
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site
Stones River National Battlefield

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

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treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

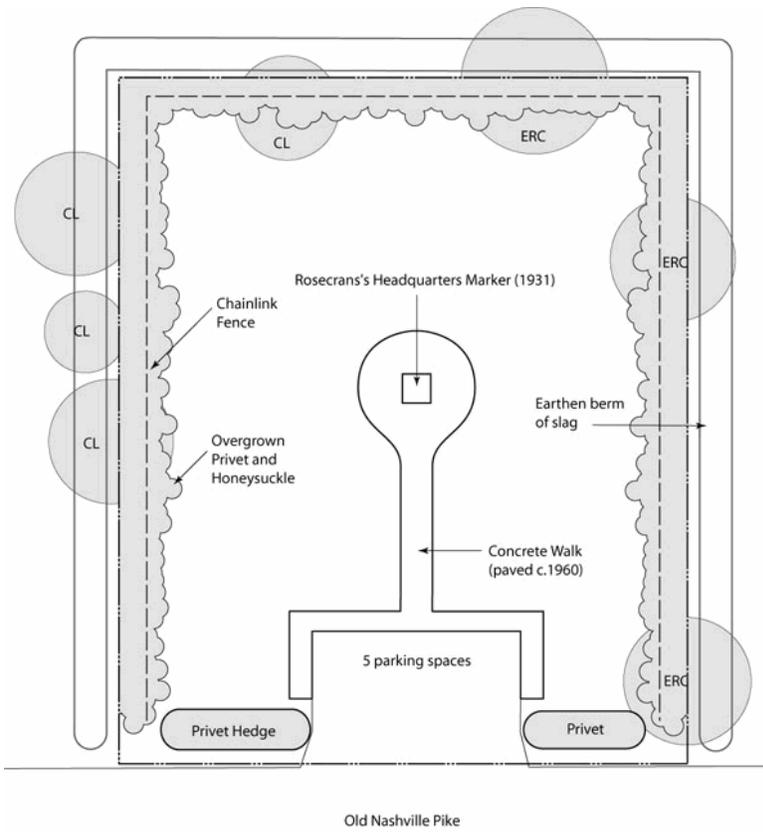
General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is part of the Stones River National Battlefield, located on a discontinuous tract of land. The 0.25 acre site is situated immediately south of Old Nashville Pike, northwest of the main battlefield or Nashville Pike unit. The historic commemorative landscape is defined by a flat, open lawn surrounded on three sides by an overgrown privet hedge and fencerow. The visual focus of the small, rectangular site is the Rosecrans's Headquarters marker located in the center of the tract. A concrete walk leads directly to and encircles the headquarters monument. The monument consists of a six foot square, beveled granite base supporting a pyramidal stack of cast concrete cannon shot, painted black.

The vegetation that follows the southeastern, southwestern, and northwestern property boundaries screens the site from the adjacent private land holdings. A chainlink fence and several cedar and cherry laurel trees are obscured in overgrown privet and Japanese honeysuckle. Behind the fence and privet, an earthen berm is piled chest high with slag from the adjacent quarry. A parking pull off with five spaces provides visitor access along Old Nashville Pike. Manicured privet hedges are to either side of the parking lot.

Aside from the inscription, the marker is identical to the Bragg's Headquarters Site marker located approximately one and three quarter miles to the southeast. The War Department erected both markers during its establishment of the Stones River National Military Park to commemorate the headquarters of the battle's opposing commanders. Thus, the site is significant for its importance during the Battle of Stones River (1862-1863) and the War Department's commemoration and development of the property (1928-1933). Recently it has been determined that the Rosecrans marker does not identify the true location of the headquarter site at the time of the battle.

General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site
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Site Plan



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



ERC Eastern Red Cedar
CL Cherry Laurel



CLI site plan for Rosecrans's Headquarters site, June 2006.

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General Rosecrans's Headquarters site is located northwest of the Main Battlefield along the Old Nashville Pike.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550102
Parent Landscape:	550109

Park Information

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

CLI Hierarchy Description

General Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is a component landscape within the Stones River National Battlefield Landscape. As a discontinuous 0.25 acre parcel, located northwest of the Nashville Pike Unit along the Old Nashville Pike, the physical boundaries of the site are based on the original tract acquired by the War Department between 1928 and 1932.

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CLI Hierarchy, Stones River National Battlefield, 2007.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

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

Concurrence Status:

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

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Rosecrans's Headquarters site component landscape are drawn to correspond with the current federal property boundaries that encompass 0.25 acres. These boundaries follow the property lines of the tract acquired by the War Department in 1928 - 1933, and enclose the landscape designed by the War Department to commemorate what was thought to be the location of Rosecrans's Headquarters. Today the northwest, southwest, and southeast property boundaries are delineated by an overgrown fencerow and earthen mound. The entire site is within the previously established boundaries of the STRI National Register historic district.

Amendatory legislation enacted in 1987 and 1991 expanded the park's authorized boundaries by approximately 350 acres. A 0.14-acre privately owned tract (01-193) bordering the headquarters site to the northwest is included within the expanded authorized boundary. As of May 2006, the park does not yet own this tract of land, but the boundaries of the Rosecrans's Headquarters site should be reevaluated following its acquisition.

State and County:

State: TN
County: Rutherford County

Size (Acres): 0.25

Boundary Description:

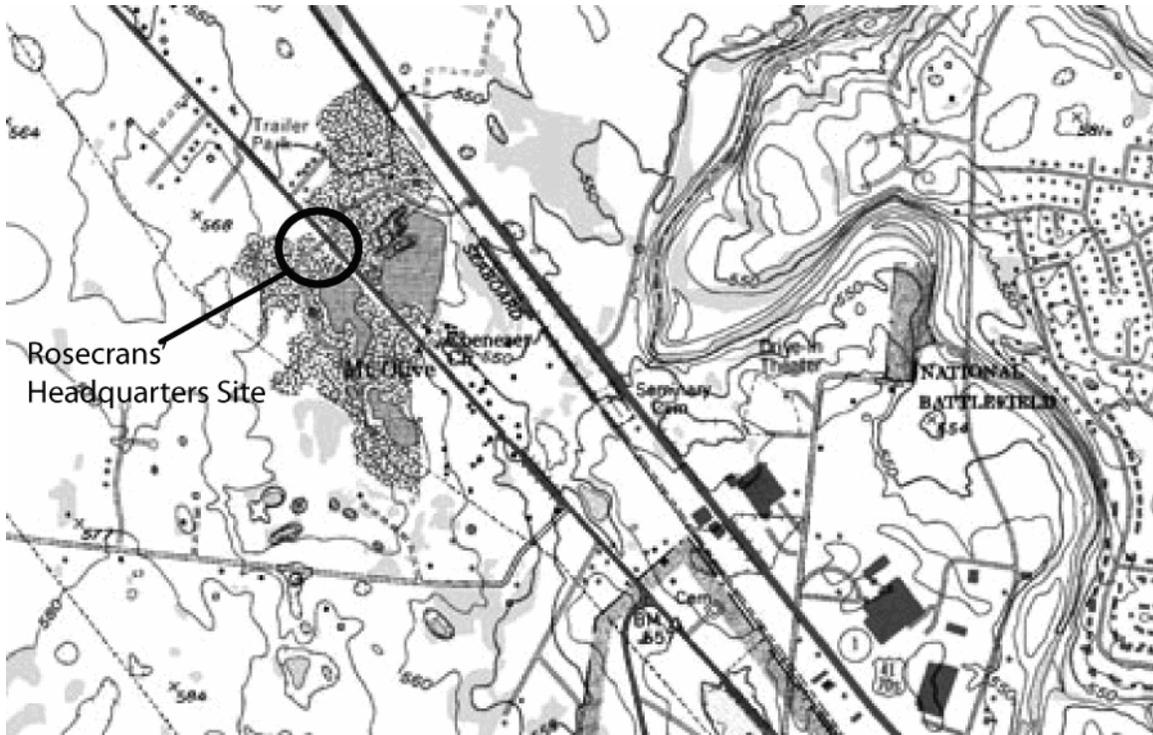
USGS Quadrangle, Walterhill, Tenn. 1950

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	550,240
UTM Northing:	3,971,630

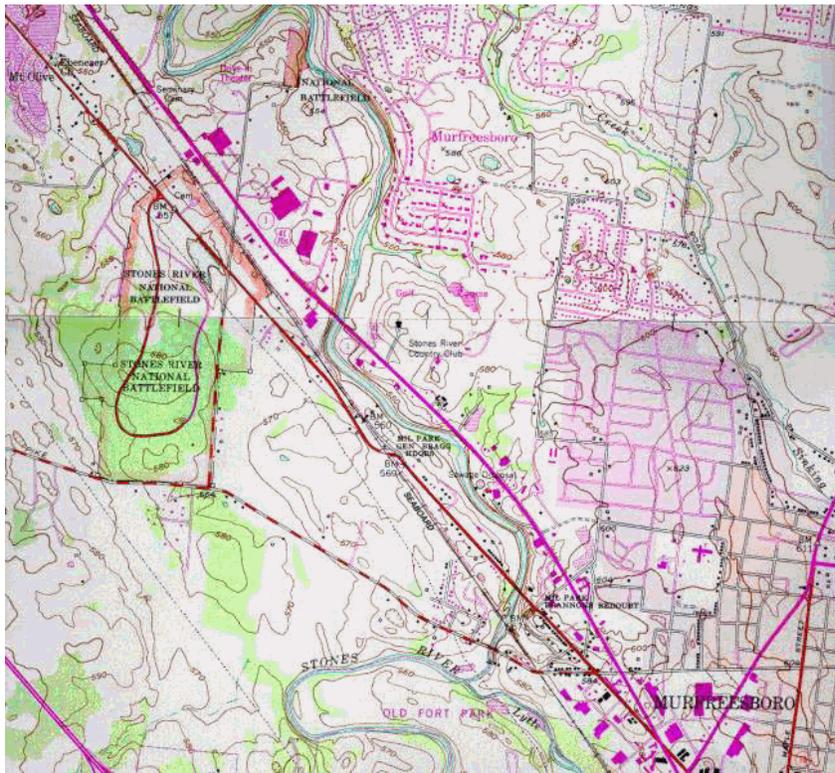
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Location Map:



Enlarged USGS map showing Rosecrans's Headquarters Site location. South side of Old Nashville Pike near quarry.

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

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

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

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

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



Regional map from Historic Resource Study.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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

Management Unit: STRI
Tract Numbers: 01-109
GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

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

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

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

Maintenance Location Code: ROSEC

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding
Other Agreement: Emergency Services

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

MOU with local authorities for emergency services.

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

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Special Use Permit for agriculture.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The adjacent lands were once part of the much-larger Stones River battlefield and contribute to the context and significance of the battle. The site is surrounded by open fields with views to the northeast of the roadway and railroad tracks. Since the exact site of Rosecrans's headquarters is not within the 0.25-acre tract, the adjacent lands contribute to the battlefield and likely include the 1862-63 field headquarters site.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

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

Existing NRIS Information:

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

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

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

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

Criteria Considerations: F -- A commemorative property

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1862 - 1933

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Other Facet: period of significance 1928-1933

Time Period: AD 1862 - 1933

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: The Civil War

Facet: Battles In The North And South

Other Facet: period of significance 1862-1863

Time Period: AD 1862 - 1933

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Historic Preservation

Facet: The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is a significant component landscape contributing to Stones River National Battlefield historic district. The landscape is significant as a commemorative landscape designed by the War Department (Criteria C, Criteria Consideration F) and part of the battlefield during the Battle of Stones River (Criteria A) (1862-1863). Rosecrans's Headquarters site was thought to be the strategic position used by the Federal commander on January 2, 1863; however, historic research since the battle has determined the exact headquarters location to be elsewhere. The site is the location of early battlefield preservation efforts by the federal government (Criteria A) including a commemorative landscape designed by the War Department (1928-1933). The current monument marks the location once thought to be Rosecrans's headquarters during the fighting at Stones River and represents the 1930s designed landscape. The component landscape has features with good integrity.

The central feature of the landscape is the Rosecrans's Headquarters monument. The six-by-six granite base, topped with a pyramid of cast cannonballs is surrounded by a grass lawn and circular concrete path. The monument is an example of the distinctive type of Civil War commemoration placed in battlefield parks by the War Department in the 1930s. The path extends southwest from the monument to the visitor parking lot. The boundaries of the designed landscape are delineated by a parallel fencerow running northeast to southwest on either side of the site. A fence also encloses an open area of mown turf around the monument. This formal landscape is representative of the period Civil War commemoration undertaken by the federal government.

The component landscape retains integrity of location and association with its Civil War context. The marker retains all aspects of integrity. The pyramidal marker, circulation route, and spatial organization are extant from the 1930s War Department period, though the vegetation species and walkway material have changed. The chain link fence is currently overgrown with privet and Japanese honeysuckle. The marker and grass lawn are unchanged.

Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is significant as a component landscape for its association to the Battle of Stones River. Even though it has been determined the site is not the true location of Rosecrans's Headquarters at the time of the battle, it retains its locational and associative values to the broader events of the battle. The site also contributes to the significance of the Stones River National Register historic district because of its association to the early battlefield preservation efforts of the federal government. The perceived historical significance of Rosecrans's Headquarters site was recognized and commemorated by the War Department as part of its national effort to preserve Civil War Battlefields and establish a national system of Military Parks. The landscape of Rosecrans's Headquarters site retains sufficient aspects of historic integrity including design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed
 Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

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

Current and Historic Names:

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

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1862 - 1863	Military Operation	The Battle of Stones River, December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863. This site was near the headquarters of Union Major General William S. Rosecrans.
AD 1896 - 1927	Conserved	Early commemoration and attempts to establish Stones River National Military Park
AD 1927 - 1933	Established	In 1927, Congress established Stones River National Military Park and acquired a 0.25-acre tract to commemorate Rosecrans's Headquarters Site.
AD 1931	Memorialized	Gen. Rosecrans's Headquarters site marked with a formal landscape and monument.
AD 1933 - 2006	Preserved	Beginning in 1933, the National Park Service began administering the Stones River National Military Park (now National Battlefield).

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AD 1962

Paved

Parking lot in front of Rosecrans's Headquarters site
paved

Physical History:

(1862-1863) The Battle of Stones River

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

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

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

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

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

In 1896, the Stones River Battlefield and Park Association was formed by both Union and Confederate veterans to encourage the establishment of a National Military Park at Stones River. The Association did not own property at the battlefield, but they were responsible for

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erecting a number of wooden monuments to mark and interpret specific locations of the battlefield. It is not known if the Association erected a monument at either the true location of Rosecrans's headquarter site or on the site later designated by the War Department as the headquarters site.

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

(1927-1933) Stones River National Military Park, War Department Administration

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

The War Department's acquisition of lands closely adhered to the Commission's recommendations. No portion of the battlefield north of Stones River was recommended for acquisition, in part; because it was inaccessible--no roads crossed the river in the vicinity of the battlefield. Central to the Commission's plan was the recognition that available funding was not sufficient to allow for the acquisition of the entire field of battle. Previous research has underscored that the Commission's final report recognized that only a portion of the approximately 3,100 acre battlefield could be acquired. The land that was recommended for acquisition was described by the Commission as a nucleus for future acquisition should funding be made available (Willett, 1958, pp 65-73).

The War Department's land acquisition at Stones River spanned the period 1928-1934. It included the acceptance of four existing commemorative monuments or reservations that were present at the battlefield before the 1927 Establishment Act was authorized. This included the Stones River National Cemetery and the Hazen Monument that were already in Federal ownership and under the administration of the War Department. The Artillery Monument reservation (Monument Lot) and Redoubt Brannan (Old Fort Lot) were donated to the War Department by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway in 1928.

The Commission report directed the acquisition of additional lands that were privately owned. A 324 acre tract was selected to compose the Nashville Pike unit. This core area was selected because it was thought to encompass most, but not all of the area of the heaviest fighting or

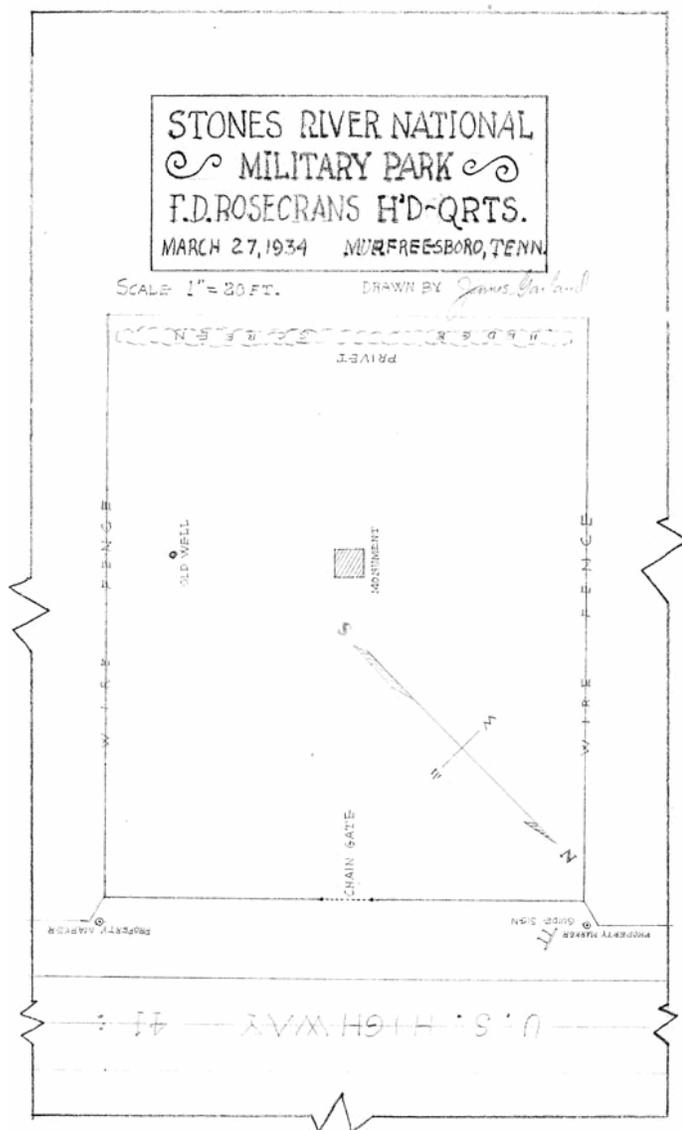
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most significant actions of the battle. Two discontinuous tracts of private land were also acquired to mark and commemorate the location of the headquarter sites of the battle's two opposing commanders. A rectangular, 0.65 acre tract of land was acquired to mark and commemorate Bragg's Headquarters site, and a square 0.25 acre tract was acquired to mark what was believed to be the location of Rosecrans's Headquarters site.

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

At the Rosecrans's headquarters site, the War Department erected a cannonball pyramid marker in 1931. The same marker with a different inscription was placed at Bragg's headquarters site as well.

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Existing conditions plan, Rosecrans's Headquarters site, March 27, 1934.

(1933-present) Stones River National Military Park, National Park Service Administration

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

NPS alterations to the original design of the landscape include the 1962 paving of the parking

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pull-off, and the construction of the concrete path leading from the parking area to, and around the Rosecrans monument. Under NPS management, the only change to the vegetation has been the release of the vegetation along the property boundaries. Today the boundaries are marked by a band of dense, unmanicured privet that serves to block external views from the site. A quarry adjacent to the site has produced slag that has been piled up in an earthen berm behind the fencerow. The parking and sidewalk alterations have a minor impact on the original design and represent a rehabilitation of the site to accommodate visitor access. Components of the War Department's design that have been preserved by the NPS include the site's overall spatial organization and focus on the Rosecrans monument.



Rosecrans's Headquarters site in 1975, National Register documentation photo.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Several landscape features contribute to the significance of the component landscape. The Rosecrans's Headquarters site retains integrity of feeling, design, setting, and association. The cannonball marker also reflects the original material and workmanship of the War Department.

The spatial organization of the marker, lawn, vegetative border, and wire fence survive from the War Department era. The marker remains in its original location and setting from 1931 and the walkway layout and orientation to the road remain unchanged. The privet hedge conveys the original design, but has overgrown and detracts from the formal landscape. The earthen berm added behind the vegetative border also detracts from the setting of the site and blocks views from the marker.

Although the location of Rosecrans's headquarters is likely elsewhere, the association of the site as a commemorative landscape retains integrity.

Aspects of Integrity:	Feeling
	Design
	Setting
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Circulation

The circular walkway contributes to the component landscape, though it was repaved.

Small Scale Features

The cannonball pyramid marking the location of Gen. Rosecrans's Headquarters is a contributing feature to the cultural landscape. The commemorative marker was placed by the War Department in 1931. While the exact location of Rosecrans's Headquarters is not the marked site, the marker has integrity of material, workmanship, setting, and association. The marker does show signs of wear, with the granite base cracked in locations and paint peeling from some of the cannonballs.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Rosecrans's Headquarters Marker
Feature Identification Number:	99232
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	7039

LCS Structure Name: Rosecrans' Headquarters Marker
LCS Structure Number: HS-17

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Paint peeling on Rosecrans's marker, site visit May 2006.

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Rosecrans's Headquarters Monument is a surviving feature of the War Department design that is a significant characteristic of the STRI historic landscape. The entry from Old Nashville Pike, the relationship of the marker to the road, the surrounding open lawn, and the vegetative border are all simple, formal elements that retain good integrity. A wire fence bordering the site still exists, but is overgrown with privet and honeysuckle.

Character-defining Features:

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Feature: Wire fence
Feature Identification Number: 107807
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Overview of Rosecrans's marker, site visit May 2006.

Vegetation

The vegetation at the Rosecrans's Headquarters Monument is a surviving feature of the War Department design. The privet hedge originally planted remains extant, yet is extremely overgrown. The level mown turf also remains unchanged. The vegetation has integrity of association, location, and materials. The severe invasion of privet has compromised the feeling of the site, and as an invasive exotic species (*Ligustrum sinense*) needs more intensive management and control.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Privet hedge
Feature Identification Number: 107801
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Overgrown privet in bloom, site visit May 2006.

Views and Vistas

The view from and into the Rosecrans's Headquarters Site is a surviving feature of the War Department design and a significant characteristic of the historic landscape. The original plan specified a hedge along the south boundary to screen the view of private property, while views toward (Old) Nashville Pike and the railroad within the landscape were kept open. Today the hedges have overgrown not only along the southern boundary but the east and west. Views of the historic road and the commemorative landscape remain open and have integrity of association and design. The overgrown privet and recent earthen berm (1970s) surrounding three sides of the property presently impact the historic views.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View of historic Nashville Pike
Feature Identification Number: 107805
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Rosecrans's headquarters component landscape is in fair condition due to the invasive exotics that border the site. The War Department design and features have good integrity and the spatial organization remains unchanged.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The base of the Rosecrans's monument is cracked in places, and paint is peeling on some of the cannonballs.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: The original privet hedge - (*Ligustrum sinense*), an invasive exotic species - is overgrown within the component landscape and may also spread onto the surrounding property. While the 1934 map of the site shows a hedge only along the southern border, the privet has now expanded to the east and west.

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Slag heaps from the adjoining property surround the site on three sides, impacting views to the east and west that were open as recently as 1975.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The Stones River National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report (June 2007) recommends rehabilitation as the landscape treatment approach. The document provides overall guidelines for the park plus specific recommendations for each of the park's landscapes and component landscapes. No cost estimates are provided with the CLR.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Sean M. Styles with additional materials supplied by Miranda Fraley

Citation Title: Stones River National Battlefield

Year of Publication: 2004

Citation Publisher: NPS

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Author: National Park Service

Citation Title: Final General Management Plan

Year of Publication: 1998

Citation Publisher: NPS

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: SERO, STRI

Citation Author: Ann M. Willett

Citation Title: A History of Stones River National Military Park

Year of Publication: 1958

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 002857

Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative

Citation Location: On file SERO

Citation Author: Ed Bearss
Citation Title: Fence and Ground Cover Map, Part of the Master Plan, Stones River National Battlefield
Year of Publication: 1961
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011029
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: On file STRI

Supplemental Information

Title: D. G. Beers & Company Map fo Rutherford County, tennessee from New and Actual Surveys. D. G. Beers & Company, Philadelphia, 1878.
Description: Map shows location of Rosecrans' headquarters along Old Nashville Pike as "Colored Church."