
Existing Conditions and Analysis

Introduction

This chapter of the Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is intended to provide a detailed understanding of the park's landscape as it currently exists, and compare that understanding with historic conditions during National Register periods of significance.

The purpose of documenting the park's existing landscape is threefold. The most important goal of the documentation is to understand the range and breadth of landscape features, to identify them by name, describe them, and locate them on a map to serve as a reference and a baseline of information for the rest of the document. The second goal of the existing conditions documentation is to generate an inventory list of park features to which several analyses may be applied. These include a condition assessment, identification of their date and period of origin and therefore connection to National Register periods of significance, and consideration of how much the landscape reflects its character during these periods of significance through an integrity assessment. The final reason for preparing existing conditions documentation is to provide a record of the landscape that may prove useful to future research efforts.

The existing conditions information comprises written, graphic, and photographic documentation of the current landscape conditions associated with the Stones River National Battlefield (Refer to Fig. 37). The documentation was derived from on-site visits conducted by project team members in October 2005 and April 2006 and existing conditions source material, such as aerial photographs and GIS mapping, provided by park staff.

The information presented below is organized by character area—which are based primarily on the individual units or parcels that comprise the park—although a description of the park as a whole and its relationship to surrounding areas and adjacent features introduces the parcel-specific sections. The character area designations

deviate from the park's unit designations in two ways: the National Cemetery is not included in this study; and the Hazen Brigade Monument, technically a part of the Nashville Pike unit, has been treated as a separate character area due to the fact that it is located across the Old Nashville Highway from the rest of the unit. The character areas utilized to describe the landscape as part of this study include the following (Refer to Fig. 38).

- Nashville Pike (or Main) unit
- McFadden Farm unit
- General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site
- Hazen Brigade Monument
- General Bragg's Headquarters Site
- Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas
- Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan

For each of these areas, short descriptions of the overall character area landscape precedes a more detailed discussion of their individual features. Landscape features are classified and described using the categories indicated in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, one of the standard methodologies used to prepare cultural landscape reports.⁸⁸ The letters in parentheses following each category refer to the abbreviations used on the existing conditions maps to identify features.

- Natural Systems and Features (N)
- Spatial Organization (SO)
- Land Use (not mapped)
- Circulation (C)
- Vegetation (Ve)

88. Cathy Gilbert, Robert R. Page, and Susan Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1997).

- Buildings and Structures (B, S)
- Views and Vistas (V)
- Small-scale Features (SS)

Each character area section also includes a comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions, resulting in an integrity assessment for the area. Based upon identification of the park's significance, and the period during which it is significant, the CLR indicates the degree to which the park and its resources today reflect their character and appearance during the period of significance. The comparative analysis narrative generally focuses on two discrete time periods that fall within the overarching period of significance for the park: the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863) with commentary regarding the Civil War era in its entirety (1861–1865); and the early park development period (1927–1931). Graphic documentation, in the form of maps and photographs, is found at the end of each character area section. Each inventoried feature is located on a map. All photographs used to illustrate existing conditions are coordinated with photographic station point maps found at the end of this chapter (Figs. 178 through 180).

The character area sections are followed by an inventory of park landscape features, which identifies which features are contributing, non-contributing, and missing from the historic landscape, and also provides condition information for each existing inventoried feature. Resources that survive from the period of significance are referred to as contributing features. Resources that originated after the period of significance are identified as non-contributing features. The condition assessments included with the general description of each feature describe the physical condition of landscape features within Stones River National Battlefield landscape using standards established by the National Park Service in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*. Features are described as being in good, fair, poor, or unknown condition based on the following criteria:

Good. Indicates the cultural landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human

forces. The cultural landscape's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate action is required.

Fair. Indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm. If the current condition is not corrected, the landscape will deteriorate into a poor condition.

Poor. Indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural areas.

Unknown. Indicates that not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Features categorized as fair, poor, or unknown are accompanied by a brief annotation to explain the rating. Throughout the text, LCS identification numbers for individual structures are provided, as applicable.⁸⁹

Each character area section ends with a brief assessment of integrity. The comparative analysis discusses which features have changed, been added, remained intact, or are missing in relation to the historic landscape. These analyses serve as the basis for the integrity assessments. The primary objective of each integrity assessment is to determine to what degree the park retains its ability to convey conditions during the identified period of significance and continues to convey

89. The List of Classified Structures (LCS) is a computerized inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures, in which the NPS has, or plans to acquire, any legal interest. These structures must have historical, architectural, or engineering significance. Structures listed on the LCS must meet one of the following criteria: either the structure is listed individually or is eligible for the National Register or the structure is a contributing element of an historic site or district that is listed or is eligible for the National Register. In addition, the LCS includes other structures: moved, reconstructed, and commemorative structures, and structures which have achieved significance within the last fifty years that are managed as cultural resources.

its historical associations with a significant event in American history. While integrity assessments are generally conducted by considering the seven aspects of integrity identified by the National Register—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines For Identifying, Evaluation, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, suggests that “the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling, and association.”⁹⁰ The bulletin discusses an approach to assessing overall integrity for battlefields that is relevant to this study, and has been taken into consideration as part of the development of the integrity assessment that follows:

Battlefields cannot be frozen in time . . . Even where efforts to preserve the battlefield were initiated almost immediately, as at Gettysburg, it proved impossible to perpetuate the scene in the exact form and condition it presented during the battle. Instead, Gettysburg presents several layers of history, including its post-battle memorialization. The best-preserved battlefields appear much as they would have at the time of the battle, making it easy to understand how strategy and results were shaped by the terrain. All properties, however, change over time and nearly all battlefields will contain non-contributing properties. The impact of non-contributing properties on a battlefield as a whole depends not only on their number, but also on their nature and location and the size and topography of the battlefield. While this is a subjective judgment, there are some general principles for assessing integrity. If the type of non-contributing property reflects a continuing layer of development of traditional land use, then the impact of these properties may not be as great as that of modern properties that do not reflect the historic use of the land. For example, in battlefields located in rural or agricultural areas, the presence of farm related buildings dating from outside the period of significance generally will not destroy the battlefield's integrity. It is important that the land retain its rural or agricultural identity in order for it to convey its period of significance. The

90. Patrick W. Andrus, National Register Bulletin 40: *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), 11.

impact of modern properties on the historic battlefield is also lessened if these properties are located in a dispersed pattern. If a battlefield is characterized by rolling topography, the impact of later non-contributing properties may also be lessened. The covering of former open fields with trees is a natural and reversible alteration to the landscape. If it can be demonstrated that, despite the forestation of an area, the battle took place in that particular spot, then the battlefield retains integrity of location.⁹¹

Project Area Overview

Stones River National Battlefield protects a portion of the area over which the Civil War Battle of Stones River was contested. The battle, which occurred between December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, was a key event in the struggle for middle Tennessee, and ultimately resulted in the Union Army assuming control over the region.⁹²

When first established in 1927, the park encompassed approximately 325 acres of the battlefield land where some of the fiercest fighting occurred. Today, the park's authorized boundary extends over some 712 acres, of which the NPS currently owns approximately 650 acres. The park includes much of the core area of the battlefield,⁹³ but encompasses only a small percentage of the nearly 4,000 acres considered to constitute the battlefield in its entirety. The park comprises six units: the Nashville Pike unit, which includes Stones River National Cemetery and the Hazen Brigade Monument; McFadden Farm unit; the Rosecrans's Headquarters site;

91. *Ibid.*, 11–12.

92. Much of this overview was adapted from the *Final General Management Plan / Development Concept Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* for Stones River National Battlefield, November 1998, 77–83.

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

Bragg's Headquarters site; Fortress Rosecrans; Redoubt Brannan; and Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas. The largest of these is the Nashville Pike unit. This 480-acre parcel is located primarily south of the Old Nashville Highway, and encompasses the landscape where General Bragg's Confederate forces turned the Union flank and were in turn checked by massed Federal artillery. The park also includes two tiny parcels that mark the headquarters sites of the two commanders—Generals Bragg and Rosecrans—and a portion of high ground near McFadden's Ford—the McFadden Farm unit—where much of the Union artillery was stationed. In addition, the park contains fragments of Fortress Rosecrans—the largest enclosed earthwork built during the Civil War—and Stones River National Cemetery, documentation and analysis of which is not included in this study. For the purposes of this study, the Hazen Brigade Monument is addressed as a separate character area due to the fact that it is located across Old Nashville Highway from the rest of the Nashville Pike unit.

Stones River National Battlefield is located in Rutherford County, Tennessee, three miles northwest of downtown Murfreesboro and twenty-eight miles southeast of Nashville. It is adjacent to and within a major northwest-to-southeast transportation corridor consisting of the CSX Corporation railroad tracks, the Old Nashville Highway, and the New Nashville Highway (U.S. Highway 41/70S). The McFadden Farm unit is located between Thompson Lane and Van Cleve Lane. General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is located northwest of the Nashville Pike Unit. The Hazen Brigade Monument is located along the Old Nashville Highway, across from the Nashville Pike Unit and east of Van Cleve Lane. The General Bragg Headquarters Site is found southeast of the Nashville Pike Unit and adjacent to the Stones River Greenway's General Bragg trailhead and parking lot. The remnants of Fortress Rosecrans—Lunettes Palmer and Thomas, Curtain Wall No. 2, and Redoubt Brannan—are located just northwest of downtown Murfreesboro amidst a relatively heavily developed area. Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 abut the City of Murfreesboro's Old Fort Park located near the intersection of Routes 96 and 99. Redoubt

Brannan sits directly north of the Lunettes and Curtain Wall parcel and is accessed by West College Street.

The park lies within a Tennessee physiographic region known as the Inner Basin, a gently rolling area of about 600 square miles surrounded by steeper hills. Much of the region is characterized by karst topography, with outcroppings of thickly-bedded Ridley limestone occurring within the Nashville Pike unit and along the two forks of the Stones River. These outcroppings played an important role during the battle: the thickly-bedded limestone outcroppings provided cover for the troops, yet prevented the movement of artillery pieces and wagons. The McFadden Farm unit and General Bragg Headquarters site are underlain by Pierce and Murfreesboro limestones that form outcrops along the banks of Stones River. Most of the groundwater in the region is found in solution cavities and cracks in limestone bedrock, and at least one cave and a number of sinkholes—typical of karst topography—are found within the park's boundaries.

In general, the park occupies level or gently rolling land that drops steeply along the banks of Stones River. Elevations range from about 520 feet to 600 feet above sea level. Stones River flows east along much of the park, yet also forms the northern edge of the McFadden Farm unit and runs west of the Fortress Rosecrans units. The banks of Stones River rise to a height of forty feet above the stream corridor in several places. It was the high ground along the western edge of Stones River that gave Union artillery the advantage over Confederate soldiers who approached from the east in the final battle action. Except for these areas of high ground, much of the park lies within the Stones River 100-year floodplain.

The park is encompassed within Braun's (1950) Western Mesophytic Forest Region. Overall, the park contains more than 500 species of plants, which not only promote vegetative diversity but also create and support wildlife habitats. According to the 1998 General Management Plan (GMP), the woody vegetation of the Nashville Pike unit consists of open farmland and scattered forests of mixed hardwood and cedar, similar to the vegetative composition that existed during the battle. In the vicinity of the visitor center,

much of the landscape is maintained in mown lawn, which is a deviation from the Civil War period. The park has worked diligently to manage vegetation to approximate 1863 conditions. However, invasive alien plant species such as privet and Japanese honeysuckle, which are difficult to control, have become an integral part of these communities, altering their character from mid-nineteenth century conditions.

Woodlands at Stones River include cedar forests, and mixed hardwood and cedar forests in various stages of secondary succession. Some of the cedar stands are very dense, as during the Civil War period. Red cedar is a shade intolerant species that can be replaced by hardwoods over time. The principal hardwood species that can be found within the area include chinquapin oak, black and northern red oak, white and blue ash, elm, honeylocust, American beech, sweetgum, hackberry, and hickory. Stream and river margins are typically colonized by hardwood communities of river birch, black willow, and cottonwood.

An important and distinctive environmental feature of the park's landscape is its approximately forty-three acres of limestone glade community. Glades are found within the Nashville Pike, McFadden Farm, and Fortress Rosecrans units of the park. A 185-acre area that encompasses the heart of the cedar glade ecosystem in the park was officially designated a Tennessee State Natural Area in 2003.⁹⁴

Glades form in areas where limestone is at or near the ground surface on southern, western, and northwestern facing slopes. The plant communities that colonize the shallow soils of the glades are primarily herbaceous—annuals and perennials—and require high light conditions. Some species are allelopathic—they emit compounds that leach into the soil around them that inhibit the growth of other species. Adapted to the deeper soil pockets and vertical crevices in the rock outcrops is Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), which often occurs in

conjunction with glade privet (*Forestiera ligustrina*) and aromatic sumac (*Rhus aromatica*). Where soil over the local Ridley limestone is very shallow, permanent and substantive tree growth is precluded. The plants that are adapted to the mass-heat relationships of the exposed bedrock and the alkaline properties of the limestone are relatively rare and unique to the glade ecosystem. Many of these plant species are listed as endangered or threatened because their habitat is limited, very fragile, and diminishing. Shading out of the glade species by Eastern red cedar trees is often a factor in glade habitat deterioration; the trees shade the herbaceous plants around them to the point where they can no longer survive, and cools the substrate below, and the leaf litter further affects the glade-adapted species by altering the soil pH. Eastern red cedar is highly sensitive to fire and would have been kept in check naturally by drought and fire.

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

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

94. "Stones River Cedar Glade and Barrens Class II Natural-Scientific State Natural Area," Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Natural Areas, <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/nh/natareas/stonesriver/> (accessed May 24, 2006).

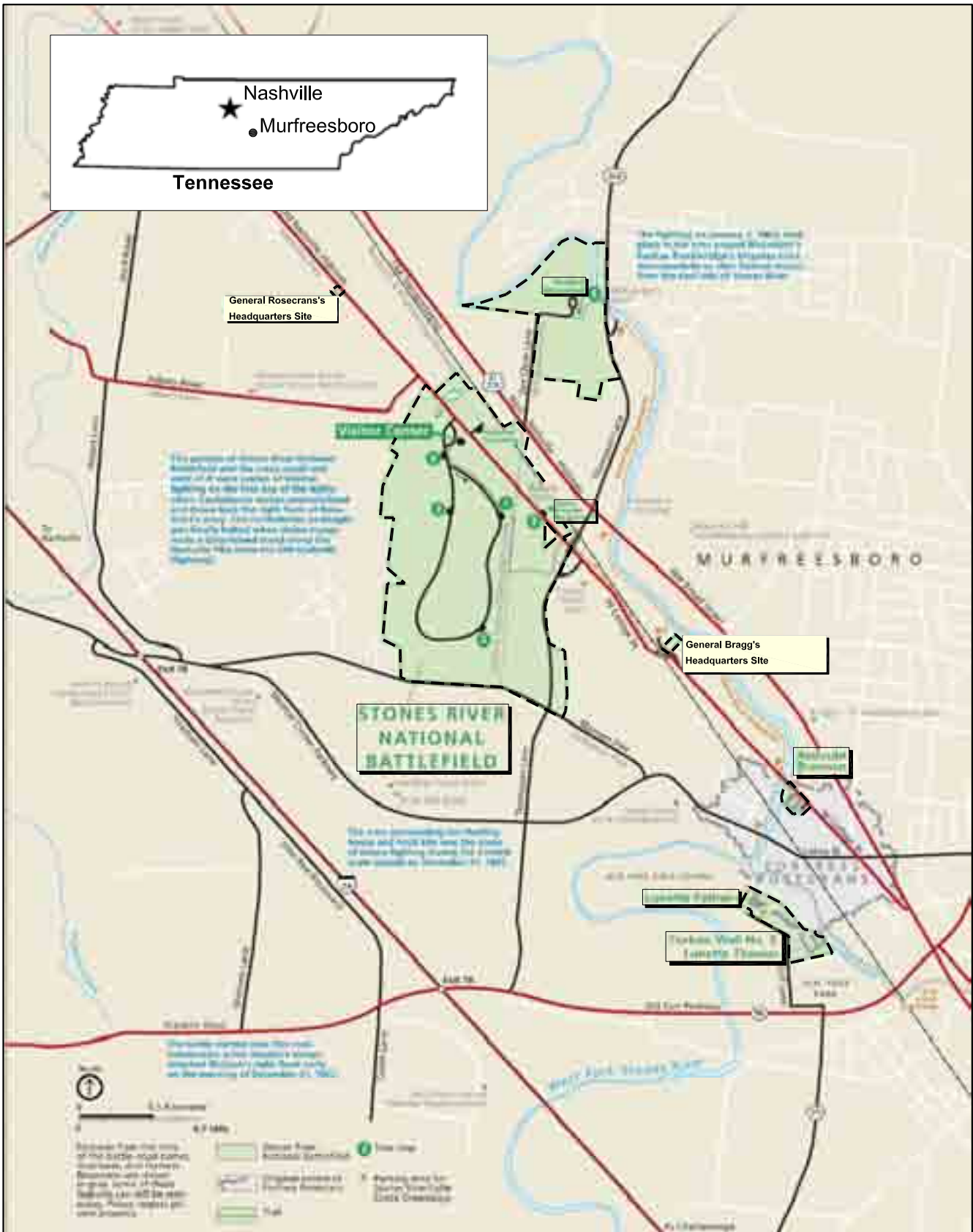
The Federally-listed endangered plant species found in the park include:

- Tennessee purple coneflower (*Echinacea tennesseensis*)
- Pyne's (Guthrie's) ground-plum (*Astragalus bibullatus*)

In addition, the following plant species are listed as threatened or of special concern by the State of Tennessee and have been documented in the park:

- Eastern blue-star (*Amsonia tabernaemontana* var. *gattingeri*)
- Western hairy rockcress (*Arabis hirsuta*)
- Tennessee milk-vetch (*Astragalus tennesseensis*)
- Evolvulus (*Evolvulus nuttalianus*)
- Tennessee glade cress (*Leavenworthia exigua* var. *exigua*)
- Limestone fame-flower (*Talinum calcaricum*)

The features and facets described above combine to make Stones River National Battlefield a place of both historical and ecological importance. Through the physical conditions that exist at present, visitors have the potential to understand the key events of the battle, as well as learn about and enjoy the natural features that affected the battlefield during the war and today.



Source: Park Map available at <http://www.nps.gov/stri/pphtml/maps.html>.

Stones River National Battlefield

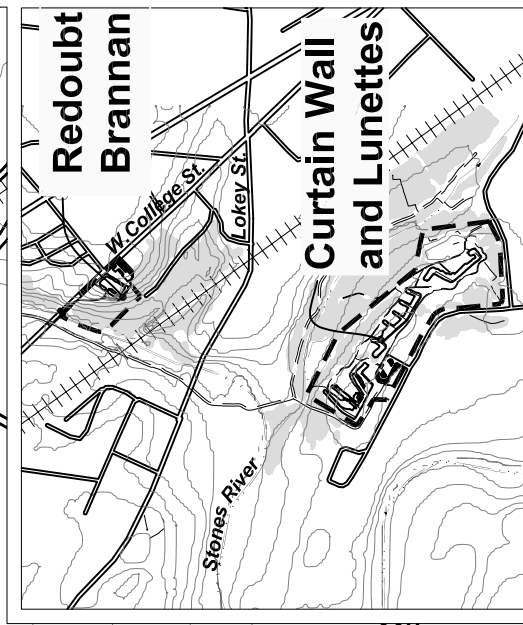
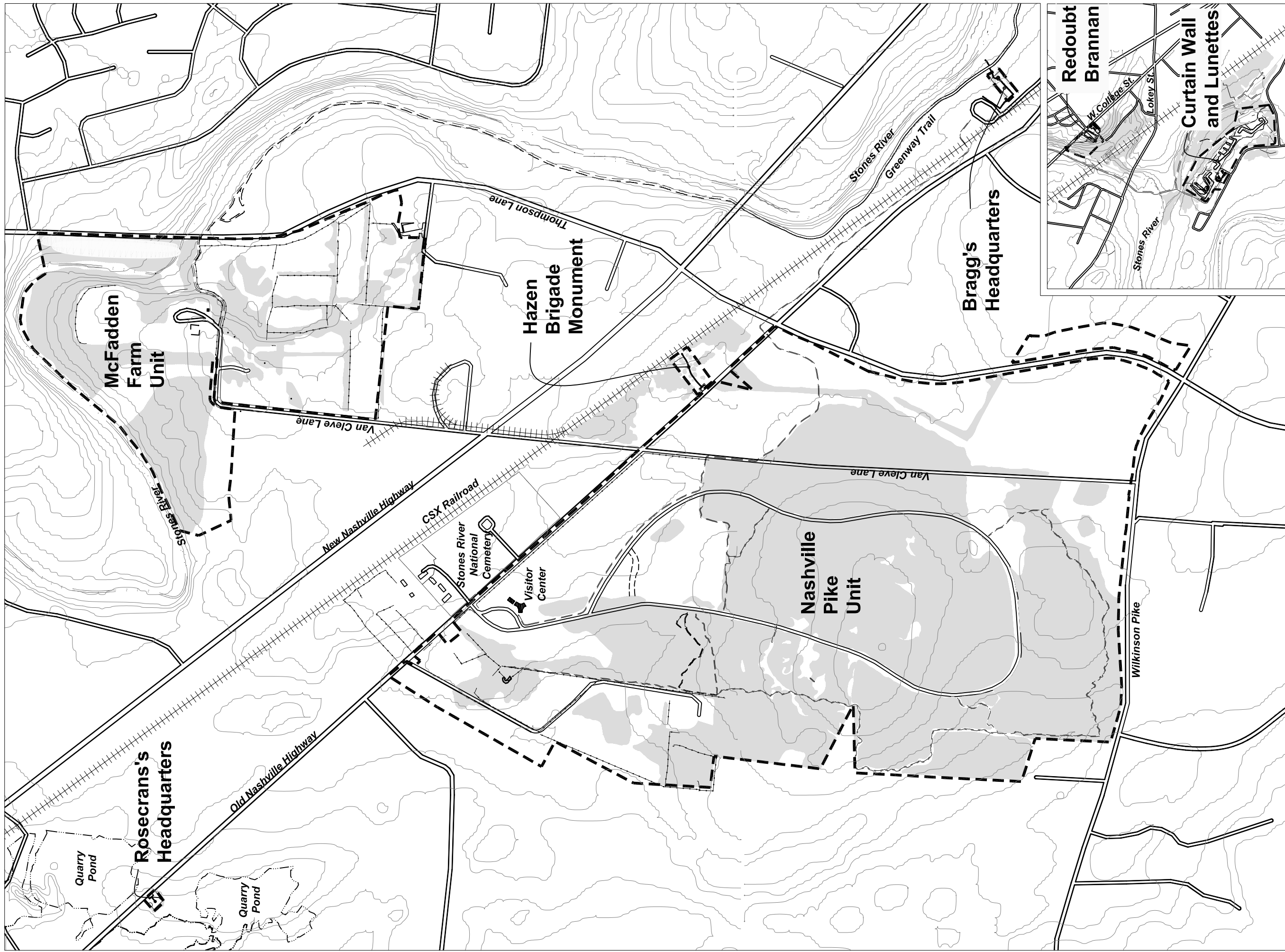
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Context and Location Map

Figure 37



NOT TO SCALE



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

- Character Area Boundary
- Roads
- Tree Cover
- Trails
- Buildings/Structures
- Railroad
- River
- Fences
- Topography

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Character Areas Map
Figure 38



Existing Conditions and Analysis

This section of the chapter provides a detailed description of existing landscape features and conditions found within the project boundaries, and is organized by the character areas listed above. This section is written with an emphasis on features that support and define the historic character of the park. Contemporary site functions, visitor services, and natural resources are described to the extent that they contribute to or influence the character of the landscape and treatment recommendations made in the Treatment Plan chapter of this report.

Nashville Pike Unit

The Nashville Pike unit character area is the main unit of the park, and encompasses approximately 480 acres of land (Refer to Fig. 81). It is generally surrounded by post-Civil War residential, industrial, and commercial development on all sides, except for the Stones River National Cemetery and Hazen Brigade Monument across the pike. This character area receives the majority of visitors and contains the primary point of visitor contact: the visitor center. It includes various interpretive opportunities including a tour road with interpretive nodes, interpretive trails, and various waysides, as well as the visitor center. Special programs are often held at the park within the Nashville Pike unit.

Natural Systems and Features

The Nashville Pike unit character area is comprised of relatively level and gently rolling topography. The character area is dominated by a broad, circular knoll near its center, which is edged by the park tour road. Limestone underlies much of the character area; the landforms associated with the local geology—known as karst—are the result of weathering and dissolution of the underlying calcium-rich limestone. Over time, the ground water that percolates through fractures in the limestone has slowly dissolved and enlarged the fractures to form caves and tunnels. The limestone geology is also prone to the development of sinkholes, or depressions formed by the solution and collapse of underlying beds of limestone. Sinkholes, at



FIGURE 40. Limestone outcroppings near the Slaughter Pen.

least one cave, and limestone outcroppings are present within the Nashville Pike unit. Limestone outcroppings are particularly noticeable along the trail leading to the Slaughter Pen, where General Sheridan made a stand against Confederate forces (Fig. 40).

Several slope and depressional wetlands are found within this character area, mainly to the north, west, and east of the knoll. Depressional wetlands occur in topographic depressions, and retain water from precipitation, groundwater discharge, and interflow; these wetlands are found close to the area's western boundary and between Van Cleve Lane and Thompson Lane. Slope wetlands typically occur on sloping land where groundwater is discharged to the land surface. These wetlands are found along the tour road in closer proximity to the visitor center. Further information on the park wetlands is provided in Thomas H. Roberts and Kenneth L. Morgan, *Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee*.

Spatial Organization

At a broad level, the Nashville Pike unit character area is spatially divided into areas of field and forest. Much of this character area is covered in woodlands, but many important viewsheds and historically-farmed fields are maintained in open cover for interpretation purposes. Open fields are most prevalent along the northern, eastern, and southern edges of the character area. Fence lines also contribute to patterns of spatial

organization. Fences occur along boundaries of Federal ownership as well as to convey historic fence lines known to have existed during the Civil War.

Vehicular circulation features also help define space within and around the character area. The most obvious edge is formed by the Old Nashville Highway, which edges the unit to its north.⁹⁵ To the east, Thompson Lane edges much of the character area, except for a thin strip of land that falls to its east in the far southeastern corner of the park. Wilkinson Pike forms the area's southern boundary.

Within the Nashville Pike unit, the park tour road creates a vehicular corridor through wooded areas. Van Cleve Lane—a road that was present during the battle but is now closed to public vehicular traffic—splits the Nashville Pike unit along a north/south line east of the tour road.

The visitor center and adjacent parking lot and loop road form a space or place that conveys a feeling that is unique to the unit. This space is defined by mown turf dotted with shade and ornamental trees edged by woodland to the west, a cedar grove to the south, and the Old Nashville Highway to the north and east.

The Pioneer Brigade earthworks parcel is also unusual in its spatial character due to its relative isolation from the remainder of the Nashville Pike unit and deciduous hardwood cover.

The toll house site comprises a third place or space within this character area (Fig. 41). The toll house site is marked by a break in the picket fence along Old Nashville Highway and by four small markers that denote the corners of the missing building.

Land Use

Land uses within this character area consist of museum/education, including various interpretive activities within the visitor center

95. Old Nashville Highway forms the northern boundary of the character area within this report. The official northern boundary is formed by the CSX Corporation railroad tracks that edge Stones River National Cemetery.



FIGURE 41. Toll house site on Old Nashville Highway.



FIGURE 42. Park tour road as it curves near Tour Road Stop Two.

and the battlefield landscape; recreation, such as jogging, biking, picnicking, and hiking; administration, through the use of the visitor center as the park headquarters; and agriculture, comprised of hay cut and harvested, and crop fields planted and harvested. Scientific research and conservation also occur in association with the cedar glade areas and the park's protection of threatened and endangered species.

Circulation

Both pedestrian and vehicular circulation are accommodated within the Nashville Pike unit. The primary vehicular circulation features are associated with the visitor center and the paved tour road that begins and ends at the facility, forming an oblong loop through much of the

character area (Fig. 42). There are five designated tour stops along the tour road, four of which are associated with short trails. The first tells the story of the “Eve of the Battle,” the second of the “Slaughter Pen,” the third focuses on the “Cotton Field” where retreating Union troops established a last line of defense along the railroad and turnpike, and the fourth depicts the “Defense of the Nashville Pike.” These stops are marked by small asphalt-paved parking areas (Fig. 43). These parking areas are associated with interpretive opportunities composed either of wayside exhibits that describe the importance of the various landscapes adjacent to the stop, or trailheads for pedestrian routes that provide connections to interpretive areas located farther away. Additionally, there is a parking area located along the southwestern margin of the tour road that provides access to the Boundary Trail. It includes a picnic area. The tour road as it currently exists was developed during the Mission 66 era. It overlays a portion of the original park tour road established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The tour road is generally in good condition, but reconfiguration of its orientation and alignment is currently under consideration to enhance park interpretation and to direct visitors away from the sensitive cedar glades.

Van Cleve Lane (LCS ID 007036), also known as McFadden’s Lane or Bowen Lane, is a historic route that was present at the time of the Battle of Stones River. Van Cleve Lane is closed to public vehicular traffic but is used as an access route for park personnel (Fig. 44). The road extends north/south between the Wilkinson or Manson Pike and the Old Nashville Highway. The northern entrance from the Old Nashville Highway (LCS ID 007037) is blocked by worm rail fencing, while the southern entrance along Wilkinson Pike is gated. Currently surfaced in chip-and-seal, the historic road is in fair to poor condition. A portion of the road is caved in due to a sinkhole and the road margins are eroding. Another section of this historic route extends north of U.S. Highway 41/70S and provides access to the McFadden Farm unit.

A second vehicular road provides access to the earthwork located on the Pioneer Brigade parcel (Fig. 45). This gravel road, known as Nickens Lane, is also closed to public vehicular use. It is in fair condition, with some vegetation growing



FIGURE 43. Small parking lot along the tour road.



FIGURE 44. Van Cleve Lane as it runs through the Nashville Pike Unit. Note poor road edge conditions.



FIGURE 45. Gravel road that accesses and extends through the Pioneer Brigade parcel in the northwest corner of the character area.

in the road prism. The date of origin of this road is not currently known, but it does not appear on maps of the site during the period of significance and is not likely a historic feature.

The pedestrian circulation within the character area includes two official trail systems, as well as walks associated with the visitor center and connections to the cemetery across the street and the interpretive nodes at tour road stops. There are also numerous unofficial social trails that lead through portions of the park. The official trails are the unpaved Boundary Trail and the asphalt-surfaced Cotton Field Trail. The three-and-one-half mile Boundary Trail leads from Tour Road Stop Two along the southern and western portions of the park's boundary before ending at the visitor center (Fig. 46). Connections to the trail are afforded, as noted above, from the small parking area in the southwestern corner of the park, and from Tour Stop Three. Trails extend west from Tour Stop One, and between the visitor center and Tour Stop One. The Boundary Trail and Cedar Trail were established circa 1970s and are generally in good condition.

The Cotton Field Trail, established 1998–1999, begins at the visitor center, extends eastward along the tour road, across Van Cleve Lane and an agricultural field. This trail links to a larger trail system that follows the Old Nashville Pike before providing a spur trail connection to the City of Murfreesboro Stones River Greenway Trail. It is also generally in good condition.



FIGURE 46. The Boundary Trail.

Although difficult to quantify, there are a number of social trails that occur within the wooded areas of the park (Fig. 47). Park staff have observed evidence of foot traffic, vandalism, and bicycle use in association with these trails. Of particular concern are the trails that run through sensitive ecological environments such as the cedar glades. The date of origin of these trails is not known, but they certainly post-date the period of significance. Further use of these features should be discouraged, and therefore their condition is not under consideration.

At the visitor center, concrete sidewalks edge many of the parking spaces and lead to the entrance of the building. The parking lot and sidewalks were initially developed in 1963 as part of the construction of the visitor center, and the sidewalk was reconstructed on its original location in 2004 as part of the renovation of the visitor center.

The final circulation feature associated with the unit is a mulch trail that leads from the parking area through an opening in the four-rail worm fence that edges the unit along the Old Nashville Pike and provides a pedestrian connection to the National Cemetery entrance. The date of origin of this feature is not currently known, but it post-dates the period of significance.

Vegetation

The Nashville Pike unit includes a wide range of vegetation types and communities. In association



FIGURE 47. Social trail located within the tour road loop.

with the visitor center, native plantings are primarily of cultural origin and ornamental in their intent. The unit also includes large expanses of open fields used to interpret agricultural conditions and spatial patterns at the time of the battle. These are maintained variously in exhibit crop fields and warm-season grass fields. Much of the remainder of the park is wooded. Woodlands are a combination of secondary and tertiary successional growth of deciduous hardwoods and groves of Eastern red cedar trees. Cedar glades occur in areas where limestone bedrock is nearly exposed. Invasive alien plants are present in many of the naturally occurring and succeeding areas. Some are of particular concern for the threat they pose to native species, the manner in which they limit Civil War era restoration attempts, and the difficulty and expense their control poses.

In the vicinity of the visitor center, the majority of the plantings are designed and ornamental in nature, and set within an overall expanse of mown turf. The palette is primarily native deciduous trees and shrubs used in association with the entrance, parking lot, and around the foundation of the building. Plantings also include a few evergreen shrubs and trees, and flowering perennials. Tree species include: redbud (*Cercis canadensis*); dogwood (*Cornus florida*); black cherry (*Prunus serotina*); sycamore (*Platanus sp.*); tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*); sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*); sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*); oaks (*Quercus spp.*); southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*); Eastern red cedar; American holly (*Ilex americana*); hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*); and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Juniper shrubs (*Juniperus sp.*) adorned the entrance gates but were removed in late 2006. Perennials and ornamental grasses include black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia sp.*); Tennessee purple coneflower; glade phlox (*Phlox bifida*); and river oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*). The ornamental plantings in the vicinity of the visitor center are generally in good condition.

In the 1970s, a dense linear grove of Eastern red cedar was planted between the visitor center and Tour Road Stop Three (Fig. 48). The plantings were intended to recreate an important battle landscape feature as identified in Edwin Bearss' "Fence and Ground Cover Map," which interprets the landscape at the time of the battle.



FIGURE 48. Dense cedar plantings found on the northbound portion of the tour road, close to the visitor center.

Today, the trees help to screen views of the visitor center from a portion of the tour road.

The wooded portions of the Nashville Pike unit character area include a range of vegetation classification categories, primarily Temperate Needle-Leaved Evergreen Forests, Submontane Cold-Deciduous Forest, and Cedar Glades and Barrens Complex. Within these categories are Eastern red cedar successional forest, Southern Interior Low Plateau Chinquapin Oak/Redbud/Rusty Blackhaw Forest, Nashville Basin Shumard Oak-Chinquapin Oak forest, and a range of communities associated with the cedar glades and barrens complex. Hardwood stands are typically dominated by oaks, hickories, winged elm, hackberry, and white ash. Hardwood and mixed forest stands were present at the time of the battle, but their current configuration and composition is not consistent with historic conditions. The woodlands are downgraded to fair condition due to the presence of invasive species such as Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*). Eastern red cedar forests are also known to have existed at the time of the battle, and played an important role in the events of the battle. The exact configuration and composition of red cedar stands during the battle is closely, but not exactly, represented in the park today. The red cedar forests are currently in fair condition due to problems associated with invasive alien plants.

Cedar glades dot the Nashville Pike unit, but are particularly prevalent in the southern half of the



FIGURE 49. Cotton growing in a field used to interpret historic field and forest patterns.

unit near its center. As described above, the glades are natural openings in Eastern red cedar successional forests that have limestone bedrock at or near the surface of the ground. The rock is bare or covered with thin soil and populated by herbaceous plants.⁹⁶ The glades support a community of specially-adapted plant species, many of which are found only in glade habitat. State and federal lists of threatened and endangered plants include two known to exist within the park: the Tennessee coneflower and Pyne's (Guthrie's) ground-plum, both of which were planted.⁹⁷ Glades were present at the time

96. Dennis Horn and Tavia Cathcart, eds., *Wildflowers of Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Southern Appalachians* (Auburn, Washington: Lone Pine Publishing and the Tennessee Native Plant Society, 2005), 34.

97. National Park Service, "Natural Resources: Cedar Glades." National Park Service Stones River National Battlefield, http://www.nps.gov/stri/natural_cedarglades.htm (accessed December 12, 2005)

of the Battle of Stones River. The glades are also in fair condition, currently suffering from pedestrian use and shading by encroaching cedars, and possibly from changes in hydrology caused by construction of the tour road in the 1930s by the War Department.

Agricultural crop fields are also present within the Nashville Pike unit. A number of fields are planted with soybeans, cotton, or warm-season grasses to interpret historic field patterns as they existed during the Civil War battle (Fig. 49). Many of the fields that are not maintained in crop cover contain tall fescue (*Festuca arundinaceae*) and other exotic and native grasses and forbs, such as Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*).⁹⁸ The park's conversion of former crop fields to native warm-season grass fields is relatively recent. The agricultural fields are generally in good to fair condition. The

98. NPS Vegetation Map from GIS.

presence of invasive plants, such as Johnson grass and musk thistle, diminishes the rating to fair when present.

Invasive plant species clearly pose a problem in this character area. Those of particular concern include Chinese privet, musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), Japanese honeysuckle, bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), winter honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*), climbing euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*), and Johnson grass. Also of concern are the large stands of poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) located throughout the park, particularly along the trails and in other areas frequented by visitors.

Buildings and Structures

Several buildings and structures exist within the Nashville Pike unit character area. These range from the visitor center, to earthen fortifications built during the Civil War, and stone entrance piers and culverts associated with the park tour road.

The primary building within the park is the visitor center (Fig. 50), which contains interpretive and museum displays, a cooperating association store, restrooms, and park offices. The visitor center was constructed in 1961–1963 as a Mission 66 project. The original plan included three equal wings at 120-degree angles arranged around a central hexagonal lobby space. The visitor center was greatly remodeled



FIGURE 50. View of the visitor center from the southeast.

and expanded in 2003–2004. As remodeled, the visitor center is a one-story building with a partial basement. Each of the original three wings was extended to form an irregular plan. All exterior materials were replaced as part of this work; the building is now clad with limestone veneer and a synthetic stucco exterior insulating finish system (EIFS), and the roof is standing seam sheet metal. The building is generally in good condition.

The Pioneer Brigade earthwork is located within the woodlands west of the visitor center (Fig. 51). This Civil War era earthen fortification structure is not currently interpreted. It consists of shallow entrenchments—used as a rifle pit to reinforce an artillery battery located to the rear—forming an angled shape with the narrow end pointing toward the west. The rifle pit is currently covered in leaf litter from the deciduous hardwood trees growing in and around the structure. This feature is in fair condition due to signs of soil erosion. Within and around the structure, trash, including bottles and cans, was observed during 2005 field investigations.

The vehicular entrance to the park and visitor center is marked by a pair of entrance piers and gates (Fig. 52). Constructed in the early 1930s, the piers are tall, square structures constructed of limestone block with pyramidal cannonball caps. Low limestone block wing walls extend from the interior of the pillars toward the entrance road; these were added to the piers as part of the



FIGURE 51. Section of the Pioneer Brigade earthworks.

Mission 66-era visitor center improvements (Figs. 77 and 78). Swinging wood gates block the entrance to the park during off-hours. The entrance piers are in good condition; the gates are in fair condition.

Culverts are utilized along the tour road to permit passage of water beneath the road. Just past the area where the tour road begins to be one-way, there are two large, round, corrugated metal culverts. Stone headwalls are located on either side of the road and at the ends of the culverts (Fig. 53). These large culverts carry water from a wide drainage swale established in the 1970s that was extended in association with the construction of the Cotton Field trail in 1998–1999. The culverts may have been established in conjunction with the tour road improvements conducted in 1963. A second, smaller corrugated

pipe culvert with a stone headwall is located closer to Tour Road Stop One (Fig. 54). It is in good condition. Its date of origin is not currently known. Nearby is a rectangular stone pit filled with limestone rubble (Fig. 55). This feature may have been a drainage structure. Its date of origin is not currently known. The feature is in poor condition. Additional culverts are located along the tour road once it enters the wooded portion of the park. These structures typically consist of corrugated metal pipe edged by battered stone headwalls (Fig. 56). These culverts were likely constructed as part of the Mission 66-era tour road improvements. They are generally in fair condition due to the presence of a fair amount of organic growth. Finally, an L-shaped culvert and concrete headwall is found near Tour Road Stop Two (Fig. 57). The date of origin of this feature is not currently known, but it most likely post-



FIGURE 52. Limestone entrance piers and wooden gates designating the park's public entrance.



FIGURE 53. Large corrugated pipe culverts with a stone headwall.



FIGURE 56. Corrugated pipe culvert with a battered stone headwall. Note large amount of organic growth on the stones.



FIGURE 54. Small corrugated pipe culvert with a stone headwall.



FIGURE 57. Pipe culvert and L-shaped concrete headwall near Tour Road Stop Two.



FIGURE 55. Open drainage structure found along the southbound portion of the tour road.

dates the period of significance. It is in fair condition due to some erosion and deposition issues associated with intake and outflow.

Views and Vistas

The most prominent views and vistas within the Nashville Pike unit landscape are those available when looking across the open fields. The low height of the warm-season grasses and crops, and the broad, level topography, afford expansive views. The views from the tour road—both northbound and southbound—looking across the former cotton fields are particularly striking (Fig. 58 and 59). These views also show glimpses of the railroad tracks to the north and east that would have been available during the battle. The view from the end of the Tour Road Stop Two trail toward Wilkinson Pike is also compelling, particularly as the vista opens up at the edge of the woodland (Fig. 60).

Recent removal of exotic species from the park has served to open the understory of the woodlands in some areas. Portions of the cedar glades are relatively free of woody vegetation, affording some more open views, particularly in winter.

Views across Old Nashville Highway and Wilkinson Pike include commercial and residential development (Fig. 57 and 60) and are therefore in fair to poor condition.

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features located within the Nashville Pike unit include signage, site furnishings, fencing, interpretive exhibits, and utility lines and poles. These features all post-date the period of significance and relate to Mission 66 park improvements, or later programs.

At the visitor center, small-scale features support visitor uses, safety, and comfort. Picnic tables allow visitors to eat meals within the park, while bicycle racks provide a place to store and lock bicycles. Brown-painted wood benches and stone seat walls provide seating (Fig. 61 and 62). Two types of trash cans provide containers for refuse (Fig. 63 and 64). These include a wood-slat model and a green metal model. A flagpole stands close to the visitor center. All of these features are in good condition.



FIGURE 58. View across open fields within the Nashville Pike Unit. View shows Old Nashville Highway, railroad tracks, and industrial development in the distance.



FIGURE 59. View across open fields from the northbound portion of the tour road.



FIGURE 60. Vista into the Slaughter Pen field after the trail exits the woods.



FIGURE 61. View across field toward development. Note large church complex in background.



FIGURE 62. Wood bench found at the visitor center.



FIGURE 63. Stone seat walls in front of the visitor center.



FIGURE 64. Wood-slat trash can at the visitor center.



FIGURE 65. Green metal trash can at the visitor center.



FIGURE 66. Contemporary park sign near the front of the visitor center.

Multiple types of signage exist throughout the Nashville Pike unit character area. The largest signs are the two NPS park identity signs. The older park sign was installed in 1963 and consists of a square brick pier placed at one end of a rectangular wooden signboard; a new signboard was installed circa 1992. The wooden sign rests on a low brick base. A compartment in the rear of the sign holds a functional traffic counter and a water hook-up that no longer works. This sign is in fair condition. The second park identity sign was installed in 2004 and is located next to the visitor center (Fig. 65). This brown, rectangular sign is supported by two posts. It is in good condition.

Also near the visitor center is a small, brown, plastic directional sign that points the way to the Cotton Field Trail. Small, wooden signs with routed letters designate “Areas Closed For Restoration” along the tour road. These wood signs also denote special areas of the park, such as “Slaughter Pen” and “Eve of Battle.” Painted metal elongated-hexagonal wayside exhibits placed in the mid-1960s describe events of the battle as they relate to the surrounding landscape (Fig. 66). These signs are found at each tour stop. All of the park’s interpretive and directional signs are in good condition except the hexagonal wayside exhibits, which show evidence of deterioration and vandalism and are therefore in



FIGURE 67. Typical hexagonal metal interpretive sign found throughout the park. Note damaged photograph.



FIGURE 68. Worm rail fencing found throughout the park, typically along park boundaries. Visible in the distance is one Civil War-era cannon and one replica cannon.



FIGURE 69. Rustic picket fence found along Old Nashville Highway east of Van Cleve Lane.



FIGURE 70. Worm rail fence blockades used to prohibit access to certain areas of the park. This blockade is found at the southern intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Old Nashville Highway.



FIGURE 71. Two-post and rail wood fence found between Van Cleve Lane and the visitor center.



FIGURE 72. Civil War-era cannon are used throughout the park to interpret the battle.



FIGURE 73. Large drain inlet found at the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Wilkinson Pike. The spacing of the bars that create the inlet grate may be too wide and pose a hazard to the public.

fair physical condition. The park rates their condition as poor due to the outdated nature of the interpretive material.

At least three types of fencing are found within the character area.⁹⁹ Wooden worm rail fencing is the most prevalent, edging most of the park's boundaries and tour stops (Fig. 68). A picket fence edges the southern side of Old Nashville Highway east of Van Cleve Lane (Fig. 69). Four-rail-high worm rail fencing is used to prevent access to certain portions of the park, such as Van Cleve Lane (Fig. 70). Post and rail fencing lines the southern edge of Old Nashville Highway between Van Cleve Lane and the visitor center (Fig. 71). Worm rail fences intended to represent historic fence lines are typically six rails high, while four-rail-high worm fence is used to demarcate park boundaries. Fencing is generally in good condition.

Civil War-era cannon are used throughout the Nashville Pike unit to help visitors understand the positions of soldiers and artillery during the battle (Fig. 72). Most of the cannon within this character area are original, although the carriages are reproductions.¹⁰⁰ There is one non-original cannon located south of the cemetery along Old Nashville Highway. These cannon are in good condition. Near the Slaughter Pen, two purposefully damaged cannon help illustrate the difficulty of moving wheeled cannon and caissons through the limestone outcroppings.

Utility lines and poles stretch across the visitor center node and the southeastern agricultural field. These utility systems are generally in good condition. Large drain inlets are found at the intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Wilkinson Pike (Fig. 73). These inlets are in fair condition

99. The terms *picket fence* and *post and rail fence* were taken from Edwin Bearss' "Fence and Ground Cover Map." In this report, the term *worm rail fence* is used instead of Bearss' term *rail fence*.

100. Possibly, most of the Civil War-era cannon displayed in the park were placed on the site in the 1940s. Refer to the memorandum by George F. Emery, Assistant Historical Technician, National Park Service, "Artillery Needs, Stones River National Military Park," January 6, 1941, which includes a list of types of cannon to be provided to the park.

due to the presence of vegetation growing in them, which potentially blocks the intake system.

Comparative Analysis

The Nashville Pike unit retains features and characteristics of the landscape that existed at the time of the Battle of Stones River, including its landform and topography; broad patterns of spatial organization relating to landform and landcover derived from field and forest areas; broad views of open spaces within park boundaries and toward the railroad; limited views of open space located on nearby properties; Van Cleve Lane; and the Pioneer Brigade earthworks, constructed during the Civil War. Buildings and structures that are missing from the historic battlefield landscape include a toll gate along the Nashville Pike, cabins, and a log house. Also missing are some of the field patterns, fencelines, and some of the woodland

that existed at the time of the battle.

Commemorative era features that survive from the early park development period (1927–1931) that contribute to the site’s history include the entrance piers along the Old Nashville Pike, and a portion of the original tour road. Additions to the landscape that post-date the period of significance include the visitor center, portions of the tour road and its associated parking pull-offs, park site furnishings, fencing, signage, trails, utility poles and lines, and limited areas of woodland and fields or mown turf that are not consistent with historic patterns of spatial organization (Fig. 39). One of the features missing from the early park development period is the pair of entrance pillars, similar to those that survive along Old Nashville Highway, placed at the second park entrance along Van Cleve Lane. Patterns of spatial organization and land cover associated with the early park development period are not considered in this comparative analysis, although they are a key

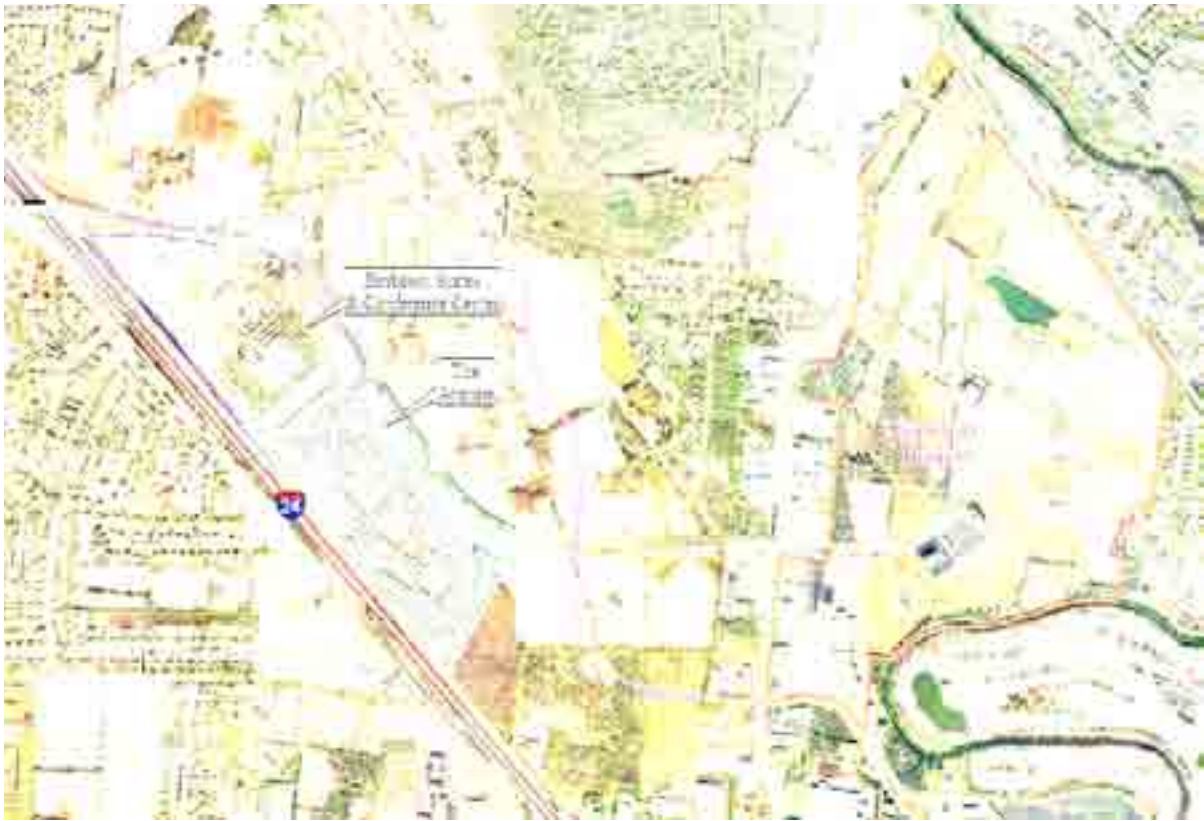


FIGURE 74. Proposed mixed used developments adjacent to the park boundaries. The Nashville Pike unit is the wooded area at top center. The purple line at center is a proposed road intersecting the recently completed Medical Center Parkway.

element of the comparison of battle conditions with conditions present today.

The major periods of change associated with the landscape of the Nashville Pike unit character area includes the late nineteenth/early twentieth century establishment of a small African American community along the Old Nashville Pike, establishment of the park between 1927–1931, and the Mission 66 period, circa 1956–1966, which resulted in the construction of the visitor center and tour road. Changes to the unit’s setting have been dramatic with industrial, commercial, transportation, and residential development heavily altering views from the park. This development is anticipated to continue in the future. For example, one road, Garrison Drive, was constructed in the vicinity of the park’s eastern boundary in 2006, and there are plans to build a second road as well as a mixed-use development south of the park (Fig. 74).

Changes wrought on behalf of development of the park in the 1930s included removal of the African American community along the Nashville Pike, and manipulation of land cover to approximate more closely battlefield conditions but also to enhance the appearance of the park. Work conducted by the Public Works Program in 1934 and 1935 describes planting and clearing efforts undertaken at the park based on this original proposal:

Exotic plant material should be removed from within the Park and re-grouped in mass plantings within the Cemetery, and around the various entrance: . . . the shrubbery along the Highway should be taken up and re-grouped: . . . native intermediate and low shrubs [should] be purchased or collected, and planted near the Park drives to break up the fence row lines, and to underplant existing wooded areas; . . . deciduous and evergreen trees [are] needed in the large open fields and meadows to relieve the barrenness and to add more interest.¹⁰¹

Later, a more scientific approach to approximating the character of the historic battlefield landscape was considered necessary.

101. Letter from Richard B. Randolph to the Director, National Park Service regarding completion of PWA work at Stones River National Battlefield, January 25, 1935.

In 1961, National Park Historian Ed Bearss developed a thorough and detailed “Fence and Ground Cover Map” of the Stones River battlefield consistent with his work relating to other battlefields for parks around the country. Bearss utilized historic maps and first hand accounts of the battle to locate the fields, woods, natural resources, fencelines, buildings and structures, and roads present and influential to the events of the battle. The primary source of reliable information was a map prepared by Federal Topographical Engineer Nathaniel Michler after the war. The plan identified crop field locations, areas of tree cover and their general composition, fencelines, roads, and dwelling complexes and other buildings. For many parks, Bearss’s maps are generally considered an exceptional source of historic period information that registers historic maps of varying scales and degrees of detail to current conditions.

In 1983–1984, however, a study prepared by the Department of Geography and Geology at Middle Tennessee suggested that vegetation restoration efforts undertaken in the 1970s resulted in gross inaccuracies of landcover due to the use of an 1862 map of poor quality. Work conducted on behalf of this CLR has not determined why Bearss’s map was not utilized in these vegetation reconstruction efforts, but the 1984 study suggested that wooded areas such as the “Finger of Woods” and “Round Forest” had been inadvertently altered from their 1862 configuration based on inaccurate interpretation of historic mapping.¹⁰² More recent analysis using GIS overlay mapping, however, suggests that the existing replanted woodland area may be more accurate than previously thought, and should continue to be treated as an interpretive asset.

Since the 1980s, attempts have been made at the park to restore vegetative field-and-forest patterns using first-hand soldier accounts and maps to approximate the spatial character that existing during the battle. While the locations of the fields and forest are likely very similar to those that existed during the battle, there remain

102. Karen Joyce Ridolfo, student cartographer, “1983–1984 Stones River National Battlefield Vegetation Reconstruction Project,” Middle Tennessee State University, December 1983. The map that is described as accompanying this report was not available at the time this material was prepared.



FIGURES 75 AND 76. Stones River National Battlefield, as it was called after 1960, gained a new visitor center during the Mission 66 era of National Park Service development. Along with the visitor center, the park received a new identity sign with two faces. The sign was similar in design to those found at many other national park units around the country. Today, the sign frame remains but the rear text panel has been removed.



FIGURES 77 AND 78. The primary park entrance has been marked since the 1930s by stone pillars flanking the park road. The pillars, which were also used at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, survive from their original installation. Other elements of the original design composition associated with the pillars have been altered, as seen in these comparative views from 1934 and 2005. The central island that included a gatehouse and plantings has been removed. The plantings and fencing features that lined the road have been replaced with worm fencing. Beyond the gate, ornamental and shade trees have replaced the formerly open landscape.

inconsistencies as identified in comparing historic and contemporary mapping (Fig. 39). Also of interest is the composition and density of the forests. Dense, almost impassable, groves of cedar, referred to as cedar brakes in Civil War accounts, were an important component of the battle. At present, the understory of most park cedar groves is moderately dense but contains numerous exotic and invasive plant species that, once removed, will affect the density of the stands. Due to the fact that Eastern red cedar is a shade intolerant species, replicating the Civil War era density will not be possible without cutting and regenerating the stands from young trees. Elsewhere, particularly in hardwood stands

where livestock is known to have grazed, the understory is typically denser than during the Civil War period, diminishing the ability to interpret the historic scene and events.

Open fields and crop fields—historically corn, cotton, and hay—generally approximate their day-of-battle locations, and provide broad views and direct lines-of-sight at present as they did historically. Differences that exist in the landcover include native warm-season grass fields in locations of former crop fields or hayed or grazed meadow areas, and less extensive areas in crop fields.

Several farmsteads and a toll house were present on the battlefield within the Nashville Pike unit landscape during the battle. These are mentioned in soldier accounts and are shown on period maps. Specifically, cabins were located west of Van Cleve's Lane near the park's center and southern boundary, a toll gate was located near the intersection of the Nashville Pike with Van Cleve's Lane, a log house existed near the pike, and another in the far northwestern corner of the unit. Nearby, a Block House existed along the railroad tracks in the northwestern corner of the unit, the Blanton House existed just outside of the current park property near its southwestern corner, and the Cowan House stood near the Nashville Pike just east of the park's eastern boundary. The buildings and structures associated with these farmsteads were utilized as field hospitals or headquarters, or received collateral damage from gun and cannon fire. None of these features remain in the landscape today. The only building constructed since the battle that is extant is the 1960s visitor center, which was enlarged in 2004. In the 1920s and 1930s, an African American community evolved to the west of Van Cleve Lane near the center of the character area; the residences, churches, and roads associated with the community were removed when the land was purchased by the federal government for creation of the park.

Finally, circulation patterns have also changed a great deal since the nineteenth century, although most historic roads present at the time of the battle survive today. In 1862, the Nashville Pike was the primary circulation route between Nashville and Murfreesboro (Figs. 79 and 80). Van Cleve Lane and Wilkinson Pike were secondary, but still important, routes to the west and north of Murfreesboro. These survive today. Little or nothing is currently known about unimproved roads providing access to residential dwelling or agricultural complexes, or field or farm roads during the Civil War period. None survive today.

Beginning in the late 1920s, roads were developed to afford access to the battlefield for visitors. The first tour road constructed through the battlefield began across the Old Nashville Pike from the cemetery, and generally followed the western edge of the park before curving eastward in the lower third of the park to connect with Van Cleve Lane. The tour road was

modified in the 1960s to avoid the use of Van Cleve Lane; rather than exiting into the lane, the road was reoriented to form a loop that followed the park's eastern margin, and reconnected with the western lane just south of the visitor center. The tour road currently follows the 1960s alignment, but this route is being reconsidered at present.

The New Nashville Highway/U.S. Highway 41 was completed in the 1940s and became the primary circulation artery for the region, thus reducing the importance of the Nashville Pike. The role of the railroad for travel diminished during the twentieth century as the automobile became more available and affordable. Thompson Lane, begun in the 1960s and completed in 1994, vastly changed the physical character of the regional landscape and flow of traffic. The bridge is highly visible from the eastern end of the park, and the road allows traffic to completely bypass the park. At present, the Old Nashville and Wilkinson Pikes are used by commuters and for local transportation.

Evaluation of Integrity

The integrity of Stones River National Battlefield is assessed below for both the Civil War and early park development periods. The primary objective of the integrity assessment is to determine whether the landscape retains the ability to convey the story of the battle through its existing physical features. The integrity assessment will focus on the four primary aspects of integrity most important to battlefield assessment: location, association, setting, and feeling.

The Nashville Pike unit continues to be situated just northwest of Murfreesboro, and therefore retains integrity of location.

The character area also retains integrity of association due to the continued link between the existing landscape and the historical events of the battle. The vegetation and field patterns that currently exist approximate the day-of-battle appearance closely enough to relate the story of troop movements to visitors. The field patterns also convey the fact that the battlefield was an agricultural landscape at the time of the battle. The limestone formations in this area are still visible and provide a deeper understanding of



FIGURES 79 AND 80. The Old Nashville Highway exists in a similar alignment to that which existed at the time of the Battle of Stones River. The surface material has changed from hard-packed earth or gravel to asphalt, and the fence types along the roadway have changed over time, but the road remains similar in many locations to its historic character.

how difficult traveling across this landscape must have been and why certain routes and offensive or defensive maneuvers were chosen over others.

Integrity of feeling is the ability of the landscape to convey an historic period of time. Within this character area, the feeling of being on a rural battlefield in 1862–1863 is diminished by views to adjacent non-contributing features such as twentieth and twenty-first century residences, businesses, and churches, and roads and highways, and the loss of farmsteads and other historic buildings that are known to have been present at the time of the battle. Nonetheless, the existing field and woodland patterns and large expanses of undeveloped park land provide sufficient integrity of feeling to support the park's ability to convey this important quality of integrity.

The Nashville Pike unit does not retain integrity of setting, however, due to the loss of much of the area surrounding the park to residential, commercial, and industrial development that post-dates the period of significance. Not only have the surroundings been irreversibly altered, but much of the original battleground has been lost to development. Within the character area, the level of integrity of setting is much higher, owing to the restoration of the field and vegetation patterns. However, it is the overall setting of the park and its surroundings that no longer lends itself to conveying the breadth and scope of the battle. Overall, the Nashville Pike unit is still able to convey the events of the Battle of Stones River, and therefore retains integrity for the Civil War period.

The character area possesses integrity for the early park development period due to the continued presence of features developed to support its initial development, such as the entry gates and much of the tour road. Features that post-date the period of significance, such as the Mission 66-era additions including the Visitor Center and revised tour road, as well as later changes to these features to support interpretation and visitor use, diminish to a degree the integrity of both periods of significance due to their modern character.

Table 1. Nashville Pike Unit Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
N-1	Slaughter Pen limestone beds	Good	C-B	by 1863	
N-2	Wetlands	Good	U	by 1863	Some invasives present
SO-1	Field and forest patterns	Good	U	by 1863	Field and forest patterns vary in their date of origin; many were present at time of the battle; refer to Fig. 39
SO-2	Visitor Center environs	Good	NC	1963/2004	
SO-3	Pioneer Brigade earthworks	Fair	NC	1863	The node no longer retains its setting
SO-4	Toll house site	Good	NC	ca. 1842	
C-1	Park tour road	Good	C-P	1927/1963	Portion of road built in 1927 is extant and connected to Mission 66 loop road
C-2	Tour road stops	Good	NC	1963	
C-3	Van Cleve Lane (McFadden Lane)	Poor	C-B	by 1863	Road open to pedestrians and bicyclists, sections deteriorating north of battlefield, sinkhole damage within battlefield, eroding edges
C-4	Nickens Lane	Fair	NC	unknown	Some vegetation growth through gravel, not a historic road
C-5	Walking trails	Good	NC	1970s; 1999	Boundary and Cotton Field Trails
C-6	Social trails	Good	NC	20th c.	
C-7	Concrete sidewalks	Good	NC	1963/2004	
C-8	Mulch path from Visitor Center to cemetery	Good	NC	20th c.	
Ve-1	Visitor Center ornamental vegetation	Good	NC	1963/2004	
Ve-2	Mown turf	Good	NC	after 1931	
Ve-3	Cedar plantings	Good	NC	1970s	
Ve-4	Woodlands	Fair	C-B	varies	Contain invasive plant species. Refer to Fig. 39
Ve-5	Cedar glades	Good	U	varies	Being shaded by cedar and trampled by visitors. Refer to Fig. 39
Ve-6	Crop fields	Good	C-B	1970s	Soybeans, cotton in exhibit area established by park
Ve-7	Open fields	Fair	C-B	1930s-2006	Contain some invasive exotic plant species
B-1	Visitor Center	Good	NC	1963/2004	
S-1	Pioneer Brigade earthworks	Fair	C-B	1863	Erosion, exposed earth, litter
S-2	Entrance piers and gates	Good/Fair	C-P	1931/1963	Gates are in fair condition
S-3	Large stone culverts	Good	NC	1990s	
S-4	Drainage swale	Good	NC	1970s	
S-5	Small stone culverts	Good	NC	1963	

* The following abbreviations are used: C-B = Contributing to the Battle Period, 1862–1863; C-P = Contributing to the Early Park Development Period, 1927–1931; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

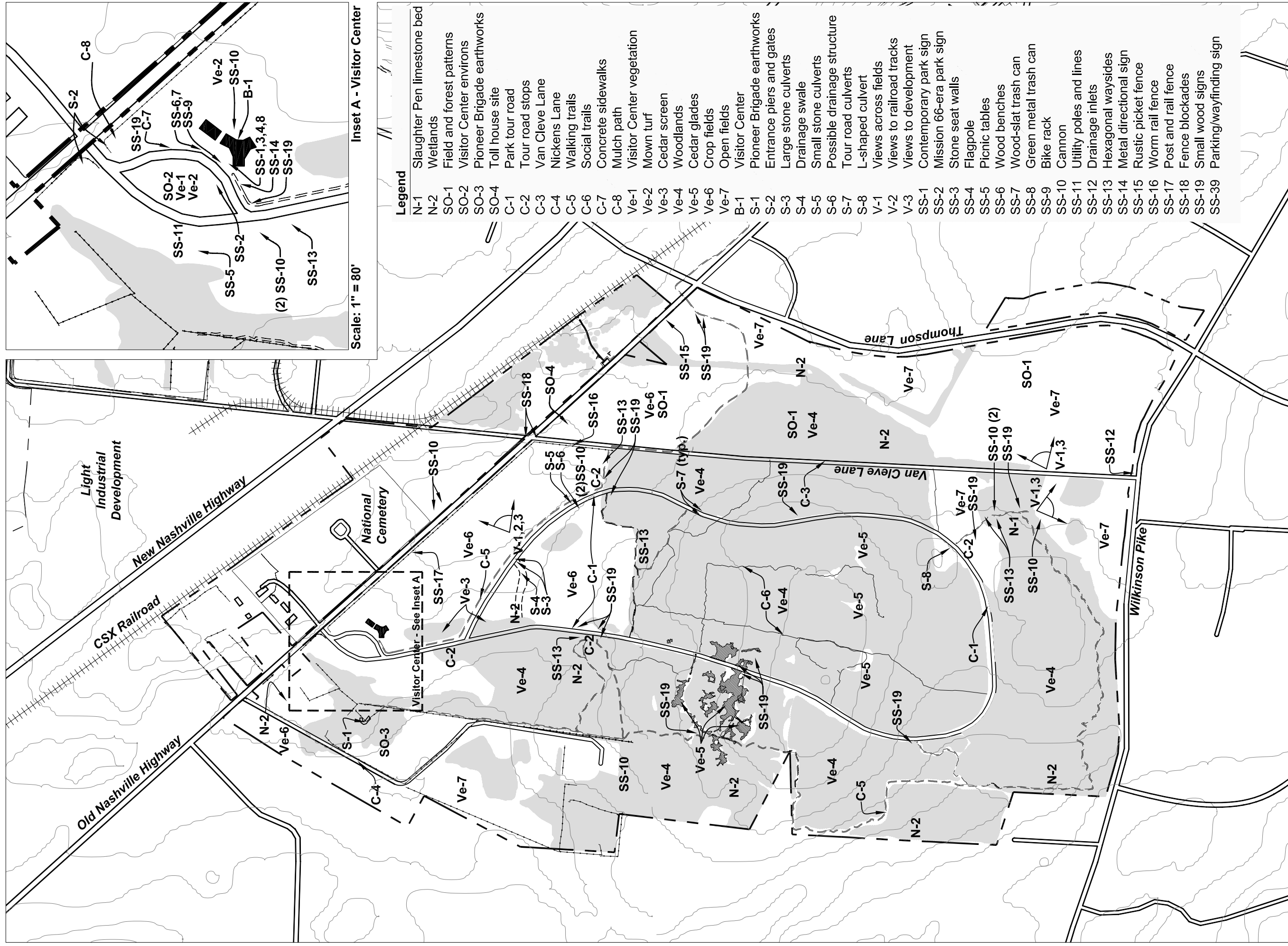
** Thomas H. Roberts and Kenneth L. Morgan, *Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee* (Cookeville, Tennessee: Center for the Management, Utilization, and Protection of Water Resources, Tennessee Technological University, report prepared for the National Park Service, December 2006). The report describes fifteen wetlands of various characteristics and conditions with the park.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ANALYSIS

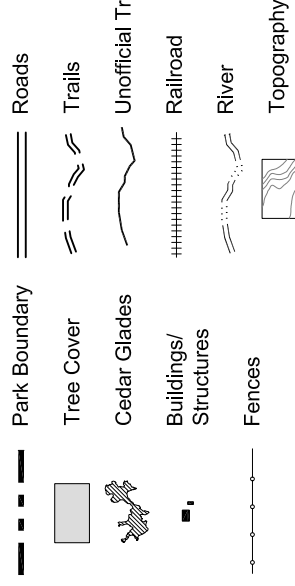
CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.	Date	Comment
S-6	Possible drainage structure	Poor	NC	1963	No longer functioning
S-7	Tour road culverts	Fair	NC	1963	Exhibit a great deal of organic growth
S-8	L-shaped concrete culvert	Fair	NC	1963	Some erosion and soil build-up
V-1	Views across fields	Good	C-B	by 1863	
V-2	Views to railroad tracks	Good	C-B	by 1863	
V-3	Views to residential, commercial, and industrial development	Fair	NC	20th c.	Views to development are not screened
SS-1	Contemporary park sign	Good	NC	2004 (?)	Located near Visitor Center
SS-2	Mission 66-era park sign	Fair	NC	1963/1992	Base constructed 1963, new sign installed circa 1992. Water hook up non-functioning.
SS-3	Stone seat walls	Good	NC	2004	
SS-4	Flagpole	Good	NC	1963	
SS-5	Picnic tables	Good	NC	after 1963	
SS-6	Wood benches	Good	NC	after 1963	
SS-7	Wood-slat trash can	Good	NC	after 1963	
SS-8	Green metal trash can	Good	NC	after 1963	
SS-9	Bike rack	Good	NC	after 1963	
SS-10	Cannon	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-11	Utility poles and lines	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-12	Drainage inlets	Fair	NC	unknown	Intersection of Van Cleve Lane and Wilkinson Pike; some vegetation overgrowth, may pose a hazard to public due to wide grate spacing
SS-13	Hexagonal wayside exhibit	Fair	NC	1963	Some signs show evidence of deterioration and vandalism
SS-14	Plastic directional sign	Good	NC	1999	Sign to Cotton Field Trail
SS-15	Picket fence	Good	NC	unknown	Southern edge of Old Nashville Hwy.
SS-16	Worm rail fence	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-17	Post and rail fence	Good	NC	unknown	Near Visitor Center
SS-18	Fence blockades	Good	NC	unknown	Van Cleve Lane
SS-19	Small wood signs	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-39	Parking/wayfinding sign	Good	NC	unknown	

Missing Features

Block House	Toll Gate
Cabins along Van Cleve Lane	Cabin along Nashville Pike
Cotton Fields along Nashville Pike	Corn Field along Nashville Pike
Corn Field associated with Blanton House (off-site)	Corn Field associated with Cabins
Open Field southwest of Pioneer Brigade Earthworks	Fencing along Van Cleve Lane
Fencing around Cabins and Corn Field near Van Cleve Lane	Fencing along Nashville Pike
Fencing around Corn Field associated with Blanton House	Ranger Station and flagpole near park entrance
Fencing associated with Cotton Field near Nashville Pike	United Daughters of the Confederacy cabin
Ornamental plantings along the tour road and at park entrances	
Stone entrance gates located at the intersection of Old Nashville Highway and Van Cleve Lane	



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.



Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Nashville Pike Unit Existing Conditions Map

Figure 81



McFadden Farm Unit

The McFadden Farm unit character area is located to the north of the Nashville Pike unit, and is the park's second largest parcel at approximately 135 acres (162 acres within the authorized boundary) (Refer to Fig. 111). Visitors can ascertain the importance of the high ground overlooking Stones River to the Union's defensive efforts and ultimate success in the final throes of the Battle of Stones River. They can view the Artillery Monument, erected in 1906 by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. They can also view the McFadden Cemetery, which is the last remnant of the McFadden family's ownership of this land. Natural resources within and abutting this character area are also of interest, particularly the river. One of the problems with this unit is its close proximity to light industrial, commercial, and residential development, and the fact that the access road to the unit passes by these elements.

Natural Systems and Features and Responses to Natural Resources

Natural systems and features are key character-defining features of this character area. The variable topography of the unit, which includes both gentle slopes leading to the river and high river-edge bluffs, as well as the river corridor and its broad upland plateau are important elements in the interpretation of the unit's role in the battle. The topography was important in the battle due to the Union artillery's utilization of the higher elevation to fire upon Confederate troops attacking from the eastern side of Stones River. The site's natural resources are also of interest for educating visitors about local heritage (Fig. 82).

Other natural resource features, many of which post-date the battle period, include depressional and riverine wetlands. Depressional wetlands occur in topographic depressions and accrue water primarily from precipitation, groundwater discharge, and interflow from adjacent uplands. These wetland types occur south and west of the McFadden Farm unit parking lot. Riverine wetlands occur in floodplains and riparian corridors and accrue water from overbank water flow and adjacent groundwater flow. Within this character area, riverine wetlands occur east of



FIGURE 82. Stones River and high limestone bluffs, looking north.



FIGURE 83. Limestone boulders placed in the 1970s to prevent flooding. Note how well the limestone blends with the native landscape.

the McFadden Farm unit interpretive area, and just north of the Thompson Lane bridge. For further information, see Roberts and Morgan, *Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee*. In addition, this character area contains at least one spring that is still active. It is located along the river's edge near the park's connection to the Stones River Greenway Trail.

Cultural responses to natural features are also present within the character area. These include rock work that protects the river bank from erosion, a channeled ditch along the Stones River Greenway, and rock work associated with the spring near the river's margin. The rock wall facing Stones River was constructed in the 1970s.



FIGURE 84. Eroded, deeply-channeled ditch near the Stones River Greenway.



FIGURE 85. Field and forest pattern near the Artillery Monument and parking lot.



FIGURE 86. Former house site southwest of the parking lot. Note views to development in the background.

Limestone boulders were added to reduce bank erosion from flooding (Fig. 83). Although the limestone boulder wall is not a natural feature, it appears to have been placed in such a way as to blend with existing limestone bluffs. Stacked stone has been used to channel and contain the spring located along the river bank. This feature is discussed in further detail under the “Buildings and Structures” section below. The deeply-channeled ditch located along the Stones River Greenway, close to the Thompson Lane bridge is badly eroded. Its origin is unknown (Fig. 84). The majority of these features are in good condition, with the exception of the ditch which is in fair condition due to erosion problems.

Spatial Organization

At a broad scale, the spatial organization of the McFadden Farm unit character area is defined by property lines, Stones River, and roads. Thompson Lane and a cleared electrical utility corridor define the eastern edge of the character area, while boundary fences separate NPS property from the light industrial development to the south. Van Cleve Lane (formerly McFadden Lane) and boundary fences serve as the unit’s western edge, while Stones River edges the unit to the north.

Within the character area, space is defined by fields and woodlands (Fig. 85). Open fields, including the remnants of former agricultural fields and house sites, are generally edged by hedgerows and woodlands (Fig. 86). Open fields occur in the northern portion of the character area, south of Van Cleve Lane, and west of the river in the southern portion of the unit. There is also an open area associated with the parking lot, Artillery Monument, and McFadden Cemetery, which is maintained in mown turf (Fig. 87). The fields and woodlands are generally in good condition, although a former farmstead site south of Van Cleve Lane has been colonized by invasive alien plants and is undergoing succession.

To the west is an abandoned landfill site that was recently acquired by the NPS. The site is partially wooded but also includes an open expanse associated with the landfill (Fig. 88). This area is in poor condition due to the large amount of construction debris stockpiled there.



FIGURE 87. Artillery Monument and parking lot node. Note cannon and mown turf.



FIGURE 89. McFadden cemetery space west of the parking lot. Note large hackberry tree in the center of the space.



FIGURE 88. Recently-purchased landfill site to be rehabilitated and blended with the character area.



FIGURE 90. Van Cleve Lane north of Old Nashville Highway, as it runs along the western edge of the character area.

The McFadden family cemetery is a small, intimate space marked by concrete posts and a large hackberry tree located near the McFadden Farm unit parking lot (Fig. 89). This area is kept mown and well maintained, and is in good condition.

Land Use

Land uses within this character area consist of recreation, such as jogging, biking, picnicking, and hiking; museum/education; commemoration; utility; and agriculture. Secondary uses include scientific research and natural resource conservation. A portion of this character area was once used to dispose of solid waste and still contains land fills, dump sites,

rubbish piles, and borrow pits, and will most likely be remediated in the future.

Circulation

Both pedestrian and vehicular circulation features exist within this character area. Vehicular circulation includes Van Cleve Lane, which provides access to the site, and the parking lot, as well as farm lanes and road traces that provide access to the fields and former homesteads north of the Artillery Monument, and south of Van Cleve Lane. Pedestrian circulation includes the McFadden Lane Trail.

The primary entrance to the character area occurs along Van Cleve Lane from the New Nashville Highway/U.S. Highway 41/70S. Van



FIGURE 91. Two-track road trace leading to the former house site. Note how vegetation is beginning to obscure the road trace.

Cleve Lane is part of the Civil War-era road that runs through the Nashville Pike unit character area to the south (Fig. 90). The road ends in a turnaround loop at the unit's parking lot located near the Artillery Monument. The parking area accommodates approximately seventeen vehicles, depending on their size. The lane and parking lot are in good condition.

A two-track road trace runs from Van Cleve Lane to a former house site west of the Artillery Monument (Fig. 91). Wooden worm fencing limits vehicular access to the trace. Vegetation is beginning to colonize the road trace, which is in fair condition. Another gated road trace is found just to the west, running north from the bend in Van Cleve Lane (Fig. 92).

A third road trace was converted into a trail and paved with asphalt with a chip seal coat in 1999. This trail—called the McFadden Lane Trail—runs south of the Artillery Monument, between Van Cleve Lane and Stones River (Fig. 93). This follows the extension of historic McFadden Lane as it led towards the river, which was present during the Civil War and appears as a road or lane on historic maps. Tour Stop Six along this trail interprets the McFadden Ford site. It is currently in fair condition due to some cracking and erosion of the pavement and its margins.

Social trails also criss-cross the site. An unpaved social trail extends from the parking lot to the river (Fig. 94). A second social trail follows the river's edge atop the limestone bluffs (Fig. 95). This trail eventually intersects the Stones River



FIGURE 92. Gated road trace found west of the parking lot.

Greenway to the east, yet also leads into the woods to the north of the parking lot. These unofficial trails are not assessed for their condition due to the fact that they are undesirable elements within the park landscape.

Vegetation

Vegetation within this character area is a mix of native and exotic plants; grasses, forbs, and woodlands; individual shade trees; agricultural crops; and cultural vegetation.

Hay fields border Van Cleve Lane to the east as it approaches the Artillery Monument location. These fields are edged by hedgerows of early successional invaders. Hedgerows throughout the character area include a mix of sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*); common hackberry; elms (*Ulmus spp.*); black walnut (*Juglans nigra*); osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*); and Eastern red cedar. These hedgerows are generally in fair to poor condition due to the high number of invasive plant species. Also present within this area are a small stand of Eastern red cedar successional forest-glade complex, stands of old field vegetation, and a pond.

The utility line corridor that parallels Thompson Lane is maintained as a mown field that edges successional woodland along the park's eastern boundary north of Stones River.

In the vicinity of the monument, vegetation primarily consists of mown turf and hay fields edged by stands of Eastern red cedar



FIGURE 93. Trace of a former road or lane, now used as a trail. A row of hackberry trees lines the northern edge of the trail. These trees may be volunteer plants or may have been purposefully planted.



FIGURE 94. Social trail from the parking lot to the river. Note the savanna-like vegetation of tall trees growing amidst short grasses with little to no understory trees or shrubs.



FIGURE 95. Social trail following the river's edge.

successional forest to the west, north, and east. The mown turf areas are generally in good condition. The river margins are characterized by species associated with the Nashville Basin Sugarberry, Northern Hackberry, Elm, Black Walnut Successional Forest. The woodland areas are generally in fair condition due to the presence of invasive plant species.

Floodplain along the river is characterized by Southern Interior Box Elder Riparian Forest. Carolina willows (*Salix caroliniana*) are present on a sandbar within Stones River near the park's junction with the Greenway trail (Fig. 96). Although this plant community is not rare according to state and federal guidelines, it is the only example of this type within the park.

The park is in the process of converting many of the unit's hay fields to native warm-season grass fields, specifically those located north of the Artillery Monument and adjacent to Van Cleve Lane (Fig. 97). At present these fields contain little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and Virginia wildrye (*Elymus virginicus*); weedy native and non-native forbs; and invasive non-native grasses such as Johnson grass and foxtail (*Setaria spp.*). These fields are in fair condition due to the presence of invasive alien species. The fields located to the south of the Artillery Monument are mostly hayfields which contain various species of tall fescue and the invasive forb sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*).

A savanna-like plant community grows between the parking lot and river (Fig. 94). This landscape consists of open grown deciduous shade trees and an herbaceous layer of grasses and forbs. The grasses and forbs are maintained through semi-annual mowing. This area plays an important role in the park: it helps to visually separate the developed areas from the river; aids in flood control; shades the river's edge; and the roots of the plants help to stabilize the slope and river bank.

Hackberries are very prevalent within this unit. A single large hackberry marks the McFadden family cemetery. This tree appears to be in good condition. A row of trees dominated by hackberries edges much of gravel trail found to the south of the Artillery Monument (Fig. 93).



FIGURE 96. Carolina willow plant communities growing in a sandbar within Stones River.

These plants may be volunteers, grown from seeds dropped by birds as they sat on an old fence or trees within the hedgerow, or may have been planted at some time to define the edge of the road.

Numerous invasive plant species are found throughout this character area. These include sericea lespedeza; tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*); Chinese privet; Johnson grass; multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*); bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*); and Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*). All of these plants are considered severe threats to Tennessee's native plant communities, according to the Tennessee Exotic Plant Pest Council. Johnson grass is prevalent in the field behind the parking lot. The presence of Japanese stilt grass is enabled by mowing the area between the parking lot and river.

Buildings and Structures

There are three structures and no buildings located within this unit. The structures include the Artillery Monument, the spring box discussed above, and a wooden footbridge.

The Artillery Monument (LCS ID 007034) is located just south of the parking lot (Fig. 98). It is composed of a thirty-four-foot tall, white coated concrete obelisk elevated on a fifteen-foot-square stepped base. A metal plaque is attached to the south face of the monument. This feature is in fair condition, due to concrete and coating



FIGURE 97. Old agricultural field adjacent to Van Cleve Lane contains warm-season native grasses, weedy native and non-native forbs, and invasive non-native grasses.

deterioration. The monument was erected in 1906.

The spring box comprises a narrow alcove, about two feet in width and six to seven feet high, incised in the earth behind the limestone retaining wall (Fig. 99 and 100). The alcove is lined with mortared stacked stone. Near the terminus of the alcove is a set of simple steps curving upward from the floor of the alcove to the top of the bluff. A sign, stenciled in black paint on a rock at the floor of the alcove, states "No Lurking About." A wooden footbridge extends the river-edge trail across the alcove. The spring box and the wooden footbridge likely were constructed at the same time as the rock wall in the 1970s. They are in good condition.

Views and Vistas

This character area affords numerous bucolic views of open fields, woodlands, and the riparian corridor. Light industrial development, a utility corridor, and major roads and highways edge the character area, and are visually intrusive from the entrance drive and along the river trail (Fig. 101).

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features in the McFadden Farm unit character area support visitor safety, interpretation, and utility functions. They include battlefield markers, cannon, cemetery headstones, utility poles and lines, drain inlets, concrete culverts, and signage. All of these features post-date the period of significance,



FIGURE 98. Artillery Monument, built in 1906.



FIGURE 99. Stacked stone alcove containing a spring. Note the wood footbridge that carries the river's edge trail across the alcove.



FIGURE 100. Curving steps that lead into the alcove.



FIGURE 101. Views to development from Van Cleve Lane.



FIGURE 102. Concrete War Department boundary marker.



FIGURE 103. McFadden cemetery headstones. Note the poor condition of all of the headstones.

with the exception of the McFadden Cemetery headstones and a few surviving War Department boundary markers. These markers, found in the McFadden cemetery and on the McFadden Lane Trail, are concrete obelisks placed by the War Department in the early 1930s to demarcate park boundaries (Fig. 102). One of the boundary markers lies broken on the side of the trail and is in poor condition. The others are in fair condition. The cemetery headstones, some of which are broken, are in poor condition (Fig. 103).

Five cannon are on display within the area. Two are located in the parking lot median, and three are sited in the open fields to the west. These cannon represent the extent of the line of fifty-seven guns of Union artillery engaged on January 2, 1863. The cannon are in good condition.

Iron drain inlets carry stormwater associated with the McFadden Lane Trail (Fig. 104). Two such drains were added along the trail during construction in 1999. Some of these drains are in poor condition as they have become partially buried under soil and vegetation. There is also a concrete culvert located along the road as it approaches the parking area. The culvert is in fair condition due to the fact that it is partially buried under deposited soil.

Two types of wood fencing are found within this area. Wooden worm fencing demarcates NPS property along Van Cleve Lane as far as the parking area loop. The McFadden Lane Trail is also edged to either side by wooden worm fencing (Fig. 105). The style represented is known as Virginia worm rail fencing and has wooden cross-members that form an X at regular intervals as an added measure of stability. This fencing is in good condition.

The NPS installed a new wayside exhibit near the parking lot in 2005 (Fig. 106). Other signage includes brown, metal NPS signs; small wood signs with white, routed letters; hexagonal wayside exhibits; and traffic signs. The signage is generally in good condition.

Within the area there is a major electric utility corridor running north-south parallel to Thompson Lane. The corridor is maintained in open vegetative cover. Finally, there are utility

poles and lines associated with the former homestead property south of the Artillery Monument. These are in fair to poor condition based on the fact that they are no longer serviceable, there are wires hanging down to the ground, and some of the poles are leaning.

Comparative Analysis

The McFadden Farm unit retains features and characteristics of the landscape that existed at the time of the Battle of Stones River, including its landform and topography, relationship to the river, Van Cleve Lane, the McFadden family cemetery, and the site of the homestead with which it was associated. Features that are missing from the historic battlefield landscape include the McFadden farmstead, fencelines, and portions of crop fields and the generally open character that was historically associated with the unit. Features that survive from the early park development period include the Artillery Monument and War Department markers. Additions to the landscape that post-date the period of significance include the loop road and parking extension of Van Cleve Lane, the river trail, large areas of successional woodland and tree cover, fencing, signage, and utility poles and lines. Patterns of spatial organization and landcover associated with the early park development period are not considered of importance to this comparative analysis, although it is a key element of the comparison of battle conditions with conditions present today (Figs. 107 through 110).

The most evident change when comparing the present-day McFadden Farm unit to its appearance during the Civil War period is the extent of woodland vegetation that now populates the unit, occupying formerly open crop and hay fields. Civil War-era maps and photographs from the 1930s show much less woodland vegetation and many more open and farmed fields in the area. Aerial photographs from the 1930s show fewer, and less vegetated, fence rows, and crop fields that extend to the edge of Stones River.

At present, much of the northern portion of the character area is wooded and there is a wide vegetated strip between the northernmost agricultural field and the river. Non-contributing woodland and successional growth occupies the



FIGURE 104. Partially buried drain inlet found along the trail south of the Artillery Monument.



FIGURE 105. Virginia worm rail fence running along both sides of the trail south of the Artillery Monument.



FIGURE 106. Contemporary NPS interpretive wayside exhibit.

center of the unit between the road trace and the park boundary. The fields located south of Van Cleve Lane are generally small and divided by hedgerows that were not present during the Civil War period.

The parking lot, installed in the 1960s as part of the Mission 66-era development, is a feature that post-dates the period of significance. Also established after the park's early development is the 1970s-era limestone block wall that edges the riverbank. Although non-contributing due to its date of construction, this feature is generally visually compatible with the character of the landscape and other rock outcroppings in the vicinity. The feature does have a negative impact on interpretation of the river crossing and the

events of the battle that occurred nearby, however. Finally, the utility corridor that parallels Thompson Lane negatively impacts the character of the battlefield landscape.

Features that survive from the Civil War period include the river, Van Cleve Lane, and the topography of the character area that serves to convey the strategic advantage of the high ground gained by the Union artillery who massed there to fire upon the attacking Confederate soldiers. The field of fire, however, is obscured due to the growth of vegetation between the river and Thompson Lane. The McFadden Cemetery also survives from the battlefield period, although its physical context and setting has changed. The alignment of Van



FIGURES 107 AND 108. The Artillery Monument has changed little since its construction in 1906. Its setting, however, has been altered over the years by park development and an increase in woodland. A 1920 view of the monument illustrates that a building was located near the monument at that time, that the land in close proximity to the monument was being used for agriculture, and that a rustic wood fence edged a road (Van Cleve Lane) near the monument. Today, the building is missing, the land is no longer utilized for agriculture, and the road is now a paved six foot wide trail constructed in 1998 and edged by wooden worm fencing.



FIGURES 109 AND 110. A pair of photographs of the Artillery Monument dated 1935 and 2005 illustrate that the monument continues to be sited on a knoll overlooking Stones River, but that tree cover has increased dramatically over the seventy year period between photographs. Bronze tablets erected by the War Department to mark the site shown in the 1935 view are not present in the 2005 photograph.

Cleve Lane also remains intact, although its width and surface material have changed. A portion of the road corridor, extending between the Artillery Monument and the river, was converted to a six-foot-wide paved trail in 1998. The historic route retains more integrity here than the access road, which has been widened and paved for automobile traffic.

Very few historic features are missing from this character area. They include the McFadden farmstead, the exact location of which is unknown, and McFadden's Ford.

Evaluation of Integrity

The McFadden Farm unit character area retains integrity of location, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting, however, is greatly diminished due to development along the periphery of the unit.

The character area retains integrity of location as both the site of the battle and the efforts to commemorate it. In addition, the associations between the physical landscape, the battle, and commemorative events remain strong and discernible. As with the Nashville Pike unit, integrity of feeling is diminished by adjacent development and views to non-contributing features, such as the Thompson Lane bridge. However, the presence of fields, fence lines, the river, and the former road trace help to convey the feeling of being in this landscape in 1862–1863.

The character area does not retain integrity of setting due to the intense residential, industrial, and commercial development that has occurred on adjacent parcels. Even within the character area, the setting has been altered by an increase in woodland vegetation, subdivision of fields, and the addition of landfills and borrow pits.

Table 2. McFadden Farm Unit Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
N-3	Variable topography	Good	C-B	by 1863	
N-4	Stones River	Good	C-B	by 1863	
N-5	Wetlands	Good	U	by 1863	Some invasives present
N-6	Spring	Good	C	by 1863	
N-7	Ditch	Fair	NC	unknown	
SO-5	Field and forest patterns	Unknown	U	by 1863	Field and forest patterns vary in their date of origin; many were present at time of the battle; refer to Fig. 39
SO-6	Artillery Monument and parking lot node	Good	NC	1964	
SO-7	Recently-purchased landfill	Poor	NC	20th c.	Large amount of construction debris including concrete, asphalt, and gravel
SO-8	McFadden cemetery node	Good	C-B	by 1863	Grave markers from mid-1850s
SO-9	Electrical utility corridor	Good	NC	unknown	A wide swath of vegetation is cleared in association with corridor.
C-9	Van Cleve Lane	Good	C-B	by 1863	
C-10	Parking lot and loop road	Good	NC	1964	
C-11	Road trace to former house site	Fair	NC	unknown	Vegetation is beginning to obscure the trace.
C-12	Gated road trace	Unknown	NC	unknown	The trace was inaccessible during fieldwork.

* The following abbreviations are used: C-B = Contributing to the Battle Period, 1862–1863; C-C = Contributing to the Early Commemoration Period, 1863–1926; C-P = Contributing to the Early Park Development Period, 1927–1931; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

** Thomas H. Roberts and Kenneth L. Morgan, *Inventory and Classification of Wetlands at Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee* (Cookeville, Tennessee: Center for the Management, Utilization, and Protection of Water Resources, Tennessee Technological University, report prepared for the National Park Service, December 2006). The report describes fifteen wetlands of various characteristics and conditions with the park.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ANALYSIS

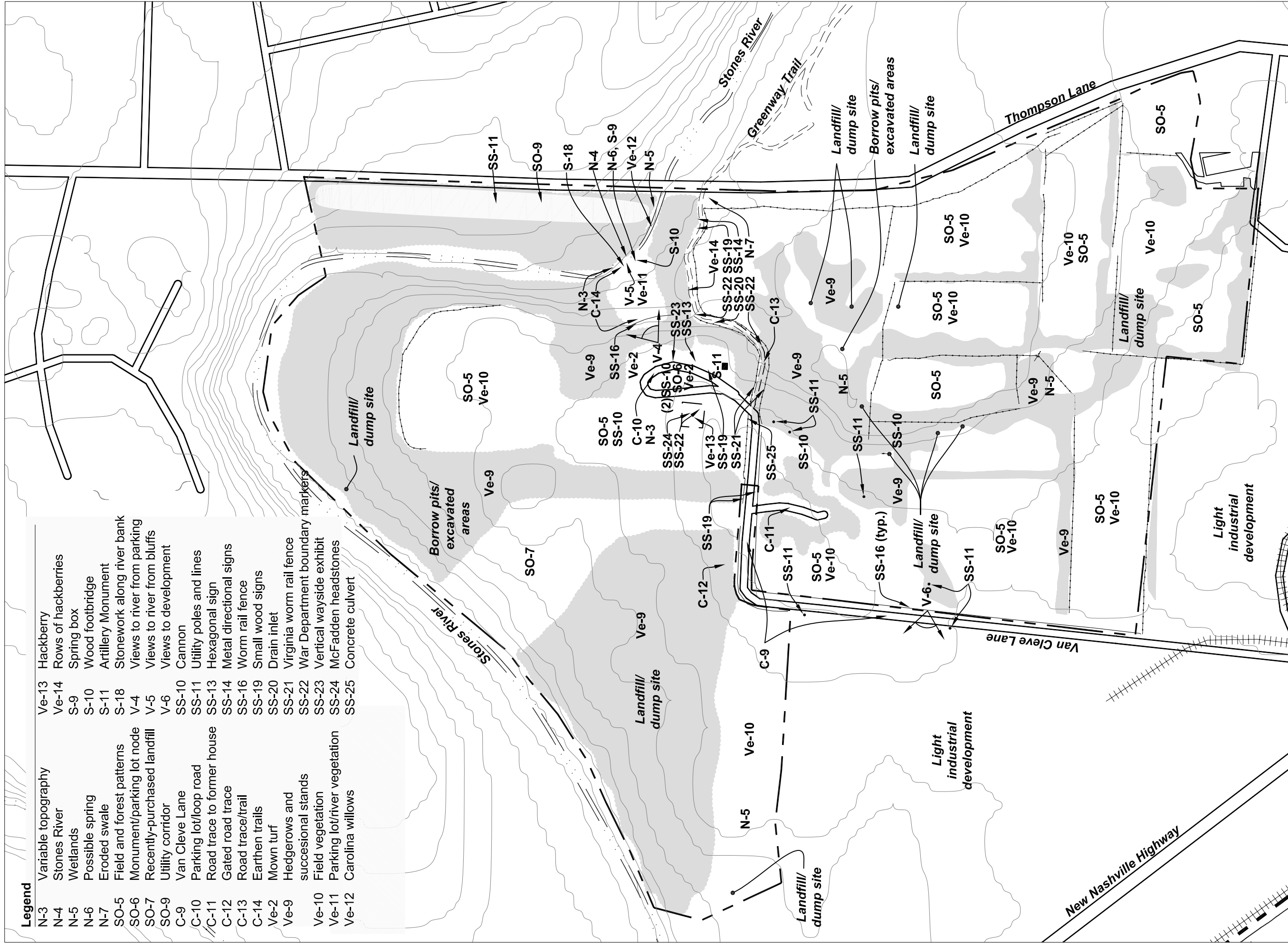
CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.	Date	Comment
C-13	Road trace/trail south of Artillery Monument	Fair	C-B	by 1863	
C-14	Social trails	Good	NC	20th c.	
Ve-2	Mown turf	Good	NC	after 1931	
Ve-9	Woodlots and fence rows	Poor	U	by 1863	Field and forest patterns vary in their date of origin; many were present at time of the battle; refer to Fig. 39. High number of invasive plant species, numerous dump sites, borrow pit, and non-historic fences and outbuildings.
Ve-10	Field vegetation	Fair	U	by 1863	Field and forest patterns vary in their date of origin; many were present at time of the battle; refer to Fig. 39. Some invasive plant species.
Ve-11	Vegetation between parking lot and river	Fair	U	20th c.	Possibly some invasive plant species
Ve-12	Carolina willows	Unknown	U	N/A	
Ve-13	Hackberry	Good	U	unknown	
Ve-14	Row of hackberries along trail	Good	U	unknown	Former road south Artillery Monument
S-9	Spring box	Good	NC	1970s	
S-10	Wood footbridge	Good	NC	1970s	
S-11	Artillery Monument	Good	C-C	1906	
S-18	Stonework along river bank	Good	NC	1976	
V-4	Views to river from parking	Good	C-B	by 1863	
V-5	Views to river from bluffs	Good	C-B	by 1863	
V-6	Views to development from Van Cleve Lane	Poor	NC	20th c.	
SS-10	Cannon	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-11	Utility poles and lines	Poor	NC	unknown	No longer functioning, may pose hazard to visitors
SS-13	Hexagonal sign	Good	NC	1963	
SS-14	Metal directional signs	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-16	Worm rail fence	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-19	Small wood signs	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-20	Drain inlet	Poor	NC	unknown	Partially buried with soil and vegetation
SS-21	Virginia worm rail fence	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-22	War Department boundary markers	Fair	C-P	1927-1931	One marker broken in half
SS-23	Vertical wayside exhibit	Good	NC	2005	
SS-24	McFadden headstones	Poor	C-B	by 1863 (?)	Broken, toppled
SS-25	Concrete culvert	Fair	NC	unknown	Partially buried by soil

Missing Features

McFadden Farmstead, including dwelling and two outbuildings	Fencing associated with farmstead
Fencing along Van Cleve Lane leading to farmstead	Fencing along road leading to river
Two fords at river	Corn field near farmstead
Open fields east of Van Cleve Lane	
Fencing associated with open fields east of Van Cleve Lane	
Small woodlots edging fields east of Van Cleve Lane	

Legend

N-3	Variable topography	Ve-13	Hackberry
N-4	Stones River	Ve-14	Rows of hackberries
N-5	Wetlands	S-9	Spring box
N-6	Possible spring	S-10	Wood footbridge
N-7	Eroded swale	S-11	Artillery Monument
SO-5	Field and forest patterns	S-18	Stonework along river bank
SO-6	Monument/parking lot node	V-4	Views to river from parking
SO-7	Recently-purchased landfill	V-5	Views to river from bluffs
SO-9	Utility corridor	V-6	Views to development
C-9	Van Cleve Lane	SS-10	Cannon
C-10	Parking lot/loop road	SS-11	Utility poles and lines
C-11	Road trace to former house	SS-13	Hexagonal sign
C-12	Gated road trace	SS-14	Metal directional signs
C-13	Road trace/trail	SS-16	Worm rail fence
C-14	Earthen trails	SS-19	Small wood signs
Ve-2	Mown turf	SS-20	Drain inlet
Ve-9	Hedgerows and successional stands	SS-21	Virginia worm rail fence
Ve-10	Field vegetation	SS-22	War Department boundary markers
Ve-11	Parking lot/river vegetation	SS-23	Vertical wayside exhibit
Ve-12	Carolina willows	SS-24	McFadden headstones
		SS-25	Concrete culvert



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

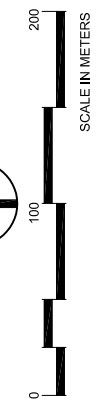
- Park Boundary
- == Roads
- Trails
- +++++ Railroad
- River
- Topography
- Buildings/Structures
- Fences

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

McFadden Farm Unit Existing Conditions Map

Figure 111



General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site

The Rosecrans's Headquarters site parcel is the smallest unit of the park. Located along the Old Nashville Pike northwest of the Nashville Pike unit, the unit is approximately three-tenths of an acre in size (Refer to Fig. 122). This square-shaped site is surrounded by private property and the Old Nashville Pike.

Landscape Features

This unit represents the site of the battle headquarters of Union commander Major General William S. Rosecrans. Features associated with the unit include a parking lot, concrete walks, a monument, signage, a shrub hedge, mown turf, and an enclosing fence edged by volunteer vegetation.

A five-car parking lot accessed directly from the Old Nashville Pike fronts the headquarters site (Fig. 112). The parking lot is generally in good condition. A concrete sidewalk edges the parking lot, and another leads to a commemorative monument featuring Civil War-era cannonballs. These features are generally in good condition. A clipped privet hedge edges the parking lot to either side (Fig. 113). It is also in relatively good condition. Built in 1931 by the War Department, the Rosecrans's Headquarters monument (LCS ID 007039) is a four-foot-high pyramid of Civil War ordnance resting on a six-inch-square beveled granite base (Fig. 115). The LCS identifies the feature as in good condition, but large cracks in the base and the loss of original fabric suggest that a more appropriate rating would be fair. The LCS description for this feature states that some of the original cannon shot were stolen and replaced with cast concrete shot. The monument sits at the center of a circular concrete pad. The concrete pad is edged by mown turf that is generally in good condition. A chain-link fence marks the boundary of the federally-owned property. Holes have been cut in the fence to facilitate non-sanctioned access to the quarry behind. The fence is in fair condition. Weedy, overgrown woody vegetation, including Eastern red cedars, hackberries, elms, greenbriar (*Smilax sp.*), and invasive alien plants such as Japanese honeysuckle and privet enclose the site beyond the fence (Fig. 114).



FIGURE 112. Rosecrans's Headquarters parking lot and site.



FIGURE 113. Manicured privet hedge found at each side of the parking lot.



FIGURE 114. Vegetative buffer surrounding the site.



FIGURE 115. 1931 Rosecrans's Headquarters cannonball pyramid monument.

A tall, earthen mound of quarry tailings surrounds the site, adding to the sense of enclosure formed by the vegetation beyond the fence. The mound is the result of former quarry operations that once took place around the site. Social trails run up and down the mound; people use these trails to gain illegal access to the quarry through the Headquarters site.

Views associated with the parcel are limited given the small size of the property and the enclosure provided by woody vegetation on three sides. The view afforded to the northeast across the Old Nashville Highway consists of volunteer Eastern red cedars and piles of construction materials, such as gravel (Fig. 116). This view detracts from the historic character and feeling of the site and is in fair condition.

An NPS wayside exhibit was placed near the parking lot in 2005 (Fig. 117). Other signage consists of a hexagonal marker, traffic signs, and a sign located at the back of the site that states "Posted Private Property." These are generally in good condition. An NPS sign placed on the south side of the site alerts traffic to the

upcoming monument; there is no sign marking the site for traffic traveling southeast.

Comparative Analysis

The Rosecrans's Headquarters site character area no longer retains any of the features and characteristics of the landscape that existed at the time of the Battle of Stones River. However, it does retain features established as part of the 1927–1931 early park development period, including its level landform and topography, grass plane, connection to the Old Nashville Highway, and most importantly the cannon ball monument marking the site of Rosecrans's Headquarters. Additions to the landscape that post-date the period of significance include the parking area, privet hedge, and chain-link fencing. The landscape surrounding the character area has changed dramatically, with topographic modifications resulting from quarrying activities edging the site on three sides and a heavy growth of weedy woody vegetation colonizing the disturbed earth (Figs. 118 through 121).



FIGURE 116. View across Old Nashville Highway to eastern red cedars and material piles.



FIGURE 117. View toward the monument from the parking lot, showing the new NPS wayside exhibit erected in 2005.

The Rosecrans's Headquarters site unit and monument mark the approximate location of where Union General William Rosecrans used an existing cabin for his headquarters during the Battle of Stones River. This cabin was located along the Old Nashville Pike and, according to historic maps, tucked into woods that lined the pike. After the war, the cabin was apparently used as an African American church.¹⁰³

In the late 1920s, the War Department acquired the land upon which the cabin was located in order to commemorate the headquarters site. It is not known whether the cabin was still standing at this time. In 1931, the pyramidal marker and a concrete walk to and around it were erected using actual Civil War-era cannon shot. The configuration of the unit, grass plane, and the pyramidal cannonball monument survive from the early park development period. In 1935, the site was described:

This reservation is located on Highway No. 41, 0.7 miles north of the Park, and is also enclosed by wire fence and marked by a cannon ball pyramid. The wide grassy shoulder of the highway, which is at a slight crest here, offers at present sufficient opportunity to stop and park.¹⁰⁴

It thus appears that the parking area, concrete sidewalk adjacent to it, the chain-link fence, and privet hedge all post-date the period of significance.

103. Styles, 56.

104. 1939 Plan, "Stones River National Military Park and Cemetery," 3.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Rosecrans's Headquarters site character area landscape does not retain integrity to the Civil War, but does retain integrity to the early park development period (1927–1931).

For the earlier battle period, the landscape retains integrity of location for its association with the headquarters. However, integrity of setting, feeling, and association are lacking or highly diminished due to the loss of the cabin and subsequent additions and changes to the landscape and context. The setting in particular has been greatly altered by use of adjacent lands for quarrying activities. The woods that once surrounded the cabin, as well as the cabin itself, are missing. At present the feeling of the landscape is one of a park, not a battlefield landscape or the site of a general's headquarters. Lastly, integrity of association is lacking. The original cabin would have served as a direct link between the battle events and the site of General Rosecrans's headquarters. Again, because the cabin is missing and both the commemorative landscape and adjacent lands have been highly altered, this association has been lost.

For the early park development period, the character area retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The headquarters monument and parcel layout and configuration remain in their original 1931 location. The original design, materials, and workmanship are generally still intact, but are diminished by the later

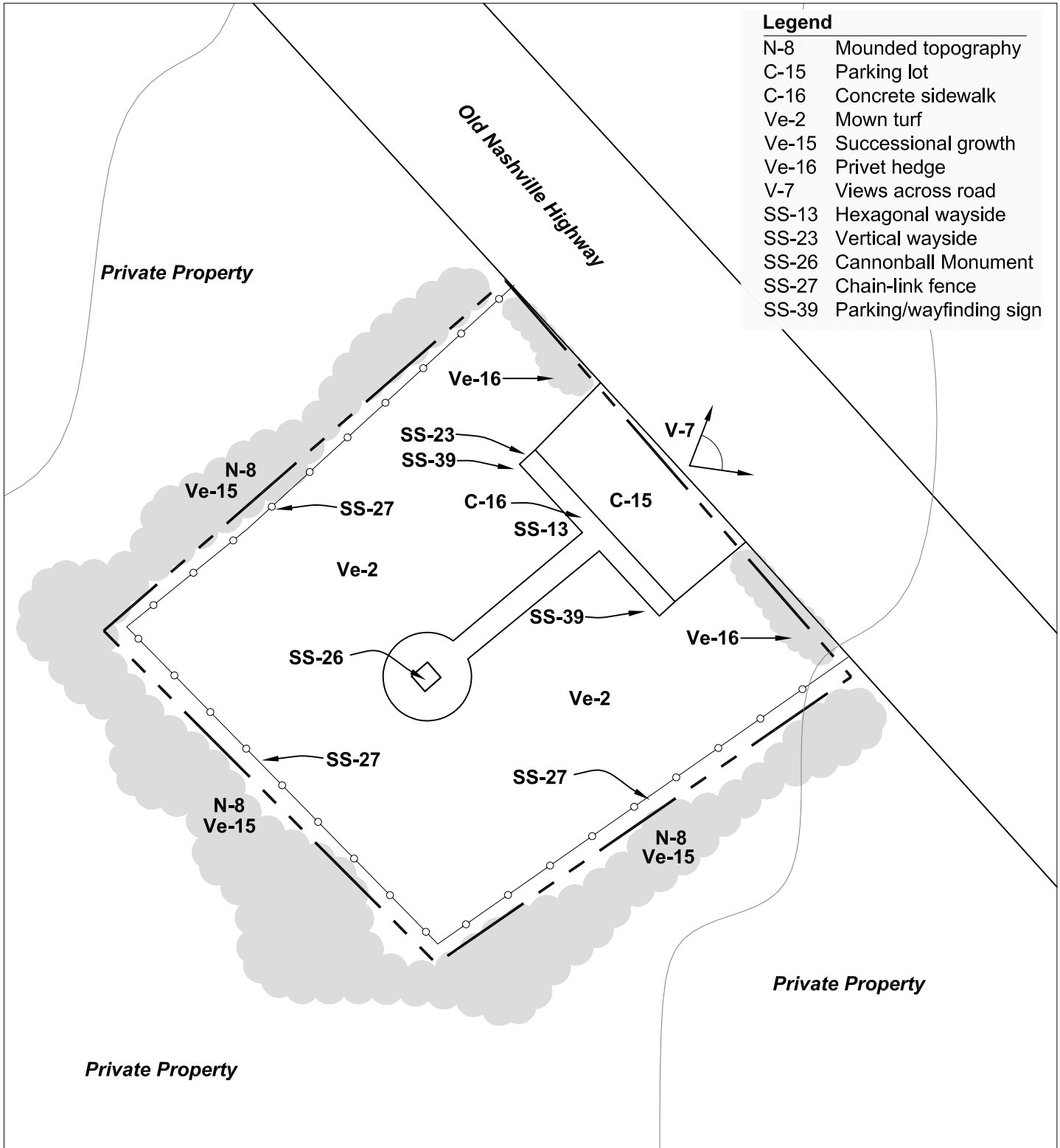
replacement of some of the original cannon shot, and the addition of the asphalt parking area and associated sidewalk, and chain-link fencing. Photographs from the mid-1970s show that the character area was once set in a level, open landscape with only a fence and minimal vegetation surrounding it. Adjacent lands appeared to be used for agriculture. Given the large mounds of quarry tailings that surround the site at present, and the dense vegetation that grows along the fence, this character area does not retain integrity of setting for the early park development period.





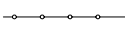

FIGURES 118 AND 119. The Rosecrans's Headquarters Monument itself has changed little since its construction. Fig. 118 is a 1975 photograph of the monument taken for the National Register nomination. The setting of the monument has changed dramatically since the 1970s as chain link fencing has replaced wire fencing, and successional growth of trees and shrubs now forms a hard edge around three sides of the site. The growth hides evidence of a quarry beyond that has heavily altered the surrounding landform and topography.



FIGURES 120 AND 121. A concrete walk historically led to and encircled the monument from a grassy pull-off along the Nashville Pike. A similar walk continues to characterize the site. Today, a parking lot edges the road, with a sidewalk providing a connection to the concrete walk. Some of the monument's cannonballs were stolen in past decades and have been replaced. Wood fencing has replaced the chain link fencing seen in the 1975 photograph (Fig. 120).



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

-  Park Boundary
-  Tree Cover
-  Fences
-  Topography

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Rosecrans's Headquarters Existing Conditions Map
Figure 122

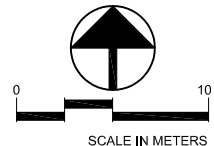


Table 3. General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
N-8	Mounded topography	Fair	NC	20th c.	Some erosion and much litter
C-15	Parking lot	Good	NC	unknown	
C-16	Concrete sidewalk	Good	C-P	unknown	
Ve-2	Mown turf	Good	C-P	1931	
Ve-15	Successional growth	Poor	NC	unknown	Contains numerous invasive plant species
Ve-16	Manicured privet hedge	Poor	NC	unknown	
V-7	Views across Old Nashville Highway	Fair	NC	20th c.	Views across road detract from setting
SS-13	Hexagonal wayside exhibit	Good	NC	1963	Park considers these features to be in poor condition due to their outdated interpretive content.
SS-23	Vertical wayside exhibit	Good	NC	2005	
SS-26	Cannonball pyramid monument	Fair	C-P	1931	LCS lists monument in good condition but deterioration suggests fair rating.
SS-27	Chain-link fence	Fair	NC	unknown	
SS-39	Parking/wayfinding sign	Good	NC	unknown	

Missing Features

Dwellings and outbuildings appropriated for use as General Rosecrans's Headquarters.

* The following abbreviations are used: C-B = Contributing to the Battle Period, 1862–1863; C-P = Contributing to the Early Park Development Period, 1927–1931; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

Hazen Brigade Monument

The Hazen Brigade Monument character area comprises a one-and-one-half acre parcel located north of the Old Nashville Highway, east of its intersection with the Van Cleve Lane trace (Refer to Fig. 135). It is bordered by woods and the CSX railroad tracks to the north. The main feature of the site is the Hazen Brigade Monument, a twelve foot high limestone block monument surrounded by the graves of Union soldiers who died during and after the battle, and an enclosing limestone wall. A small visitor parking area that can accommodate five cars edges the highway, and a concrete walk leads through a grove of ornamental and shade trees to the monument.

Landscape Features

The Hazen Brigade Monument (LCS ID 007033) is located on a long, narrow, rectangular site accessed directly from the highway. A five-car parking lot serves the monument (Fig. 123). The parking lot is in good condition. A concrete sidewalk edges the parking lot, while a second sidewalk gently curves between the parking lot and the monument. These concrete walks are in good condition. A wide, unpaved trail leads to a woodlot found northwest of the monument (Fig. 124). The trail is in good condition. Tour Stop Five is located at the monument. It interprets the “Fight for the Round Forest,” a forested area that once stood to the north of, and may have encompassed, the monument.

Site vegetation consists of mown turf dotted with ornamental and shade trees (Fig. 125), all in good condition. Tree species include Eastern red cedar, black walnut, post oak (*Quercus stellata*), hickory (*Carya spp*), red maple, sugar maple, Southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and dogwood (*Cornus florida*). These trees both provide shade and ornamental interest for the site. During 2005 field investigations, park personnel noted the presence of a productive butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) tree in this area; this species is listed as endangered in the State of Tennessee.

The monument itself is located in the northeastern portion of the site near the CSX railroad tracks (LCS ID 090232) (Fig. 126).



FIGURE 123. Hazen Brigade Monument parking lot and concrete sidewalk.



FIGURE 124. NPS trail leading to the woodlot northwest of the monument.



FIGURE 125. Landscape leading up to the Hazen Brigade Monument. Note the mown turf, ornamental trees, and curving sidewalk.



FIGURE 126. CSX Corporation railroad tracks behind the monument wall, looking northwest.

Constructed in 1863 by Union soldiers and veterans of the Battle of Stones River, the monument is a four-sided, battered-wall, coursed limestone block structure approximately twelve feet in height. The top of the monument consists of a hipped cap with rounded, mitered coping (Fig. 127). Each elevation has inscriptions. The monument has been repaired at various times during its history.

Masonry work on the Hazen Brigade Monument was most recently performed in 2003. As part of the work, all mortar was removed from the joints using hand tools. The stone was then cleaned using a twenty percent bleach solution. Finally, the joints were pointed with mortar composed of one part hydraulic lime and three parts sand.¹⁰⁵ Photographs accompanying the treatment record for this work show that the joints between

limestone units had previously been inappropriately routed out and widened.

The monument is listed in good condition on the LCS, but minor staining and the degree of weathering of the stone suggest that a more appropriate condition rating is fair. The newly pointed mortar joints are intact. There is some minor staining on the stone surfaces of the monument, but the staining is less significant than prior to the 2003 work. Staining and lichen growth is concentrated at the cap of the monument. The limestone used for the monument is relatively coarse and has weathered preferentially along planes which are coincident with the natural bedding layers, creating the potential for fragments of stone to spall.

The monument is enclosed by a five-foot-high, coursed limestone-block wall (LCS ID 090225). The wall is listed in good condition on the LCS, but deterioration of the masonry suggests that a more appropriate condition rating is fair. It was repaired and its design altered in 1895. A metal

¹⁰⁵ *Preservation of the Hazen Brigade Monument: Historic Structures Record of Treatment* (Frederick, Maryland: National Park Service Historic Preservation Training Center, 2003).



FIGURE 127. Hazen Brigade monument, limestone wall, and metal gate at entrance.

gate provides access to the monument through the wall. Included within the confines of the perimeter wall are fifty-five headstones (LCS ID 090224) that mark the graves of fallen Union soldiers (Fig. 128). These include twenty-nine limestone headstones (20 inches high by 13 inches wide by 5 inches thick) and up to twenty-six marble headstones (16-1/2 inches high by 10 inches wide by 4 inches thick, and 15-1/2 inches high by 10 inches wide by 2 inches thick).¹⁰⁶ Some of these headstones are deteriorating. They are listed in good condition on the LCS; however, their condition suggests a rating of fair.

Outside of the wall and to the southeast of the enclosure are two additional marble headstones marking the graves of William Holland (died 1909) and William Harlan (died 1979) (Fig. 129). Holland was a former slave who purchased a tract of land adjacent to the Hazen Brigade

Monument site. Harlan was a descendant of Holland.

Views to the railroad tracks to the north are afforded from the monument, and are consistent with those present at the time of the monument's construction, since the railroad tracks were in place prior to the battle. This view is in good condition. The view to the northwest, however, has been negatively impacted by a twentieth century cement factory; little screening vegetation currently exists to diminish the impact of this view on the historic setting. From the southwestern corner of the character area, views across to the large expanse of the Nashville Pike unit are afforded that help provide a connection between the Hazen Brigade Monument and the battlefield landscape. These views are in good condition. Also evident in this location are views to the Thompson Lane Bridge as it passes over the Old Nashville Highway (Fig. 130). These views are generally incompatible with the historic setting of the Hazen Brigade Monument.

¹⁰⁶ Height is measured from the average ground plane to the top of the stone. Typically, at least two-thirds of the stone is underground.



FIGURE 128. Headstones located within the monument wall.



FIGURE 129. Headstones of William Harlan and William Holland located outside of the monument wall.



FIGURE 130. View looking southeast toward Thompson Road bridge from the Hazen Brigade Monument parking lot.

Small-scale features within the character area are limited in number. They include hexagonal and vertical wayside exhibits placed at the monument and along the walk leading to the monument from the parking area; worm fencing placed along the road near, and edging, the parking area; and cannon along the walk leading to the monument. These features are generally in good condition.

Comparative Analysis

The Hazen Brigade Monument character area retains features and characteristics of the landscape that existed at the time of the Battle of Stones River, including its landform and topography and its visual and physical relationship to the Old Nashville Highway, the battlefield, and the railroad line. Constructed after the battle in 1863, the monument was completed while the region, including Fortress Rosecrans, was still occupied by Union forces, and while the war continued to rage. The parcel upon which the monument stood was administered by the War Department after its construction in 1863, and remained in federal ownership until, and after, the park was established. Although the Hazen Brigade Monument was likely the second or third Civil War monument erected in the United States, it is likely the oldest surviving monument today.¹⁰⁷ Features associated with its original construction continue to survive, including the monument, headstones, and enclosing limestone wall. Some of the original headstones have since been replaced with concrete replicas. Missing is the Round Forest referred to in various period accounts. Later additions that relate to or were present by the early park development period include repair of the limestone enclosing wall in 1895, placement of a gravestone for William Holland outside the wall, the parking lot, and possibly the sidewalk. The date of origin of the ornamental and shade tree plantings and the grave of William Harlan appears to post-date the commemorative period of significance, as does existing signage (Figs. 131 through 134).

¹⁰⁷ Sean M. Styles, *Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study* (Atlanta, Georgia: National Park Service, February 2004), 72. Two older gravestone-like monuments are known, one at Manassas, Virginia (no longer in existence), and one at Munfordville, Kentucky (relocated).



FIGURES 131 AND 132. The Hazen Monument was erected in 1863. The monument is comprised of a limestone block and surrounding perimeter limestone wall. Inside the wall, more than fifty soldiers are thought to be buried. The monument appears very much as it did when first constructed as seen in these two photographs, with the addition of interpretive signs and markers in the later photograph.



FIGURES 133 AND 134. The primary change to the monument occurred after 1888 when the enclosing wall was rebuilt and made taller. Today the setting of the monument is altered by views of a nearby factory, as seen in the contemporary image.

According to the Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study, the Hazen Brigade Monument was constructed in “an area in the Round Forest containing the graves of forty-five of the brigade’s fallen.”¹⁰⁸ Historic photographs, however, consistently show the monument with little to no vegetation nearby. In reviewing current topographical maps, and with the knowledge that the Round Forest was located atop a hill, it appears that the Hazen Monument may have actually been located on the edge of the forest, rather than within it, although it is possible that the Round Forest was cut down after the battle for construction materials and firewood.

In comparing today’s landscape to that present during the Civil War, and later during the early park development period, little has changed. The landscape currently has a more manicured appearance and contains more deciduous woody vegetation than historically, but the general character of the site is intact. However, if future research shows that the Hazen Brigade Monument was indeed built within the Round Forest and was surrounded by a cedar thicket, than the historic scene will have changed to a greater degree.

While views to the railroad are still available, industrial and commercial features, as well as the Thompson Lane bridge, are also visible. These features post-date the commemorative period of

108. *Ibid.*, 38.

significance and detract from the monument's setting.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Hazen Brigade Monument character retains all seven aspects of integrity for both the Civil War and early park development periods, although the monument was built after the battle and pertains to the broader Civil War period rather than the battlefield. The monument possesses integrity of location for its continued presence on this site, integrity of design for its

ongoing existence and general maintenance in its original form; integrity of materials and evidence of workmanship for the same reason; integrity of feeling due to the fact that it is still able to express the feeling of the 1863 post-battle aesthetic; and integrity of association based on its connection with the Civil War soldiers who constructed the monument. Integrity of setting is diminished by the intrusive views of nearby industrial and commercial development.

Table 4. Hazen Brigade Monument Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
C-17	Parking lot	Good	U	unknown	
C-18	Concrete sidewalk	Good	U	unknown	
C-19	Earthen trail	Good	NC	unknown	
Ve-2	Mown turf	Good	C-P	1931	
Ve-18	Ornamental and shade trees	Good	U	unknown	
Ve-26	Woodland at Round Forest	Good	U	unknown	
S-12	Hazen Brigade Monument	Fair	C-C	1863	LCS suggests monument is in good condition, but some limestone deterioration observed
S-13	Limestone wall	Fair	C-C	19th c.	LCS suggests wall is in good condition, but some limestone deterioration observed
V-8	Views to railroad tracks	Good	C-B	by 1863	
V-9	Views to cement factory	Fair	NC	20th c.	Views of factory detract from setting
V-10	Views to battlefield landscape	Good	C-B	by 1863	
V-11	Views to Thompson Lane bridge	Fair	NC	1990s	Views of bridge detract from setting
SS-10	Cannon	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-13	Hexagonal wayside exhibits	Good	NC	1963	The park considers these features to be in poor condition due to their outdated interpretive information
SS-16	Worm rail fence	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-23	Vertical wayside exhibit	Good	NC	2005	
SS-28	Headstones	Fair	C-C	19th c.	LCS suggests good condition, but deteriorating marble and limestone suggest fair condition

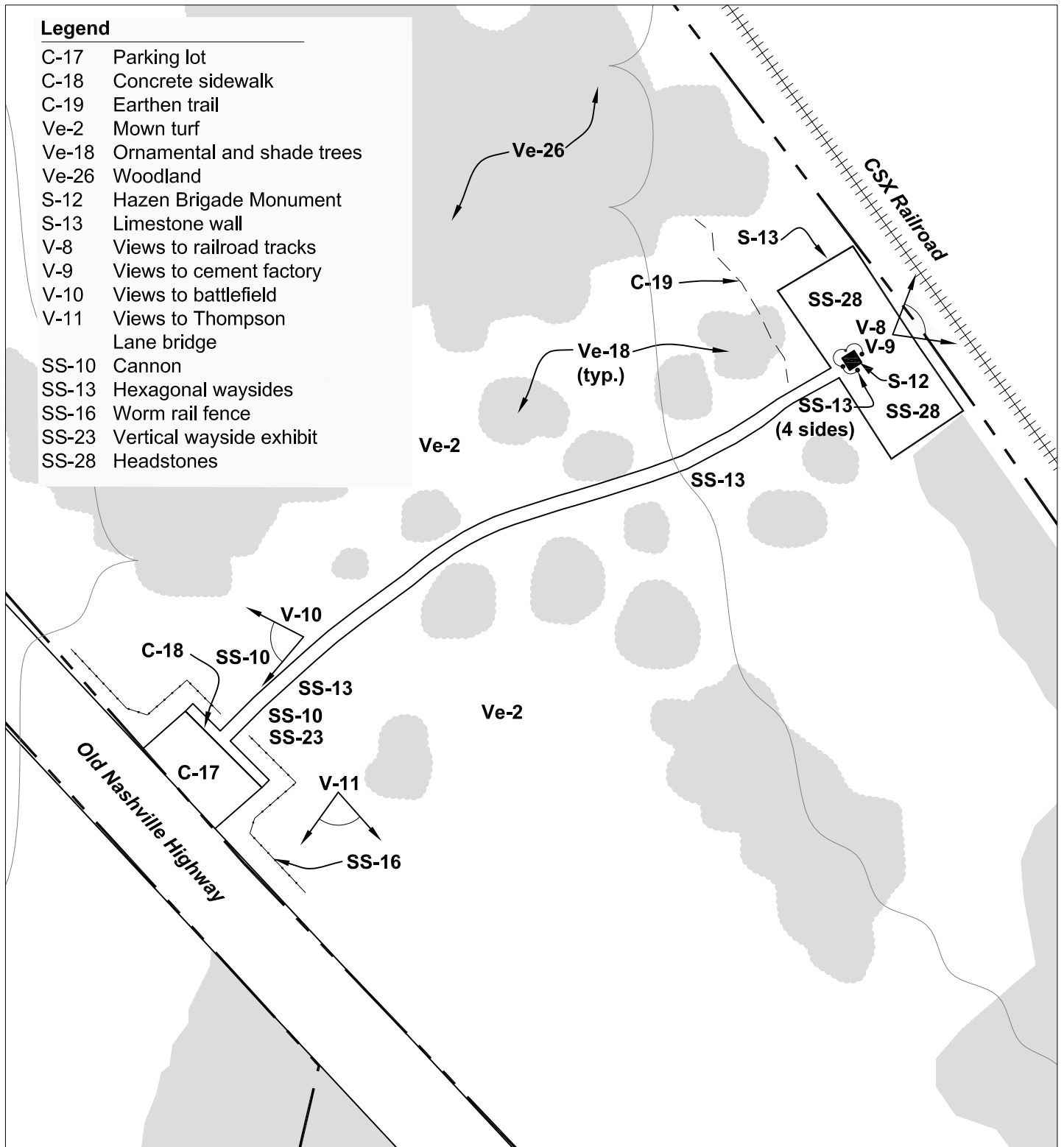
Missing Features

Portions of the Round Forest



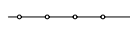

* The following abbreviations are used: C-B = Contributing to the Battle Period, 1862–1863; C-C = Contributing to the Early Commemoration Period, 1863–1926; C-P = Contributing to the Early Park Development Period, 1927–1931; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

Legend

- C-17 Parking lot
- C-18 Concrete sidewalk
- C-19 Earthen trail
- Ve-2 Mown turf
- Ve-18 Ornamental and shade trees
- Ve-26 Woodland
- S-12 Hazen Brigade Monument
- S-13 Limestone wall
- V-8 Views to railroad tracks
- V-9 Views to cement factory
- V-10 Views to battlefield
- V-11 Views to Thompson Lane bridge
- SS-10 Cannon
- SS-13 Hexagonal waysides
- SS-16 Worm rail fence
- SS-23 Vertical wayside exhibit
- SS-28 Headstones



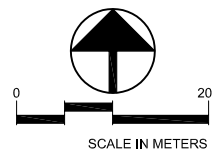
Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

-  Park Boundary
-  Tree Cover
-  Fences
-  Topography

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Hazen Brigade Monument Existing Conditions Map
Figure 135



General Bragg's Headquarters Site

The General Bragg's Headquarters site character area occupies approximately three-quarters of an acre (seven acres within authorized boundary) south of the Nashville Pike unit (Refer to Fig. 149). It is found north of West College Street and the CSX railroad tracks, between West College Street and Stones River (Fig. 136). West College Street becomes the Old Nashville Highway closer to the park's Nashville Pike unit. The unit abuts the Stones River Greenway's General Bragg trailhead and parking lot. The City of Murfreesboro plans to alter the road and parking area associated with the site to facilitate access to both features. A fenced dog park was constructed adjacent to the site in 2006.

Landscape Features

Visitors to the General Bragg's Headquarters site leave their vehicles in the Stones River Greenway parking lot and follow a concrete sidewalk to the Bragg's Headquarters site. A section of this concrete sidewalk extends into the site to provide access to the actual monument, while another section leads to the Greenway trail northeast of the monument (Fig. 137). The sidewalk is in good condition.

The Bragg's Headquarters site character area is a long, rectangular parcel that stretches from the greenway trailhead access road almost to Stones River. The interior of the site is dominated by mown turf. The site is edged by rows of trees. The southeastern row of trees is comprised primarily of Eastern red cedars, although there are also two hackberry trees included in the row. The northwestern row of trees contains both hackberry trees and Eastern red cedars (Fig. 138). A single Eastern red cedar tree grows behind the monument. The mown turf and the trees are generally in good condition, but the rows appear to have lost some of the individuals, and others are in decline.

The parcel boundaries are marked by wood fencing (Fig. 139). The fencing is composed of stacked, hewn rails supported by two tall posts. The lowest railing in each section rests on a rock to limit contact with the ground and slow



FIGURE 136. Bragg's Headquarters site. Note open lawn and concrete sidewalk leading to the marker.



FIGURE 137. NPS sidewalk as it intersects the Stones River Greenway. Stones River is in the background.



FIGURE 138. One of two rows of trees that bound the site.



FIGURE 139. Close view of the two-post and stacked rail fence that bounds the site.



FIGURE 142. View to the Stones River Greenway trailhead and parking lot.



FIGURE 140. 1931 Bragg's Headquarters cannonball pyramid marker.



FIGURE 143. View to the adjacent field southeast of the site.



FIGURE 141. Vertical NPS wayside exhibit erected in 2005.



FIGURE 144. View looking southwest from Bragg's Headquarters site to the road and railroad tracks.



FIGURE 145. View from the Bragg's Headquarters site to the fenced dog park recently established by the city of Murfreesboro.



FIGURE 146. View from the dog park to the Bragg's Headquarters site.

moisture-related deterioration. The fencing is generally in good condition.

The monument that marks the site of General Bragg's Headquarters is a pyramidal cannon ball monument similar to the one that marks General Rosecrans's Headquarters site (LCS ID 007038). Built in 1931, the monument is a four-foot-high pyramidal stack of cannon shot resting on a six-foot-square granite base set in a circle of mown turf (Fig. 140). The aforementioned concrete sidewalk encircles the monument. The monument is in good condition.

An NPS wayside exhibit was erected near the parking lot in 2005 (Fig. 141). It replaced a Mission 66-era hexagonal sign interpreting the site that was stolen in the 1990s. The new sign is in good condition.

From the site, views are available in many directions due to the relative lack of development and the openness of the adjacent field and parking lot (Fig. 142 and 143). Views to the south, toward the railroad tracks and road, detract somewhat from the feeling and character of the site (Fig. 144). In 2006, the city constructed a post and wire fence-enclosed dog running area on the city owned parcel southeast of the Bragg's Headquarters site (Figs. 145 and 146). The city has also proposed constructing a new access road to the unit, which would circle behind an adjacent private residence before connecting to West College Street. These recent changes have a visual impact on the site.

Comparative Analysis

The Bragg's Headquarters site character area no longer retains any of the features and characteristics of the landscape that existed at the time of the Battle of Stones River. However, it does retain features established as part of the 1927–1931 early park development period, including its level landform and topography, grass plane, connection to the Old Nashville Highway, and most importantly the cannon ball monument marking the site of Bragg's Headquarters. Additions to the landscape that post-date the period of significance include the concrete walk, wood fencing, and rows of trees that mark the edges of the parcel. The landscape surrounding the character area has changed with the addition of the greenway and associated parking lot, and the loss of agricultural land uses within view of the monument (Figs. 147 and 148).

During the battle, this landscape was used as Confederate General Bragg's second headquarters. It is not known if General Bragg occupied a building or a tent in this location. Historic maps show that the second headquarters site was most likely a farm field or open field during Bragg's occupation and was located directly adjacent to the intersection of Old Nashville Pike and the railroad. Images from the 1930s show that little had changed in regard to adjacent lands by this time: the landscape surrounding the site continued to be used for agriculture.

Alterations to the headquarters site came in the 1930s when the War Department constructed the cannonball pyramid monument. In addition to the monument, a sidewalk and wire fence were erected. The wire fence is no longer present. The concrete walk at the site was replaced in the late 1990s. During that time, the original parking area was also removed. Also as part of the late 1990s work, new sidewalks were added connecting northwest to the adjacent city-owned trailhead parking lot and northeast to the Stones River Greenway trail.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Bragg's Headquarters site character area retains the four key aspects of integrity—location, setting, feeling, and association—for the battle period of 1862–1863 and all seven aspects of integrity for the early park development period of 1927–1931.

The headquarters site retains integrity of location as the site of the headquarters during the battle and the site of the monument during the early park development period. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the cannonball monument are fairly intact. The setting of the character area is diminished for the battle period, owing to the presence of the greenway trailhead to the west, the dog park to the southeast, and the presence of the hedgerows and fences that delineate the site. However, the site possesses integrity of setting because the trailhead is not overly intrusive, a field still remains to the east of the character area, and the site retains its relationship to the river, road, and railroad. The integrity of setting is somewhat diminished by the fenced dog park that was established near the site in 2006. Integrity of feeling is also somewhat diminished due to the trailhead and dog park, yet the site's context remains open and it is easy to imagine how the landscape might have appeared when agricultural fields surrounded the headquarters. The character area retains integrity of association for conveying the link between this particular piece of land and its use as a military headquarters.



FIGURES 147 AND 148. The setting of the Bragg's Headquarters Monument has changed slightly since the monument was constructed in 1931. Worm fencing and tree plantings have been added along portions of the perimeter of the site. Fig. 147 shows that a curving concrete walk evident in this 1975 image has since been replaced with a straighter walk. The setting of the monument has been altered by the addition of a local trailhead and the loss of agricultural land uses around the monument.

Table 5. General Bragg's Headquarters Site Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
C-20	Concrete sidewalk	Good	NC	2004 (?)	
Ve-2	Mown turf	Good	C-P	1931	
Ve-19	Rows of trees	Fair	NC	unknown	Some of these trees are in decline or missing
V-12	Views to adjacent parking lot	Good	NC	20th c.	
V-13	Views to adjacent field	Good	NC	20th c.	
V-14	Views toward road	Fair	NC	20th c.	Views of road detract from setting
V-21	Views to dog park	Fair	NC	2006	
SS-19	Small wood sign	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-23	Vertical wayside exhibit	Good	NC	2005	
SS-29	Two-post, stacked rail fence with stone support	Good	NC	unknown	
SS-30	Cannonball pyramid monument	Good	C-P	1931	
SS-39	Parking/wayfinding sign	Good	NC	unknown	

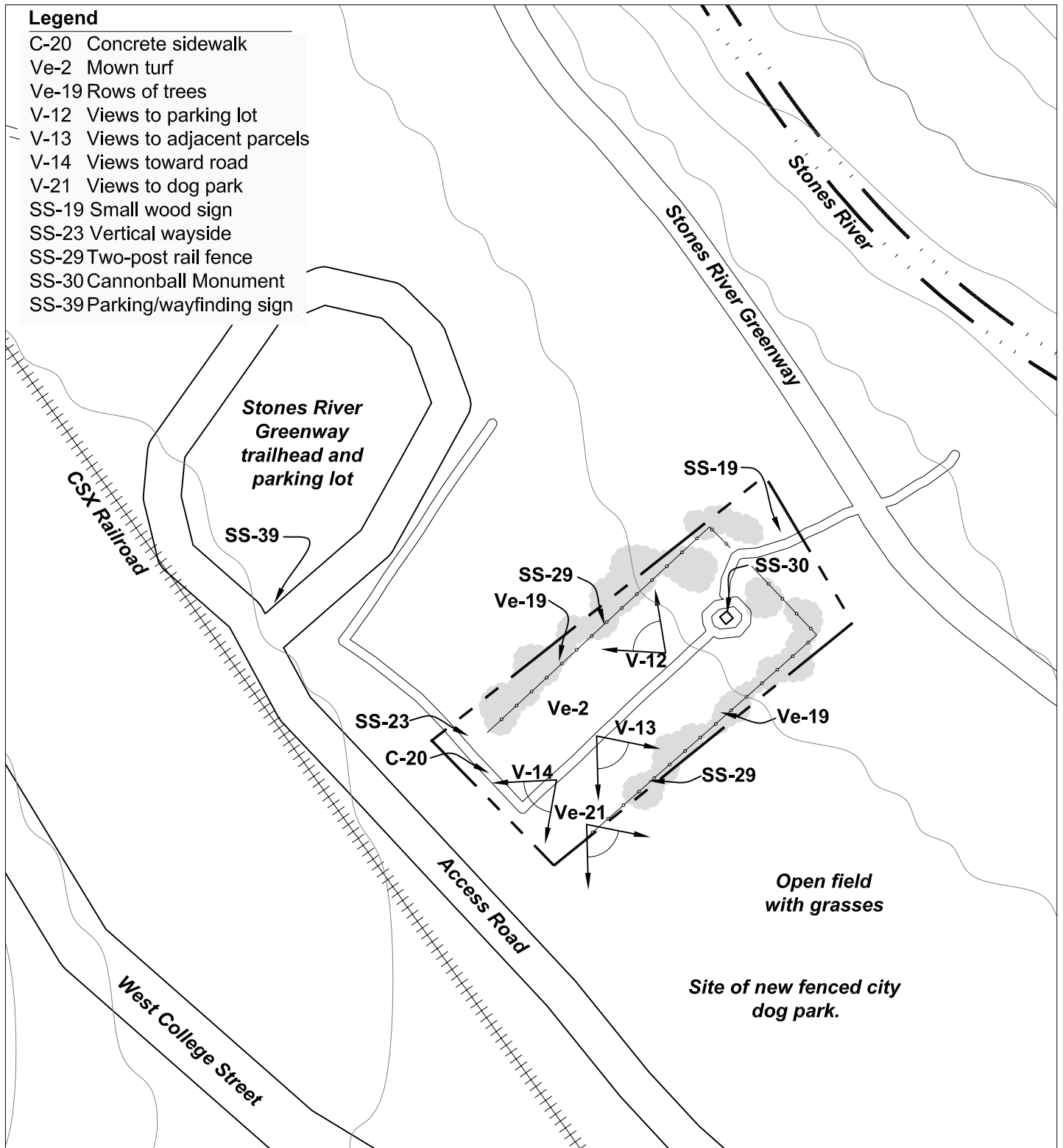
Missing Features

Features associated with use of site as General Bragg's Headquarters



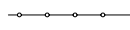

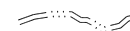
- * The following abbreviations are used: C-B = Contributing to the Battle Period, 1862–1863; C-C = Contributing to the Early Commemoration Period, 1863–1926; C-P = Contributing to the Early Park Development Period, 1927–1931; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

Legend

- C-20 Concrete sidewalk
- Ve-2 Mown turf
- Ve-19 Rows of trees
- V-12 Views to parking lot
- V-13 Views to adjacent parcels
- V-14 Views toward road
- V-21 Views to dog park
- SS-19 Small wood sign
- SS-23 Vertical wayside
- SS-29 Two-post rail fence
- SS-30 Cannonball Monument
- SS-39 Parking/wayfinding sign



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

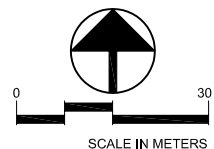
-  Park Boundary
-  Tree Cover
-  Fences
-  Topography
-  River

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Bragg's Headquarters Site Existing Conditions Map

Figure 149



Fortress Rosecrans: Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas

The surviving Fortress Rosecrans Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Palmer and Thomas earthworks are located southeast of the Nashville Pike unit and adjacent to the City of Murfreesboro's Old Fort Park (Refer to Fig. 168). The site is bounded to the north by Lytle Creek, to the west by the Stones River Greenway Trail, to the south by Golf Lane/Route 99, and to the east by Old Fort Park. Once part of the 200-acre earthen fortification known as Fortress Rosecrans, built immediately after the Battle of Stones River in 1863, the earthworks that survive today are some of the last remaining portions of a once-massive fortress/supply depot structure, and exist within a twenty-six-acre parcel that is administered as part of Stones River National Battlefield. Access to the earthwork occurs by way of an asphalt trail and boardwalk circulation network that also includes interpretive wayside exhibits. A second remnant earthwork—referred to as Redoubt Brannan—is also protected within the park. Redoubt Brannan is located north of the Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes parcel, and is described later in this section.

Landscape Features

Curtain Wall No. 2 (LCS ID 090231), Lunette Palmer (LCS ID 090229), and Lunette Thomas (LCS ID 090230) comprise the last 2,500 feet of the southwest section of Fortress Rosecrans—roughly 17 percent of the original 14,600 linear foot earthwork structure that comprised the fortification. Fortress Rosecrans, built by Union soldiers to either side of the river in 1863, was originally constructed to serve as a supply depot for the Union army and to defend the critical bridge crossings of the railroad and Wilkinson Pike over Stones River. The fortification formed a loose oval covering some 200 acres. The fortress consisted of several types of earthen structures, supported by wooden planking and wire, placed to support each other and maintain a military advantage against attack. These structures were designed in accordance with the standards

established by West Point commandant Dennis Mahan in his *Treatise on Field Fortifications*.

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. 2, ran between Lunettes Thomas and Negley 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



FIGURE 150. Interior of Lunette Palmer with magazine in center.



FIGURE 151. Western edge of Curtain Wall No.2.

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 Confederate rounds before splintering. Both the railroad and the pike bisected the fort, with openings in the fortress walls to allow passage on these arteries. . . .

Trees and brush within a thousand yards of the fort were cleared to provide unobstructed lines of fire for the defenders. Abatis, 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. . . .

Lunettes Palmer and Thomas and Curtain Wall No. 2 were constructed on the south bank of Lytle Creek to guard the Franklin Road.¹⁰⁹

The design of the system was intended to provide for cross fire and direct fire of both artillery and infantry on all of the possible approaches. Features such as bastions, redoubts, redans, lunettes, demilunettes, traverses, curtains, gabions, scarps, and embrasures were sited to accommodate the placement of artillery and the movement of equipment and personnel. Batteries were placed at various locations, and were typically associated with a magazine. Inside the fortification were blockhouses, huts, storage structures, stables.

The two earthwork components that survive at this site are curtain walls and lunettes (Figs. 150 and 151). Lunette Palmer today includes approximately 400 feet of parapet wall, 10 feet in height, a forward trench or ditch, a double traverse, and a third traverse and parapet that intersects with the curtain wall. The remains of a powder magazine are also present. Lunette Thomas, located along the southwestern end of the fortress, also consists of 400 feet of parapet wall, 10 feet in height, with a forward trench or ditch. Half of the lunette, along the side connecting to the curtain wall, has been lost. Curtain Wall No. 2 extends between Lunettes Palmer and Thomas. It includes 650 feet of parapet wall, approximately ten feet in height, a forward trench or ditch, and five traverses.



FIGURE 152. View from Lunette Palmer to parking lot and athletic complex beyond.



FIGURE 153. View from Lunette Thomas to golf course.



FIGURE 154. Asphalt parking lot with native plantings.

109. *Ibid.*, 35–37.

Currently, the earthworks parcel is edged to one side by a golf course and to the other by Lytle Creek (Figs. 152 and 153). These features serve to surround the site with open space and woodland, protecting it from views of nearby residential and commercial development. Views afforded from the site include the golf course and associated athletic complex, a smokestack, and the access road to the unit.

An asphalt parking lot that can accommodate twenty-seven cars serves both the NPS property and the city of Murfreesboro's Stones River Greenway Trail, which runs along the western edge of Lunette Palmer (Fig. 154). The parking lot is in good condition. Native plantings of shrubs, forbs, and grasses in the curbed islands lend an informal appearance to the parking lot. Species include aromatic sumac, shrubby St. John's wort (*Hypericum frondosum*), switch grass, whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*), false blue indigo (*Baptisia australis*), Tennessee purple coneflower, gay-feather (*Liatris spicata*), aromatic aster (*Aster oblongifolius*), prairie phlox (*Phlox pilosa*), and prairie coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*). These plantings are in good condition.

Social trails lead down the sloped topography of the site to access Lytle Creek (Figs. 155 and 156). These trails are in fair condition, with soil erosion of their hard-packed earth surface. A crevasse-like sinkhole sits near the western edge of Lunette Palmer. The sinkhole is covered with a metal grate and surrounded by wooden worm fencing to protect visitors from falling into the opening (Fig. 157).

The earthworks are maintained primarily in warm-season native grass cover including broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), little bluestem, side-oats gramma-grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), Indian grass, and switch grass. This cover is generally in good condition, although there is also a great deal of poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) present on the earthworks and in surrounding areas.

Some trees are currently growing on the tops and sides of the fortification, primarily on Lunette Palmer and Curtain Wall No. 2. Predominant species include Eastern red cedar, Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), common hackberry,



FIGURE 155. Worm rail fence-edge social trail leading from path near Lunette Palmer to Lytle Creek.



FIGURE 156. Lytle Creek, looking northwest, with Greenway Trail pedestrian bridge in background.



FIGURE 157. Sinkhole covered with a grate and surrounded by worm rail fence.



FIGURE 158. Mature trees growing atop Lunette Palmer.



FIGURE 161. Asphalt path and typical wayside exhibit running along the northern edge of Curtain Wall No. 2.



FIGURE 159. Erosion and exposed earth on a segment of Lunette Palmer.



FIGURE 162. Recycled wood and plastic boardwalk at Lunette Palmer.



FIGURE 160. Erosion and an animal burrow on a segment of Lunette Palmer.



FIGURE 163. Boardwalk providing access to the parapet of Lunette Thomas.



FIGURE 164. Social trail near the eastern end of Curtain Wall No. 2 that connects the NPS trail with the parallel Greenway Trail.



FIGURE 165. Wood bench between Lunette Palmer and Curtain Wall No. 2.



FIGURE 166. Cannon and wayside exhibit. Cannon is pointed in the direction of the Rutherford County courthouse.

sugarberry, black walnut, and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). These trees are generally small, although a few are larger than twelve inches diameter at breast height. The shade provided by these trees is a welcome addition for visitors (Fig. 158). Lunette Thomas has been cleared of trees and has a more open character.

Portions of the earthworks exhibit damage from erosion and animal burrows (Figs. 159 and 160); however, they are generally in good condition. It is not currently known to what degree the animal burrows have affected the root system of plants growing on the earthworks.

Visitors traverse the site along a six-tenths-mile network of asphalt paths and Trex recycled lumber boardwalks (Figs. 161 and 162). The asphalt paths direct visitors around the earthworks in a series of loops, while the boardwalks provide opportunities for getting closer to the earthworks and prevent the public from touching or walking on the fortifications (Fig. 163). The asphalt trails and recycled material boardwalks are in good condition. In addition to the social trails leading to Lytle Creek, social trails also cross the landscape between the NPS path and the recently-installed greenway trail, both located between the northern edge of the earthworks and Lytle Creek (Fig. 164).

Small-scale features associated with the site include wood benches (Fig. 165) and one recycled plastic bench along the boardwalk at



FIGURE 167. Present-day view from cannon location to Murfreesboro.

Lunette Palmer; wooden worm fencing; wayside exhibits; small, brown, wooden signs reminding visitors to stay off of the earthworks or denoting revegetation areas; one replica cannon; and wooden posts marking the northern boundary of NPS land. All of these features are in good condition. The cannon is not in an original artillery position, but was placed here to allow visitors to sight down the tube toward the courthouse (Figs. 166 and 167). During the Civil War, at least three cannon were trained on the courthouse from Fortress Rosecrans; the courthouse cupola is not visible from the fort at present.

Comparative Analysis

The Curtain Wall and Lunettes character area continues to retain evidence of the features and characteristics established after the Battle of Stones River by the Union Army to maintain control of two river crossings and a large supply depot. Although the earthen fortification is only partially represented and has lost some of its height and breadth, exterior cladding, interior structures, rifle pits, abatis, and circulation routes, the earthen remains are generally well-preserved from the Civil War. There are no features representative of the early park development period associated with the site. There are, however, later NPS access and interpretive features, such as waysides, benches, trails, and boardwalks that post-date the period of significance. The landscape in and around the fortification has been altered to a great degree, to now include woodland and grass cover, a golf course, and other twentieth century development.

During the Fortress Rosecrans-specific period (1863–1865), the curtain wall and lunettes were part of an immense supply depot—the largest enclosed earthwork constructed during the Civil War. Construction of the fortress resulted in the deforestation of large swaths of the surrounding area to place abatis, secure building materials and firewood, and establish a field of fire. The land surrounding the fortress likely looked as if it were part of a battle, with burned and cut tree stumps and little vegetation. The earthen walls of the fortification were highly erodible, and had to be maintained throughout the war. Within the fortress there were numerous buildings,

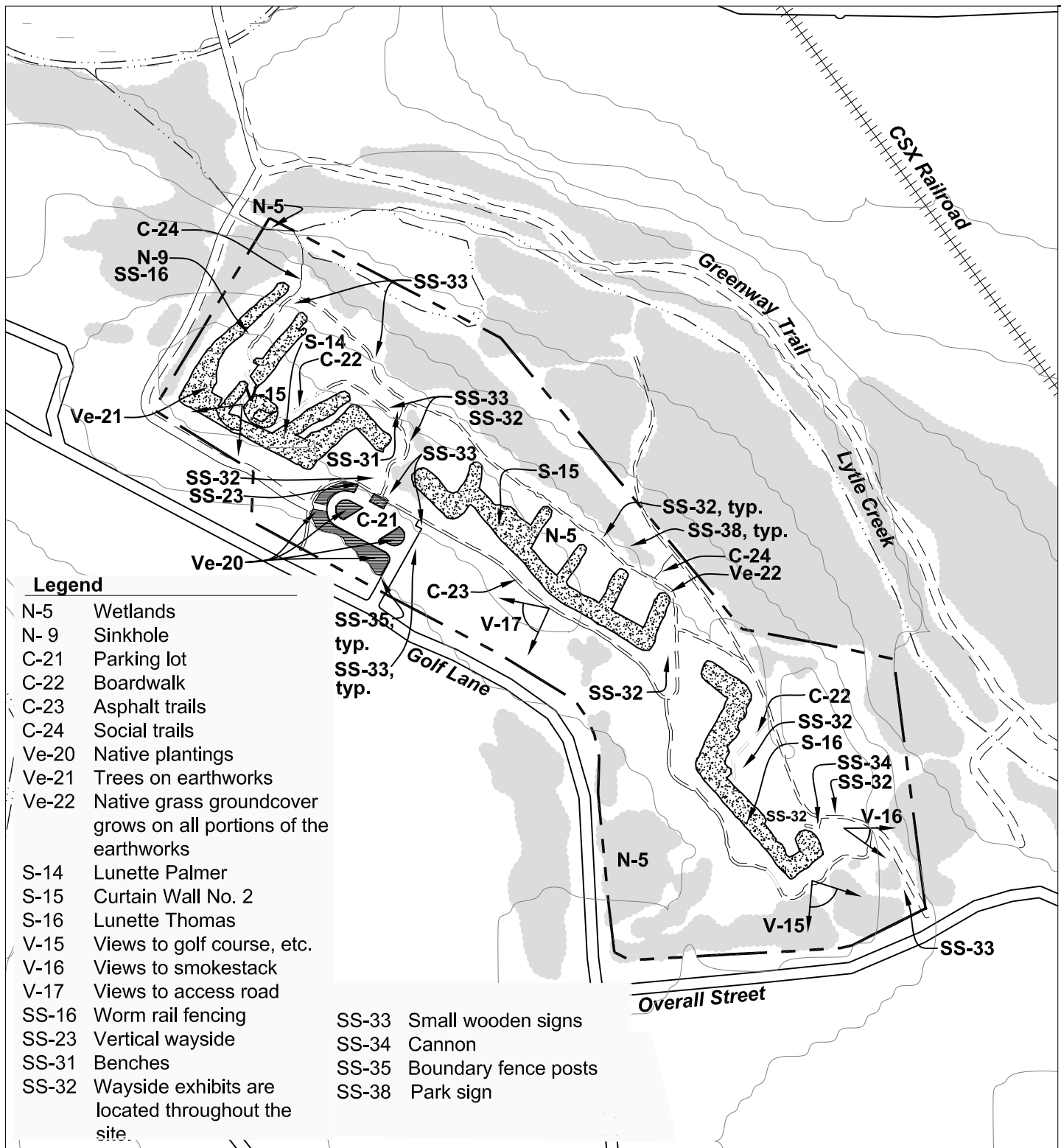
including blockhouses, sawmills, and various depots and warehouses, none of which survive.

The surrounding region is much changed, with commercial, residential, and light industrial development both altering the physical context of the landscape and breaking the once continuous fortress into discontinuous parcels. Old Fort Park, which fronts the curtain wall and lunettes, has helped to protect the parcel's setting to a degree. Long views from Lunette Palmer across the golf course continue to give an idea of the breadth of the field of fire.

Evaluation of Integrity

The CLR team concurs with the integrity assessment included in the *Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study*, which notes “Although most of Fortress Rosecrans is now gone, the elements that remain are substantial enough to convey the fort’s massiveness as well as its purpose and significance.”¹¹⁰

110. *Ibid.*, 44.



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

- Park Boundary
- Tree Cover
- Topography
- River
- Railroad
- Trails
- Earthworks

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Curtain Wall and Lunettes Existing Conditions Map

Figure 168

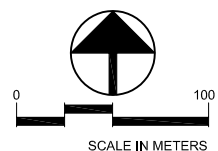


Table 6. Fortress Rosecrans Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
N-5	Wetlands	Good	U	unknown	Some invasives present
N-9	Sinkhole with metal grate protective covering and worm rail fencing	Good	U	1994/?	Grate placed over sinkhole to protect visitors in 1994; fencing a later addition
C-21	Parking lot	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
C-22	Boardwalk	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
C-23	Asphalt trails	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
C-24	Social trails	Fair	NC	1990s (?)	Bare earth is susceptible to erosion, may impact adjacent lands
Ve-20	Native plantings in parking lot	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
Ve-21	Trees on earthworks	Fair	NC	unknown	Larger than 12 inches dbh trees pose windthrow/toppling hazard
Ve-22	Native grass groundcover	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
S-14	Lunette Palmer	Fair	C-F	1863	Erosion, animal burrows, large trees on slopes
S-15	Curtain Wall No. 2	Fair	C-F	1863	Erosion, animal burrows, large trees on slopes
S-16	Lunette Thomas	Good	C-F	1863	
V-15	Views to golf course and athletic complex	Good	NC	1970s	
V-16	View to smokestack	Fair	U	20th c.	Viewshed thinning may allow views of Rutherford County courthouse
V-17	View to access road	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-16	Worm rail fencing	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-23	Vertical wayside exhibit	Good	NC	2005	
SS-31	Benches	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-32	Wayside exhibits	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-33	Small wooden signs	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-34	Cannon	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-35	Boundary fence posts	Good	NC	1990s (?)	
SS-38	Park sign	Good	NC	1990s (?)	

Missing Features

Barracks, warehouses located within Fortress Rosecrans

Evidence of former magazine exists near Lunette Palmer

Half of Lunette Thomas

* The following abbreviations are used: C-F = Contributing to the Fortress Rosecrans Period, 1863–1865; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

Fortress Rosecrans: Redoubt Brannan

Redoubt Brannan, like Curtain Wall No. 2 and the Lunettes, is one of the last remaining portions of the earthworks that comprised the larger Fortress Rosecrans structure. It was the last of four redoubts constructed within the fortress (Refer to Fig. 177). The redoubt occupies approximately seven acres near where West College Street passes over Stones River, and is located north of the Curtain Wall and Lunettes character area. During the Civil War, the redoubt occupied a key observation and protective position, with views of the railroad, river, and the Nashville Pike as they entered and ran through the fortress.

Landscape Features

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 rail and road bridges.¹¹¹

Redoubt Brannan is representative of many Civil War era redoubts; when constructed, Redoubt Brannan was a rectangular-shaped earthen berm 1,980 feet by 1,320 feet in size and between 10 and 20 feet tall. The earthen berm, or parapet wall, was fronted by a forward trench or ditch. The fortification included a sally port, or entrance, on the northwest side, a blockhouse in the center, and ramps and artillery platforms along the interior (LCS ID 007035).

The remains of Redoubt Brannan sit high on a bluff above Stones River; this position affords views to the river and the railroad bridge over the river to the west. Today, it also affords views to commercial and residential development to the south and east (Figs. 169, 170, and 171). The remnants of the cross-shaped blockhouse



FIGURE 169. View from Redoubt Brannan path to Stones River, looking west.



FIGURE 170. View from Redoubt Brannan to railroad bridge, looking southwest.



FIGURE 171. View from Redoubt Brannan to nearby commercial development, looking north.

111. *Ibid.*, 37.



FIGURE 172. Asphalt parking lot.



FIGURE 173. Recycled wood and plastic boardwalk leading into the redoubt.



FIGURE 174. Concrete sidewalk which leads over Stones River along West College Street and to Redoubt Brannan.

foundation are still visible inside of the redoubt. Other features that survive of the original structure include the parapet wall, forward trench, ramps, and artillery platforms. The fortification remnant is generally in good condition.

The NPS has constructed a small asphalt parking lot southeast of the earthwork (Fig. 172). The parking lot is in good condition. As with the Curtain Wall No. 2 and Lunettes character area, the NPS has installed native ornamental plantings including aromatic sumac, shrubby St. John's wort, little bluestem, false blue indigo, Tennessee purple coneflower, and glade phlox (*Phlox bifida*). Native plantings in the parking lot area are in good condition. Visitors leave the parking lot and access the interior of the redoubt by following an asphalt and gravel path which becomes a recycled wood and plastic boardwalk (Fig. 173). The asphalt and gravel path is in fair condition due to the loose gravel, which is a slipping hazard. This boardwalk enters through the former sally port, turns southward, and ends; visitors return via the same route. The boardwalk is in good condition. A secondary means of access is available for people walking the greenway north from the Curtain Wall and Lunettes. Visitors walk up a short, paved connector trail from the greenway to a parking lot adjacent to Old Nashville Highway. After crossing the road, visitors then follow a sidewalk along a vehicular bridge to reach the site (Fig. 174).

Redoubt Brannan is maintained under native, warm-season grass cover, including broomsedge, big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem, side-oats gramma-grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), Indian grass, and switch grass (Fig. 175). The grass cover is generally in good condition. There are just a few mature trees growing on the earthwork, and the redoubt is generally open in character. The slopes leading down to the river, however, are vegetated with trees, shrubs, and groundcovers such as grasses and forbs. This vegetation is in fair condition due to the presence of invasive alien plants.

Views to the railroad track and bridge were available from the redoubt during April 2006 fieldwork. It is likely that these views are not as apparent when the deciduous plants are in leaf. There are few small-scale features within this

site. They include wayside exhibits, stone entry gate pillars, and a park entry sign consisting of a stone pillar and foundation supporting a wood park sign (Fig. 176). These features are generally in good condition.

Comparative Analysis

The Redoubt Brannan character area continues to retain evidence of the features and characteristics established after the Battle of Stones River by the Union Army to maintain control of river crossings and a large supply depot. Although the earthen fortification is only partially represented, and has lost some of its



FIGURE 175. Interior view of Redoubt Brannan and earthwork vegetation.



FIGURE 176. NPS entrance sign and gate pillar.

height and breadth, exterior cladding, rifle pits, abatis, and circulation routes, the earthen remains are generally well-preserved from the Civil War period. There are no features representative of the early park development period associated with the site. There are, however, later NPS access and interpretive features, such as waysides, signs, stone entry gate pillars, trails, and boardwalks that post-date the period of significance. The landscape in and around the fortification has been altered to a great degree, to now include twentieth century commercial development to the north, east, and northwest.

Between 1863 and 1865, Redoubt Brannan—like Curtain Wall No.2 and Lunettes Thomas and Palmer—was part of the extensive system of earthworks collectively known as Fortress Rosecrans. Redoubt Brannan was constructed on a hill, within 350 feet of the railroad, and astride the Nashville Pike; Redoubt Brannan was therefore the “guardian of the wood trussed rail and road bridges.”¹¹² Given its strategic position, Redoubt Brannan had good views of the railroad, river, and the Nashville Pike bridge. Within the redoubt were artillery, a powder magazine, and a wooden, cruciform blockhouse, none of which survive.

At present, the surviving earthen parapet, dry ditches, ramps, and platforms of the redoubt remain in relatively good condition. The redoubt retains many of its original views, particularly to the railroad and vehicular bridges and river. Views to the river, however, are somewhat obscured by understory vegetation. Views to the commercial development to the north, east, and across the river to the northwest are intrusive and incompatible with the character of the site.

Evaluation of Integrity

The CLR team concurs with the assessment of integrity found in the *Stones River National Battlefield Historic Resource Study*: “Although most of Fortress Rosecrans is now gone, the elements that remain are substantial enough to convey the fort’s massiveness as well as its purpose and significance.”¹¹³ In addition, the CLR team agrees that “the setting of Redoubt Brannan

112. Ibid.

113. Ibid., 44.

has been somewhat compromised by adjacent commercial construction.”¹¹⁴ The character area’s assessment of integrity is bolstered by the retention of views to the railroad bridge and the redoubt’s continued relationship to the river and West College Street bridge.

114. Ibid.

Table 7. Fortress Rosecrans Redoubt Brannan Landscape Features

CLR#	Landscape Feature	Condition	Signif.*	Date	Comment
C-25	Parking lot	Good	NC	1990s	Clogged drainage grate
C-26	Asphalt-gravel path	Fair	NC	1990s	Loose gravel causing slipping hazard and may not be universally accessible
C-27	Boardwalk	Good	NC	1990s	
Ve-23	Native grass groundcover	Good	NC	1990s	
Ve-24	Vegetation on slope to river	Fair	U	1990s	
Ve-25	Native plantings in parking lot	Good	NC	1990s	
S-17	Redoubt Brannan	Good	C-F	1863	
V-18	Views to development	Fair	NC	20th c.	The high berm of the redoubt blocks some of the incompatible views
V-19	Views to the river	Fair	C-F	by 1863	Understory vegetation may block historic viewsheds to the river
V-20	Views to the railroad tracks	Good	C-F	by 1863	
SS-19	Small wood sign	Good	NC	1990s	
SS-36	Wayside exhibit	Good	NC	1990s	
SS-37	Stone entry gate pillars	Good	NC	1931 (?)	
SS-38	Park sign	Good	NC	1990s	

Missing Features

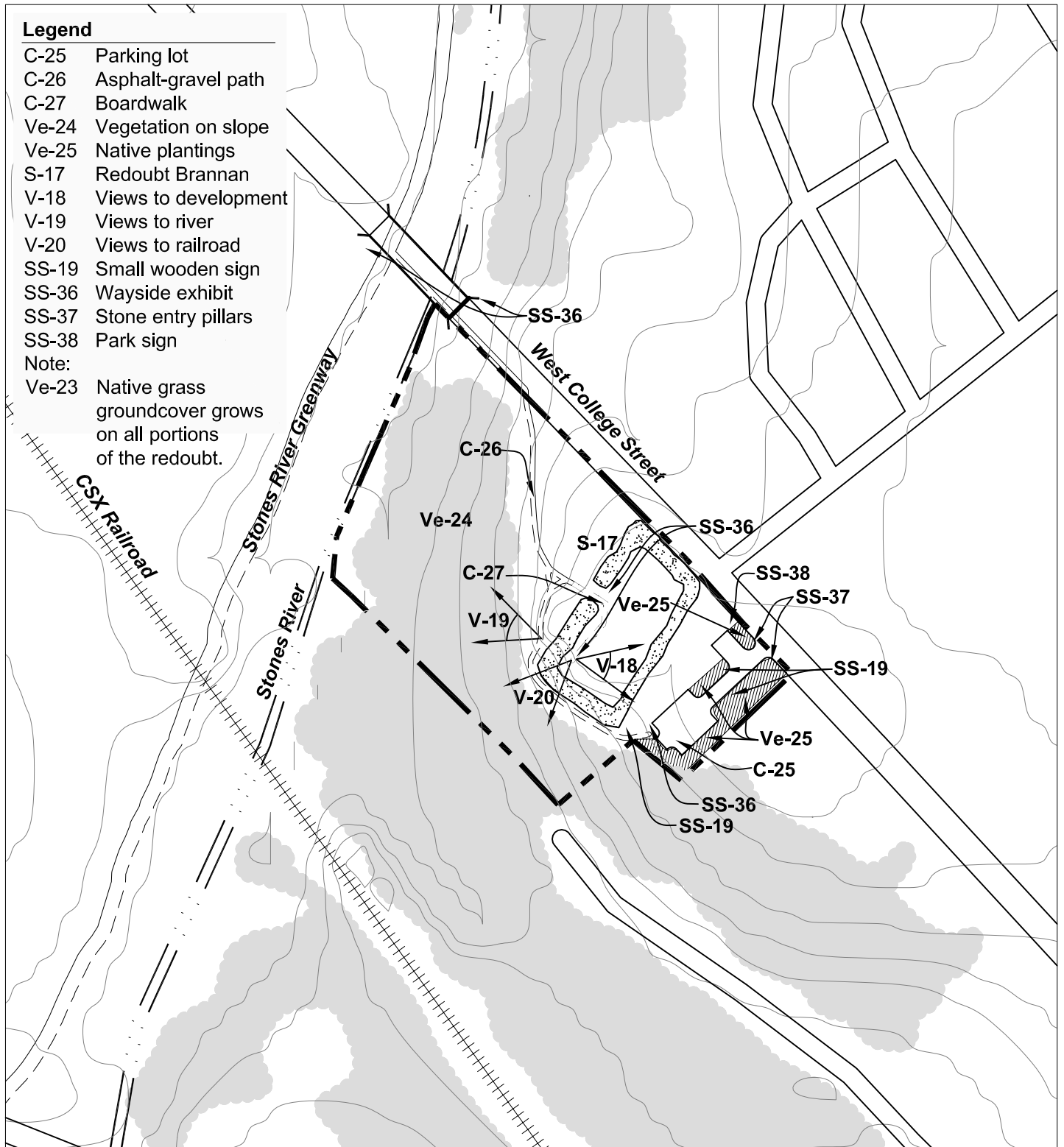
Powder magazine

Wooden blockhouse

* The following abbreviations are used: C-F = Contributing to the Fortress Rosecrans Period, 1863–1865; NC = Non-Contributing; U = Undetermined.

Legend

- C-25 Parking lot
- C-26 Asphalt-gravel path
- C-27 Boardwalk
- Ve-24 Vegetation on slope
- Ve-25 Native plantings
- S-17 Redoubt Brannan
- V-18 Views to development
- V-19 Views to river
- V-20 Views to railroad
- SS-19 Small wooden sign
- SS-36 Wayside exhibit
- SS-37 Stone entry pillars
- SS-38 Park sign
- Note:
Ve-23 Native grass groundcover grows on all portions of the redoubt.



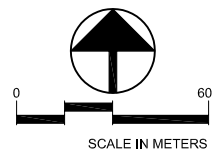
Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

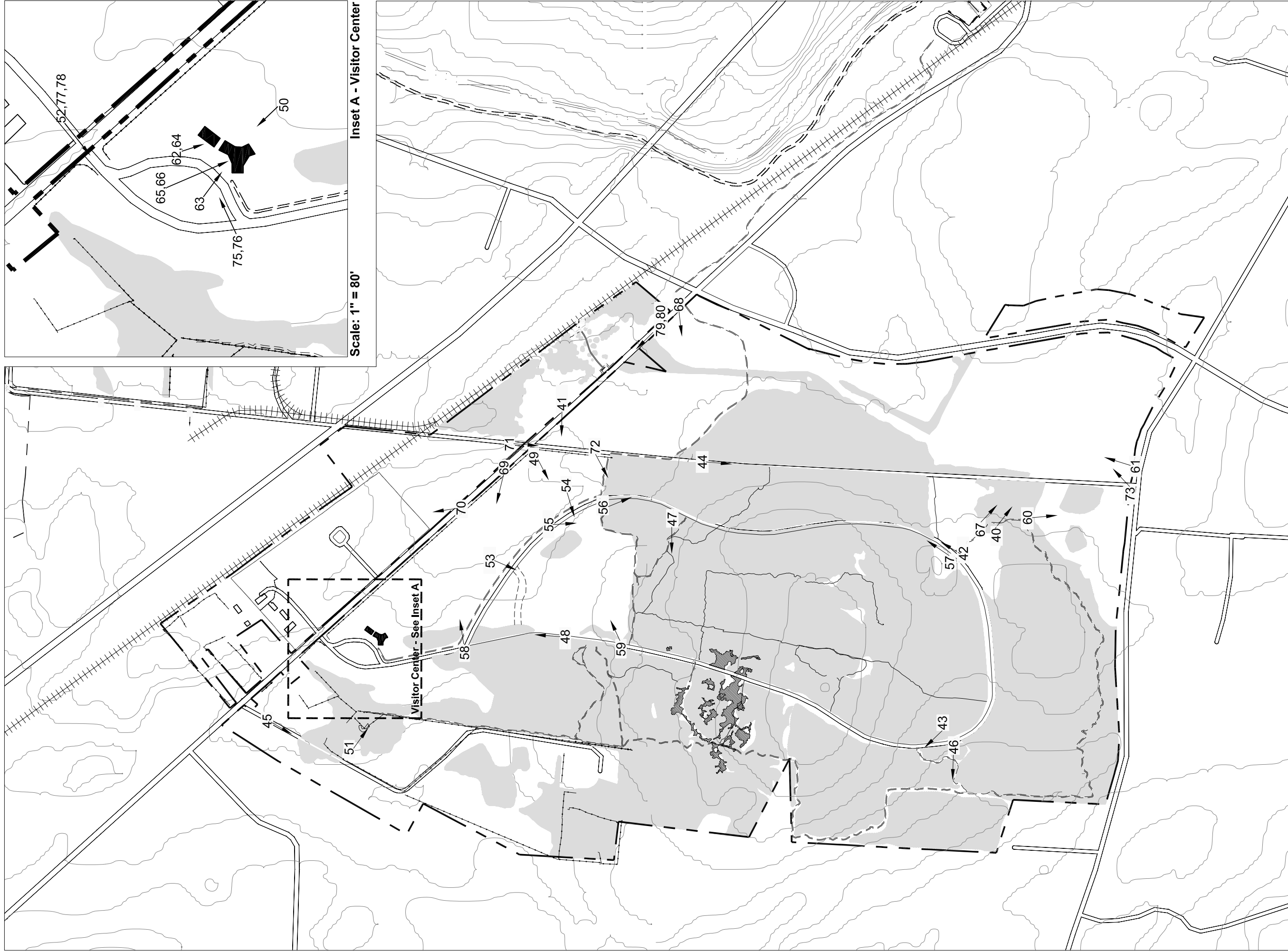
- Park Boundary
- Tree Cover
- Topography
- River
- Railroad
- Trails
- Earthworks

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Redoubt Brannan Existing Conditions Map
Figure 177





Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

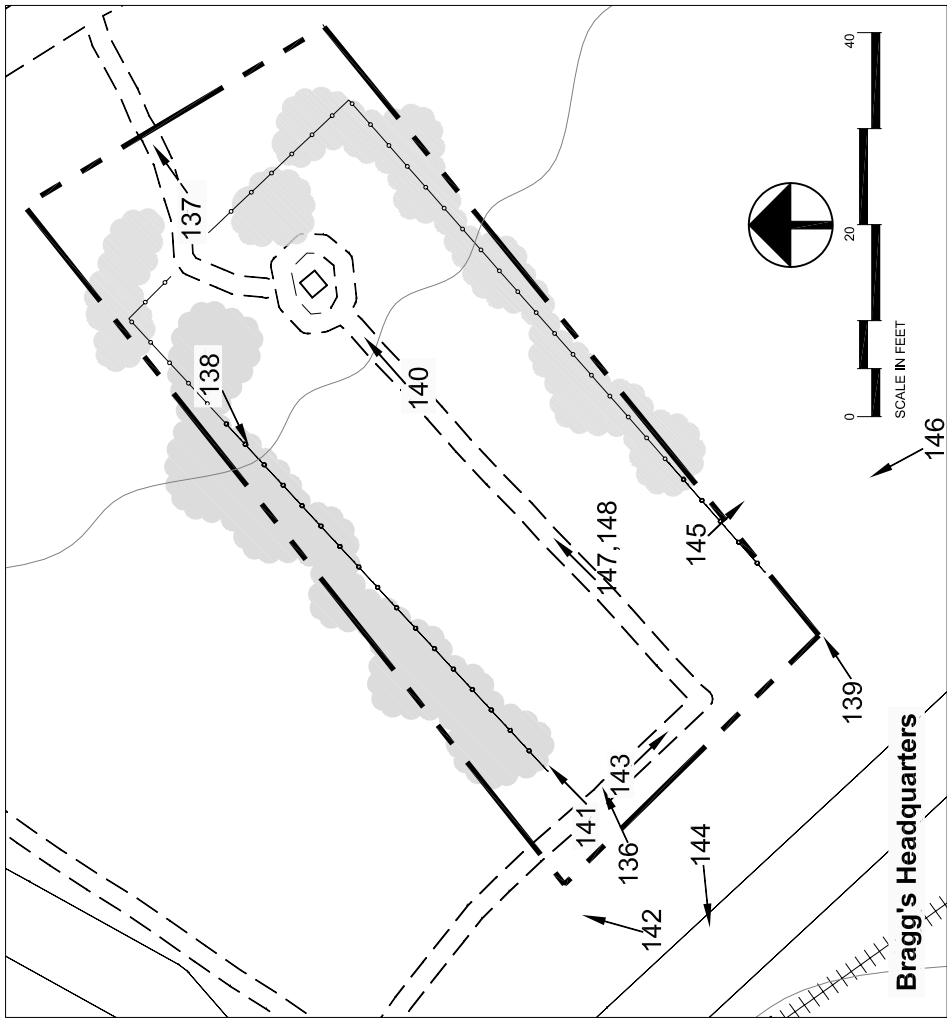
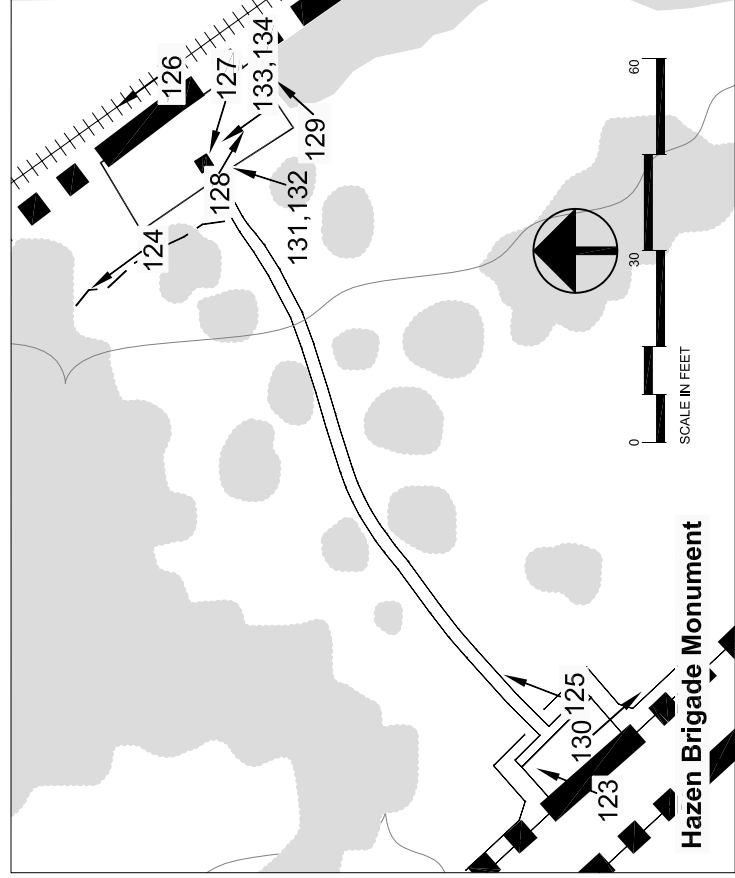
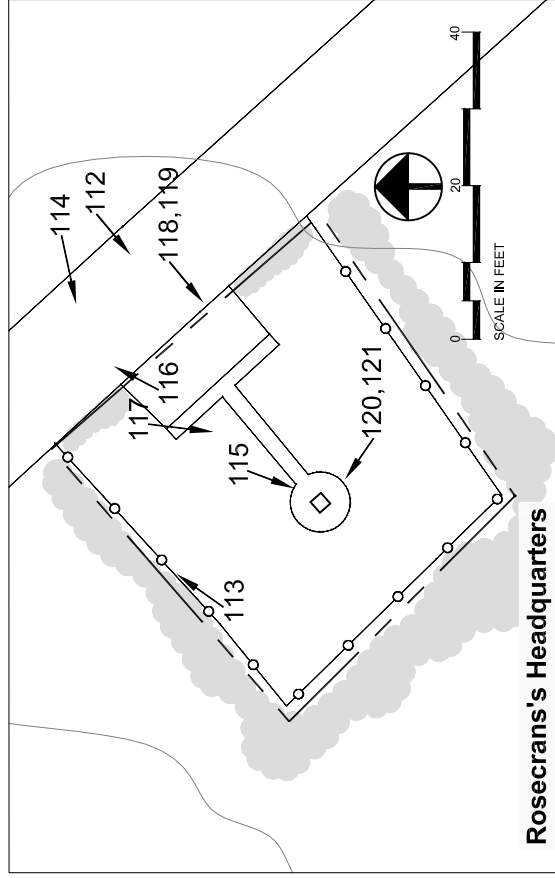
- Park Boundary
- Roads
- ▒ Tree Cover
- ≡ Trails
- ▨ Cedar Glades
- ~ Unofficial Trails
- Buildings/Structures
- ++++ Railroad
- Fences
- River
- Topography

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Nashville Pike Unit
Photographic Station Points Map
Figure 178





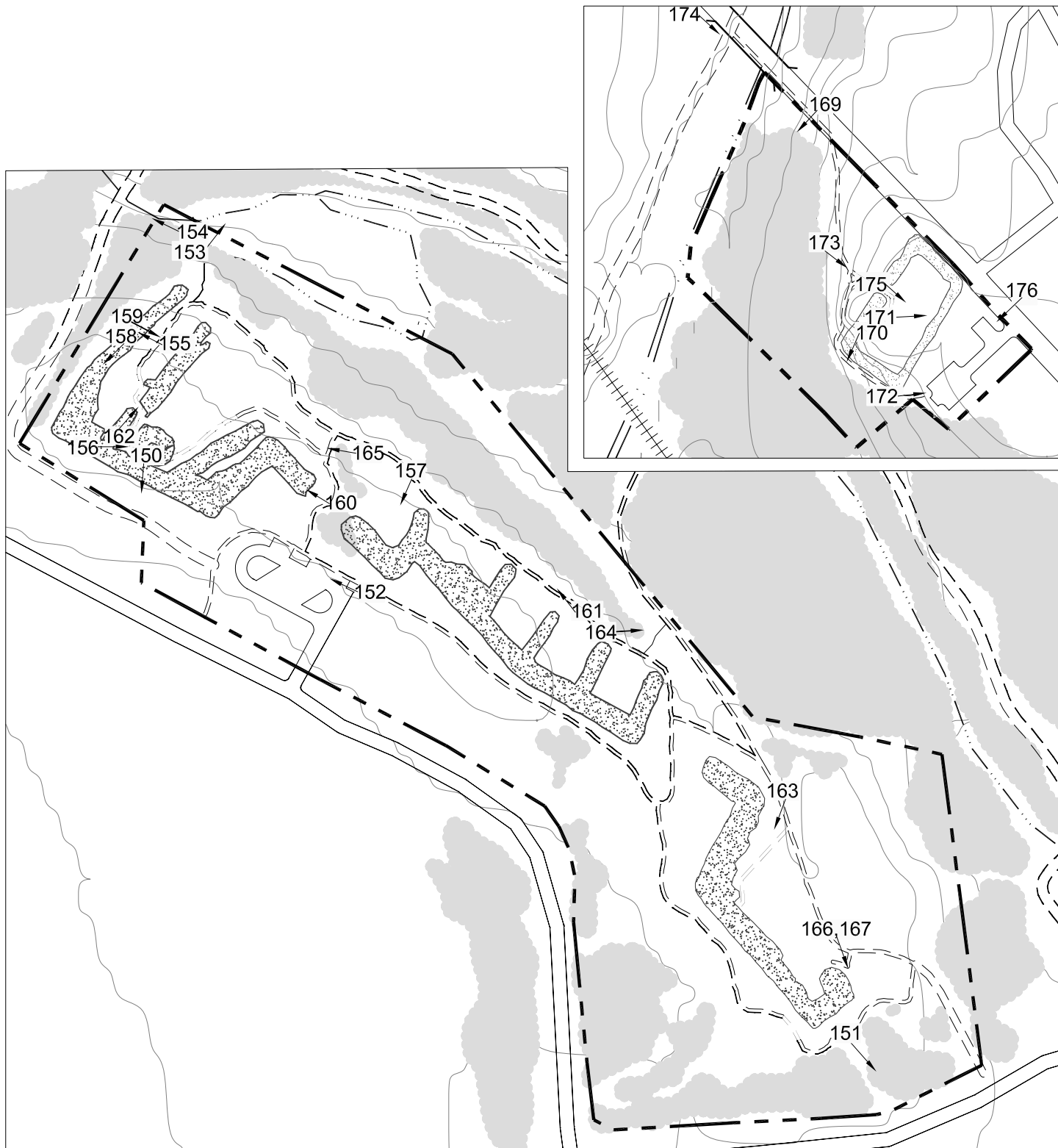
Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

- Park Boundary
- Roads
- Tree Cover
- Buildings/Structures
- Fences
- Trails
- Railroad
- River
- Topography





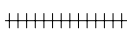
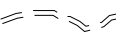

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

**Bragg's Headquarters, McFadden Farm,
Hazen Brigade Monument, and Rosecrans's Headquarters**
Photographic Station Points Map
Figure 179



Source: GIS data provided by Stones River National Battlefield and converted into AutoCAD.

-  Park Boundary
-  Tree Cover
-  Topography
-  River
-  Railroad
-  Trails
-  Earthworks

Stones River National Battlefield

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

**Curtain Wall #2, Lunettes Palmer and Thomas,
and Redoubt Brannan**
Photographic Station Points Maps
Figure 180

