent of the work

Cleaveland in Book of (1850)  
elaborately fortified town  
Whitson, author of Gilbert  
many of the deprivations  
concerned the elderly men  
legiance. Summarially, the  
the fortress. Mrs. Whitson

"Well, they, the officers  
in the fort in the morning  
gentlemen, who were  
cheerfully and unreservedly  
and doing everything.  
  
It was a pitiable sight  
in spite of everything  
amounted to anything  
and placed in line of battle

Johnson's Battles and  
by two small sketches from  
Today

Some traces of the fort  
has eliminated all but the  
area originally encompassed,  
west Broad, within the city  
are approximately twenty  
ing beyond the south bank  
the west for three hundred  
Billo farm, follow a water  
the Don Hall McFarlin

of the engineers, also  
the hills.  
to Winchester as "an  
in early writer, Mrs. L. O.  
in his retrospect records  
these citizens. One of these  
desired to sign the Oath of Al-  
the conscription and marched to  
in these words:

to be arrested and placed  
these grey-haired  
claim that even to them,  
were away from home,  
  
marched to the fortifications  
with them, never  
regard at for their pains,  
of soldiers."

(1884) recognizes the fort  
nineteen years after the war.

push of the town westwardly  
In order to comprehend the large  
Jennings Tire Company on New  
to Lytle Creek. Along this line  
in excellent preservation. Conti-  
ing beyond the south bank of  
hundred yards and then veering to  
the west for three hundred  
Old Franklin Road and on the  
Billo farm, follow a water  
the River to the Henson Pike and  
north, cross the Louisville on

and Nashville Railroad, the ... and "Storck" River again north  
west of the National Arms ... in a northeasterly  
route and continue in this ... until the line connects near the New  
reashore Hotel. It is estimated ... with an approximate one  
mile diameter. An examination of ... possibly clarify this as strategic  
points are designated by names, ... and constructions are indicated.

Tomorrow

The well-preserved segments of the ... regions remain. They are as  
follows:

1. Thirty or thirty-five acres ... of the line designated as "Janette  
McCook". The land was owned by the ... who resided in a small frame house  
at the west edge of the segment. ... in excellent condition and it is  
just east of the Greashore Hotel and ... Drive and is readily accessible to  
Highway 41. Developmental possibilities are ... very good.

2. Fifteen or twenty acres ... of the F. D. Mills farm on the old  
Franklin Road. Extraordinarily poor ... go found at this point but accessibility  
is poor at the present time

## Appendix B – Maps

“Historical Fence and Ground Cover Map. Part of the Master Plan, Stones River National Battlefield.” Drawn by Edwin C. Bearss. December 1961.

“Land To Be Acquired.” Map No. 3, Stones River National Military Park Commission. Revised May 18, 1929.

“Entrance and Drive to Park and Cemetery.” March 12, 1934.

“F.D. Rosecrans Headquarters.” March 27, 1934.

“Intersection of Van Cleve Lane with Park Blvd.” March 28, 1934.

“Confederate Fort [Redoubt Brannan].” March 31, 1934.

“Artillery Monument.” April 3, 1934.

“Planting Plan of Hazens Brigade Plot.” April 16, 1934.

“Topography, Stones River National Military Park.” 1936.

“Outlying Reservations, Part of the Master Plan for Stones River National Military Park.” As of January 1, 1939.

“General Development Plan, Part of the Master Plan, Stones River National Battlefield.” Revised August 27, 1963.

“Stones River National Battlefield Boundary Map.” Boundary change, March 1987.



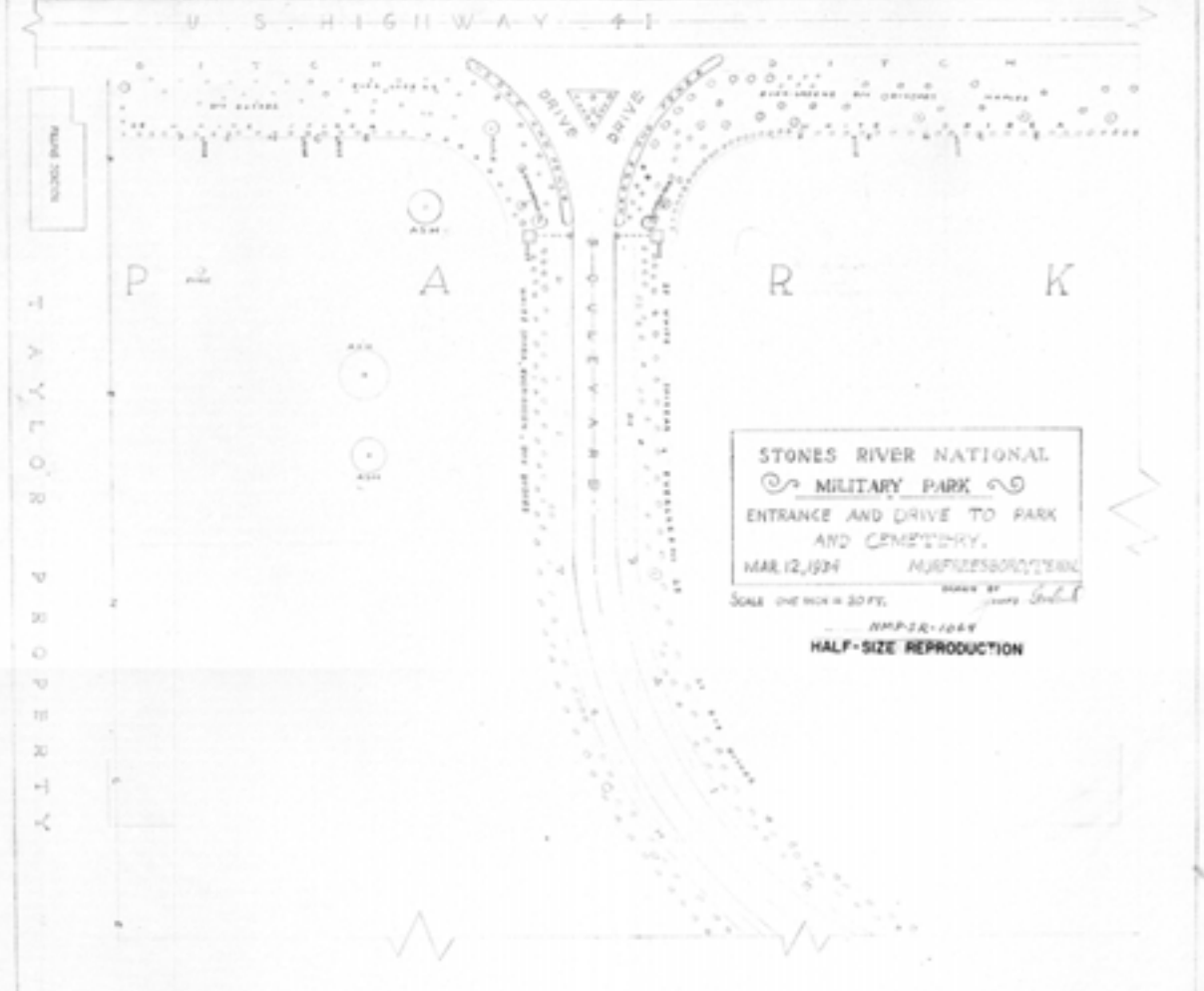
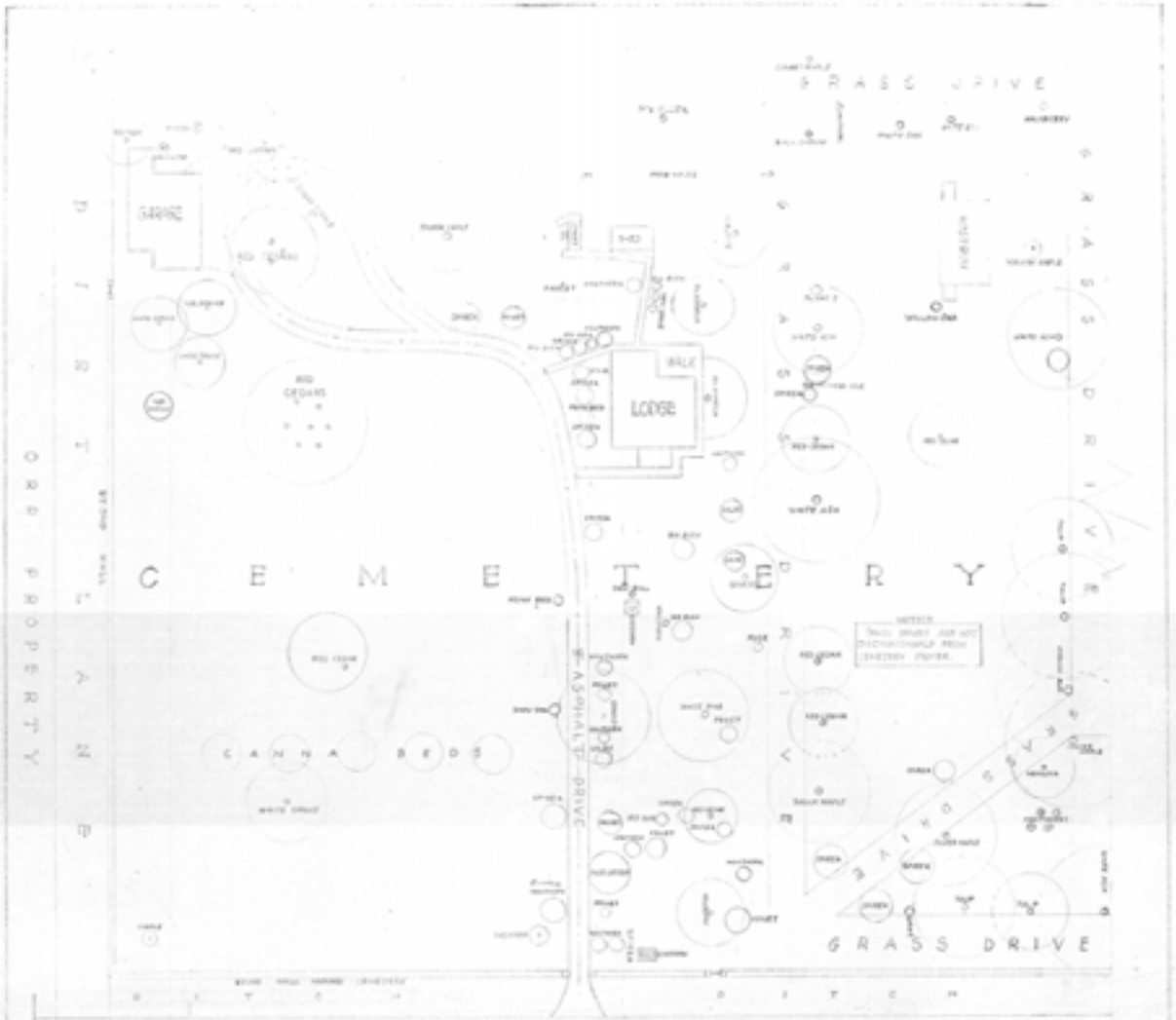


N

Tract No.	Owner	Acres
1	Louis Richman	82
2	Ella Anderson Estate	55
3	Humor Gannon	44
4	Walter King	113
5	Martha M Ward	17
6	Ervin H Jordan Estate	98
7	Robert M Averitt	58
8	Virginia H Earshman Estate	98
9	Harold M Henderson	88
10	G H Miller Estate	178
11	Working People Labor and Aid Society	18
12	J.A.Ransom S.R.F. Overall	259
13	Will Cole	172
14	Lewis Harding Wade	34
15	Ella Ann Heira	47
16	Ed Howard	19
17	Mrs. V. Ella Maddox	18
18	Shaner Primitive Baptist Church	24
19	J.W. Anderson Estate	14
20	William Waller Estate	32
21	Mud Gap Missionary Baptist Church	18
22	Thora Peyton	127
23	Ed Howard	18
24	Robert Ann	19
25	Sallie Bass	30
26	Oliver Anderson	23
27	John Mason	17
28	John Swift Estate	30
29	Hannie Bell Black	18
30	Theodius Cowan	18
31	Isabella Burke	85
32	Hannie Bell Black	18
33	Ed Orr Estate	55
34	Samuel Brisban Estate	384
35	Will & Mary Freeman	57
36	Robert & Marianne W. Strechman	498
37	Giles S. Harding Estate	630
38	Dora Thora Bowen	17
39	Ed Orr Estate	14
40	Pauline Smelling	67
41	Georgia A. Frazier	67
42	Jordan Harlan	67
43	Samuel Harlan	67
44	Joseph Harlan	67
45	George Harlan John Nelson (Wife) Thordus	67



STONES RIVER  
 NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION  
 MAP No. 3  
 REVISED MAY 18, 1929  
 Land to be acquired  
 to accompany Report of Commission  
 July 11, 1928  
 Scale 1" = 200 FT

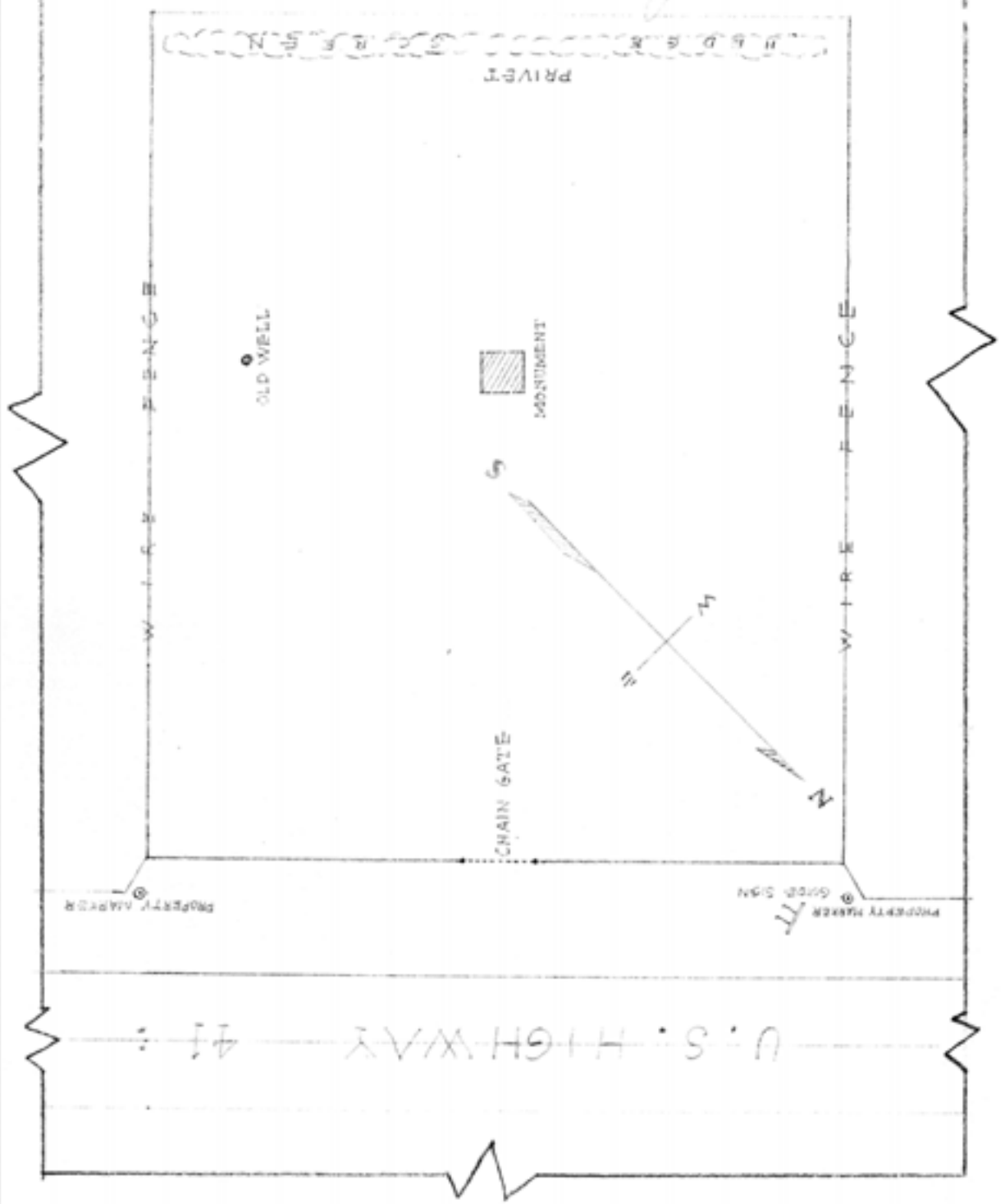


STONES RIVER NATIONAL  
 MILITARY PARK  
 ENTRANCE AND DRIVE TO PARK  
 AND CEMETERY.  
 MAR. 12, 1934      MURPHYSON, TENN.  
 SCALE ONE INCH = 20 FEET.      DRAWN BY  
 JAMES G. BENTLEY  
 NMP-22-1049  
 HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

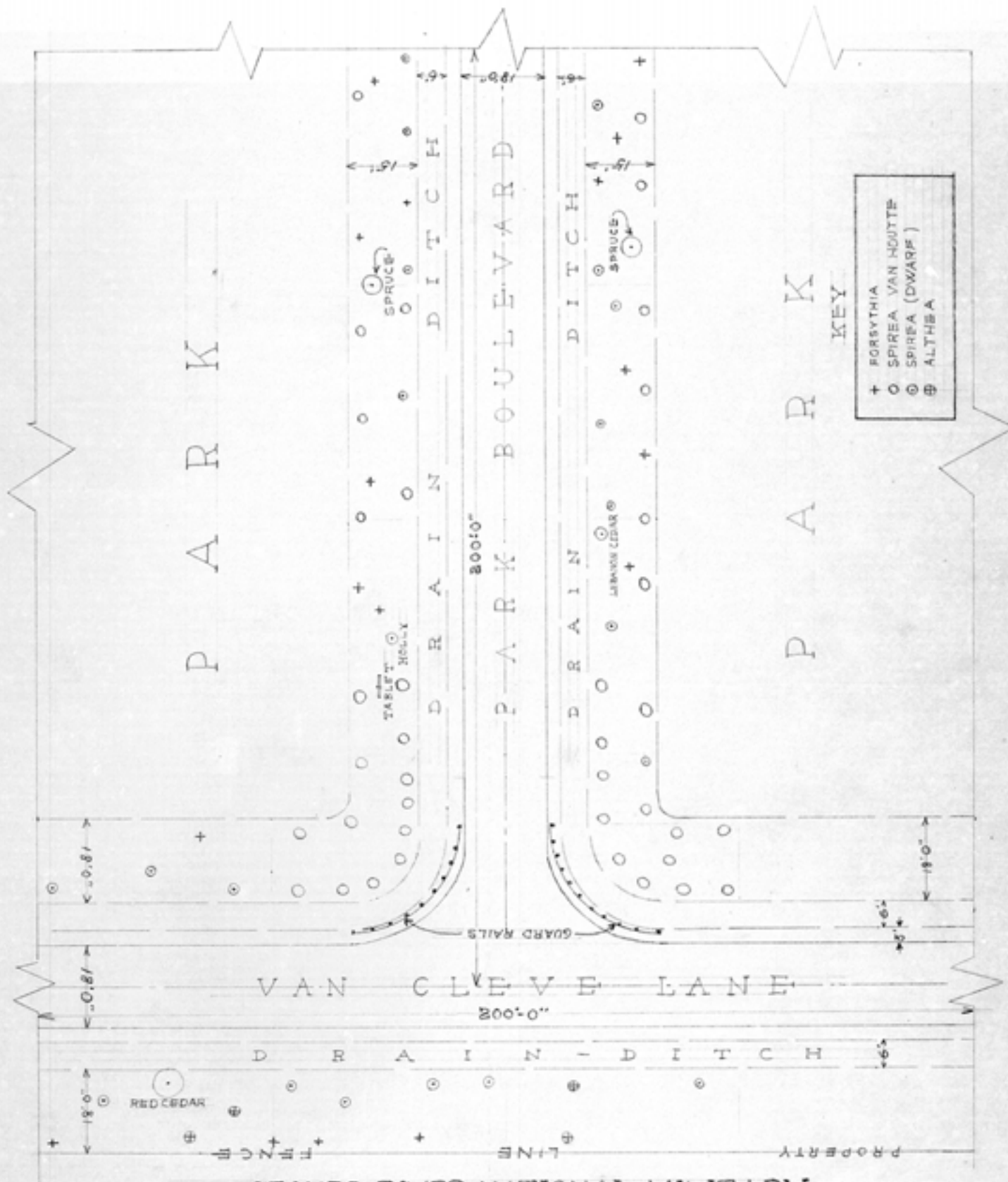
STONES RIVER NATIONAL  
 MILITARY PARK  
 F.D. ROSECRANS H'D-QRTS.  
 MARCH 27, 1934    MURFREESBORO, TENN.

SCALE 1" = 20 FT.

DRAWN BY *James Garland*







STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY  
 PARK

INTERSECTION OF VAN CLEVE LANE WITH PARK BLVD.

MARCH 28, 1934

MURFREESBORO, TENN.

SCALE 1" = 20 FT.

DRAWN BY

*James Garwood*

STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY  
 PARK  
 CONFEDERATE FORT,  
 MURFREESBORO, TENN.

DESIGNED BY JAMES B. HAY

SCALE: ONE INCH = 20 FEET

STONES RIVER

KEY  
 ● BATTERY  
 ○ BATTERY (ORIGINAL)  
 ○ BATTERY (RECONSTRUCTED)  
 ○ BATTERY (PROPOSED)

K

R

A

P

OLD FORT  
 (REMANENT SITE)

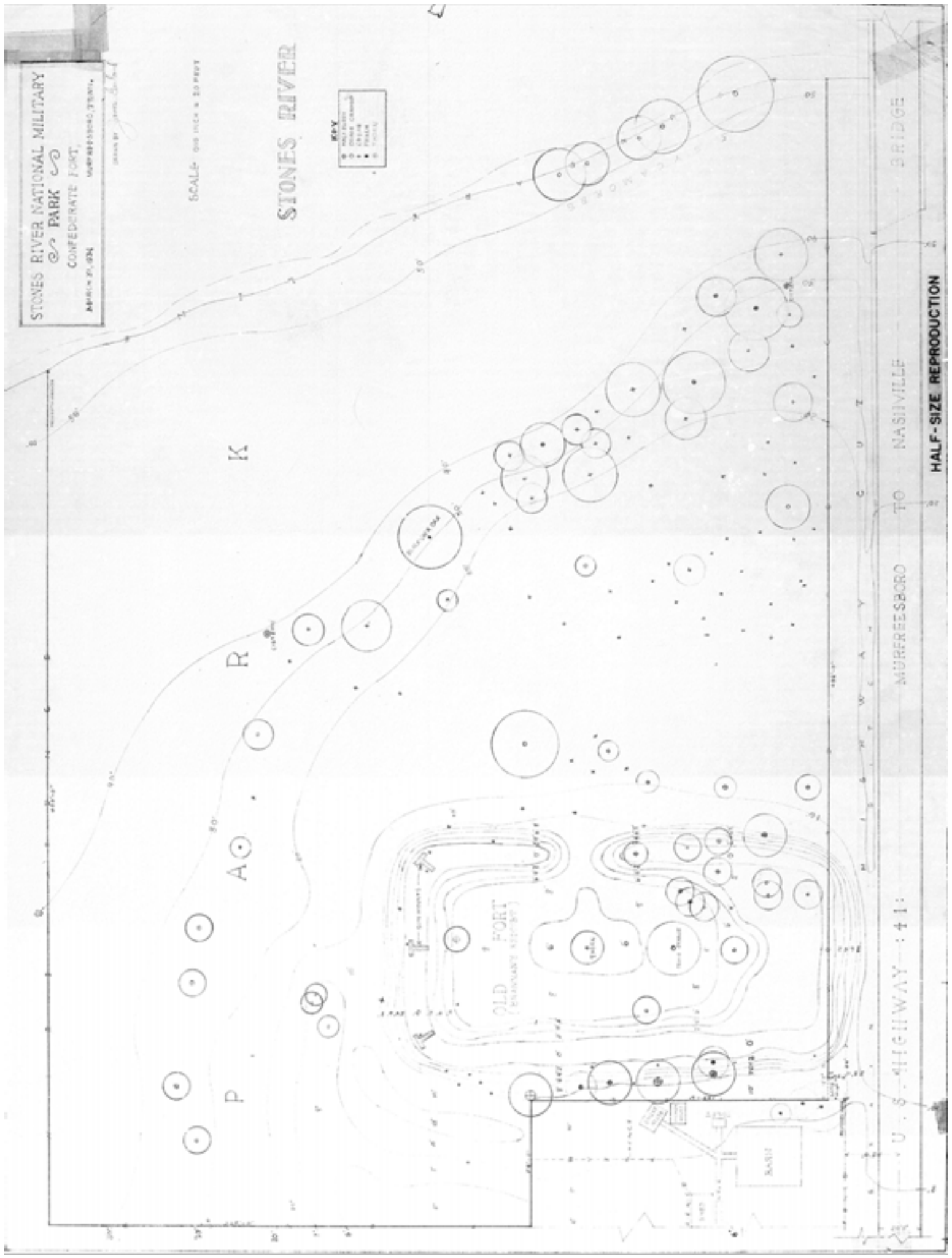
BRIDGE

TO NASHVILLE

MURFREESBORO

U. S. HIGHWAY 41

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION



# STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

MEMPHIS, TENN.

## ARTILLERY MONUMENT

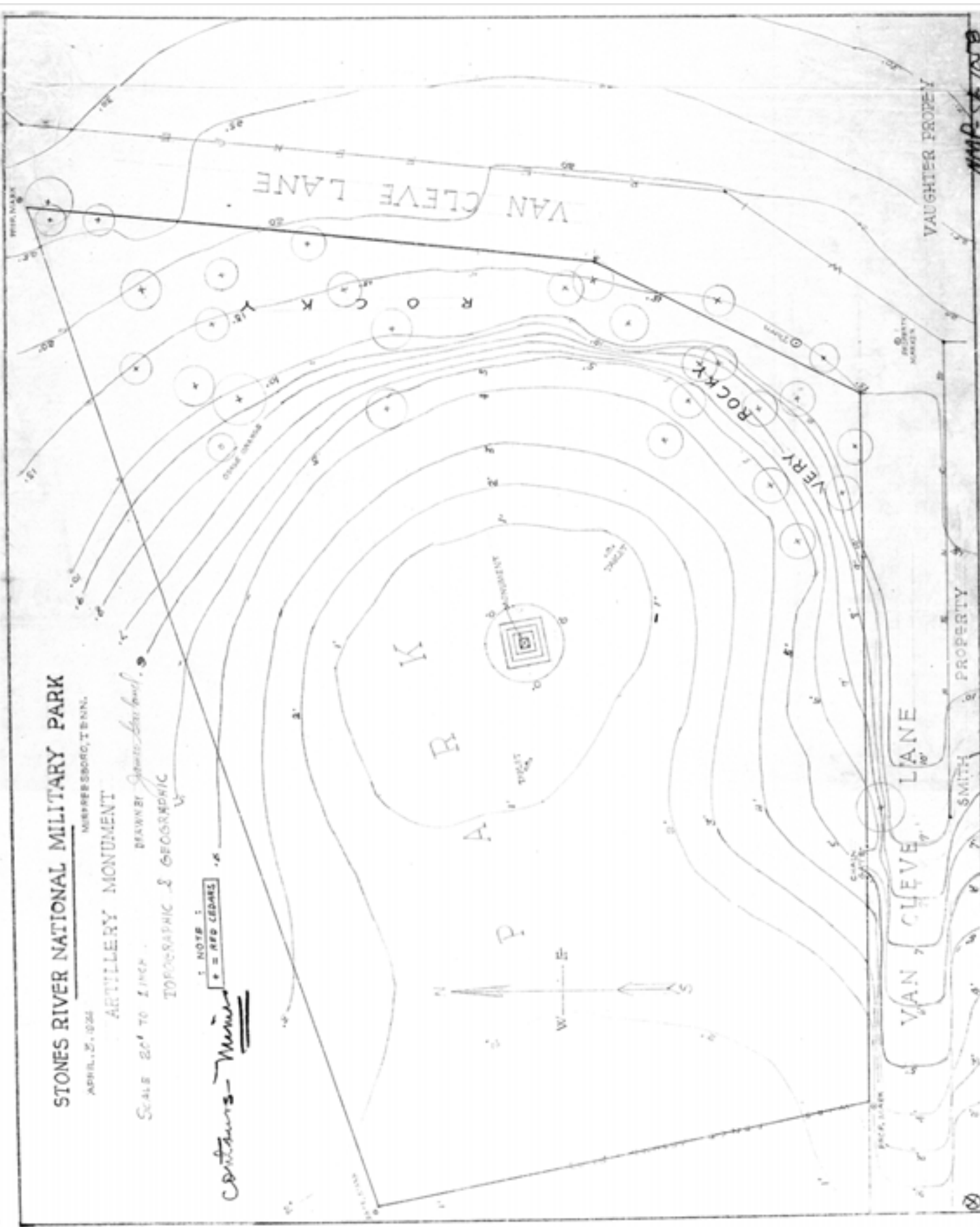
SCALE 20' TO 1" INCH

TOPOGRAPHIC & GEOGRAPHIC

DRAWN BY *James A. ...*

*Contains Minor*

NOTE 1  
\* = RED CEDARS



VAUGHTER PROPERTY

SMITH PROPERTY

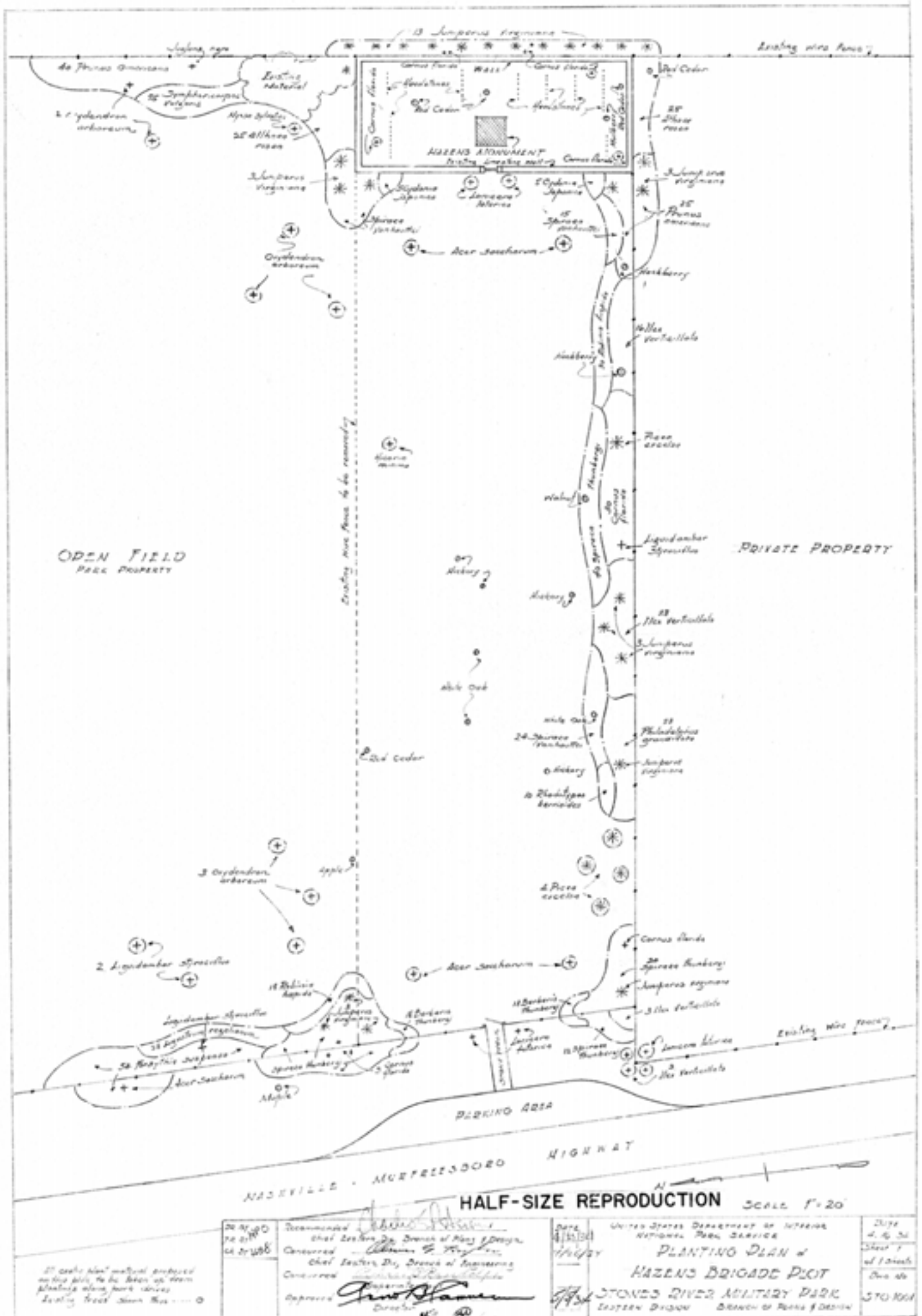
SMITH

VAN CLEAVE LANE

ROCKY NERY

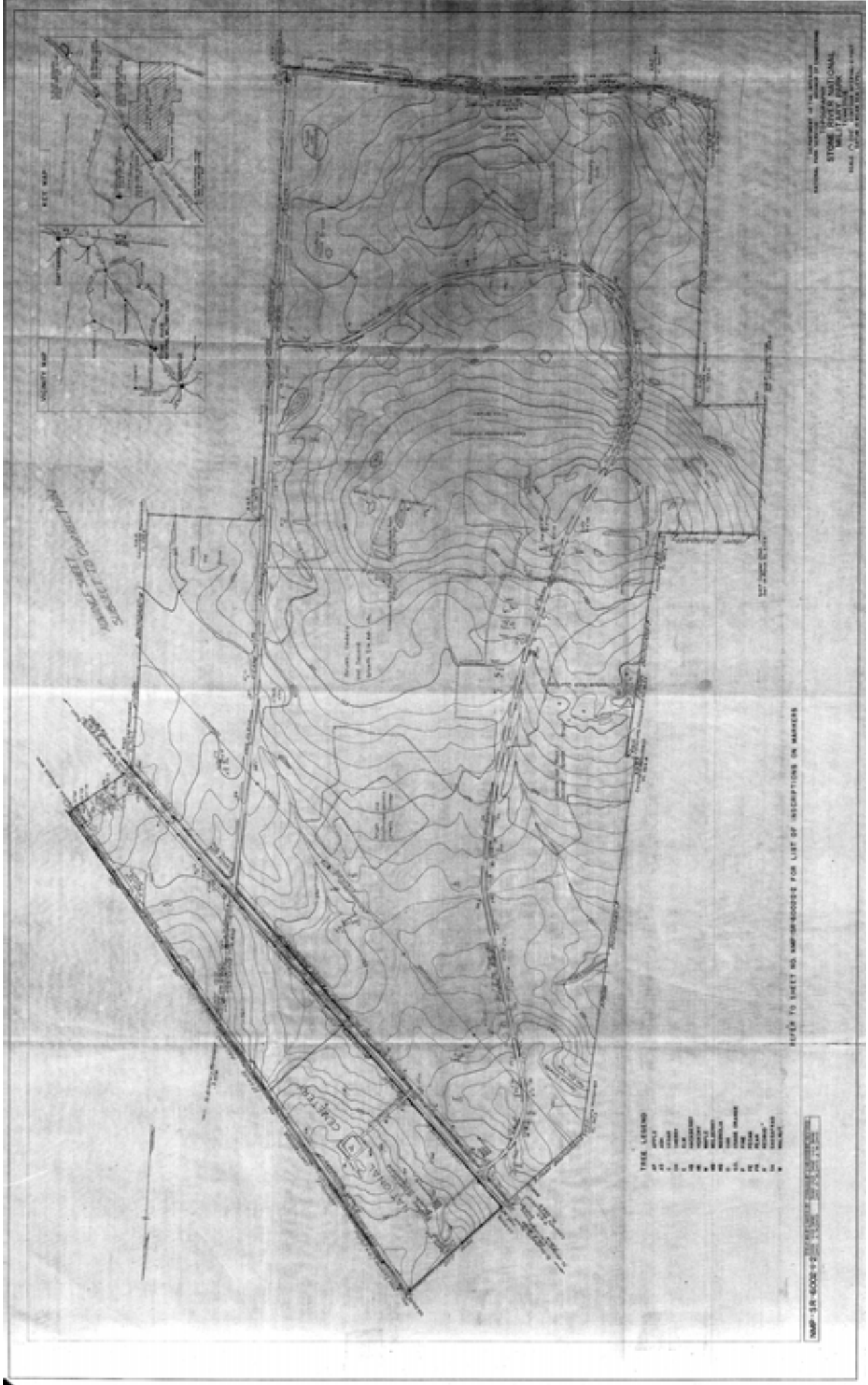
VAN CLEAVE LANE

AMP 27 1008



20 47 00 PA 011 64 27 488	Recommended Chief Section, Div. Branch of Plans & Design Approved Chief Section, Div. Branch of Engineering Approved Director	Date 4/13/48 1/1/48	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLANTING PLAN of HAZENS BRIGADE PLOT STONES RIVER MILITARY PARK EASTERN DIVISION BRANCH OF PLANS & DESIGN	Sheet 4 of 34 Sheet 7 of 13 sheets Date 48 370 1001
	Approved Director	Date 4/13/48	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLANTING PLAN of HAZENS BRIGADE PLOT STONES RIVER MILITARY PARK EASTERN DIVISION BRANCH OF PLANS & DESIGN	Sheet 4 of 34 Sheet 7 of 13 sheets Date 48 370 1001

All work shall be done in accordance with the plan to be shown on these drawings. Existing trees shown thereon.



VICINITY MAP

KEY MAP

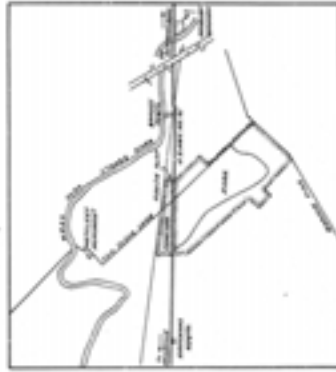
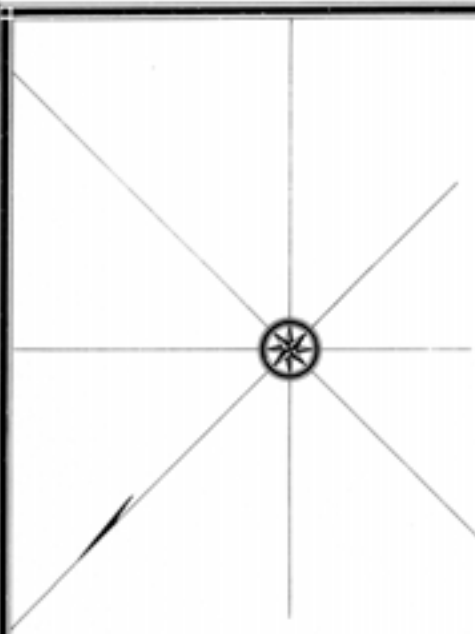
THIS SHEET IS CONNECTED TO SHEET 48-6000-1-2

- TRUE LEGEND**
- 1. ROAD
  - 2. TRAIL
  - 3. FENCE
  - 4. RAILROAD
  - 5. CANAL
  - 6. DRAINAGE
  - 7. STREAM
  - 8. LAKE
  - 9. SWAMP
  - 10. SAND
  - 11. ROCK
  - 12. CLIFF
  - 13. CANYON
  - 14. MOUNTAIN
  - 15. HILL
  - 16. PLATEAU
  - 17. VALLEY
  - 18. DEPRESSION
  - 19. SAND DUNE
  - 20. SAND BAR
  - 21. SAND PIT
  - 22. SAND BARREN
  - 23. SAND PIT
  - 24. SAND BARREN
  - 25. SAND PIT
  - 26. SAND BARREN
  - 27. SAND PIT
  - 28. SAND BARREN
  - 29. SAND PIT
  - 30. SAND BARREN

MAP 48-6000-1-2 STORM RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

REFER TO SHEET NO. 48-6000-1-2 FOR LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS ON MARKERS

REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECORDS OF THE  
 STORM RIVER NATIONAL  
 MILITARY PARK  
 MADE AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND



KEY MAP  
SCALE 1"=5000'



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## OUTLYING RESERVATIONS

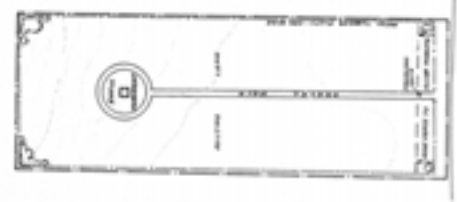
PART OF THE NINETEEN PLAN

### STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

MAP BY BRADSHAW OF PLACES AND DESIGN  
FROM NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DATA AS OF JAN. 1950

TRADED BY J.M. CHECKED BY J.M. THIS IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

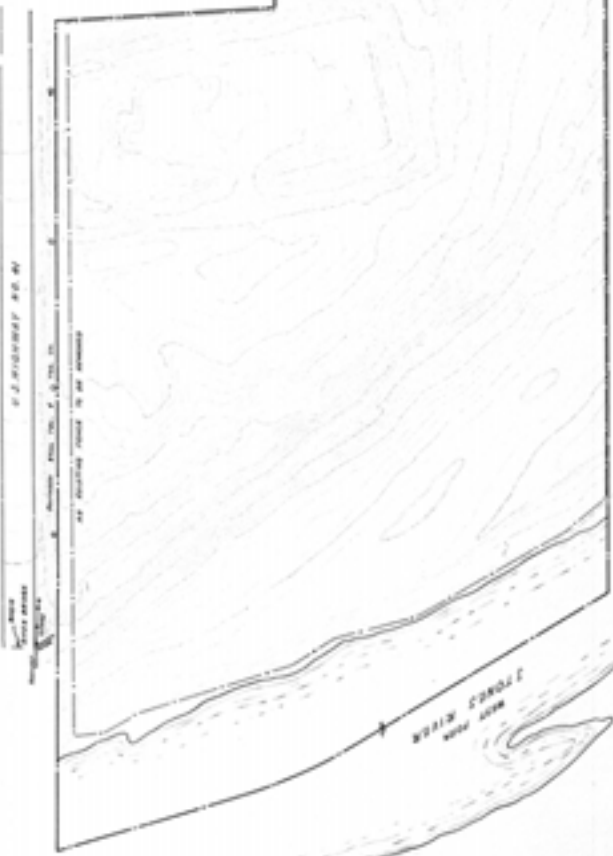
HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION



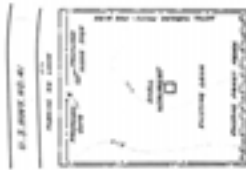
BRIGGS HEADQUARTERS  
SCALE 1"=40'



ARTILLERY MONUMENT  
SCALE 1"=40'



REDOUBT BRAHAN  
SCALE 1"=40'



ROSECRANS HEADQUARTERS  
SCALE 1"=40'







STONES RIVER  
 NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD  
 HUNTERDON COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
 BOUNDARY MAP

UNITED STATES  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 MAP  
 SHEET 1 OF 1



REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION  
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000  
 FEET  
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000  
 METERS

ESTABLISHED: MARCH 1, 1937  
 BOUNDARY CHANGE  
 DATE: MARCH 1987  
 MAPPED BY THE LAND RESOURCES DIVISION,  
 WASHINGTON, DC

DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	REVISIONS

**LEGEND**

- BATTLEFIELD BOUNDARY
- - - - - FORMER BATTLEFIELD BOUNDARY
- ▭ AREA ADDED TO THE BATTLEFIELD
- ▨ STONES RIVER NATIONAL CEMETERY
- VEGETATIVE TRAIL
- ▨ VEGETATIVE TRAIL