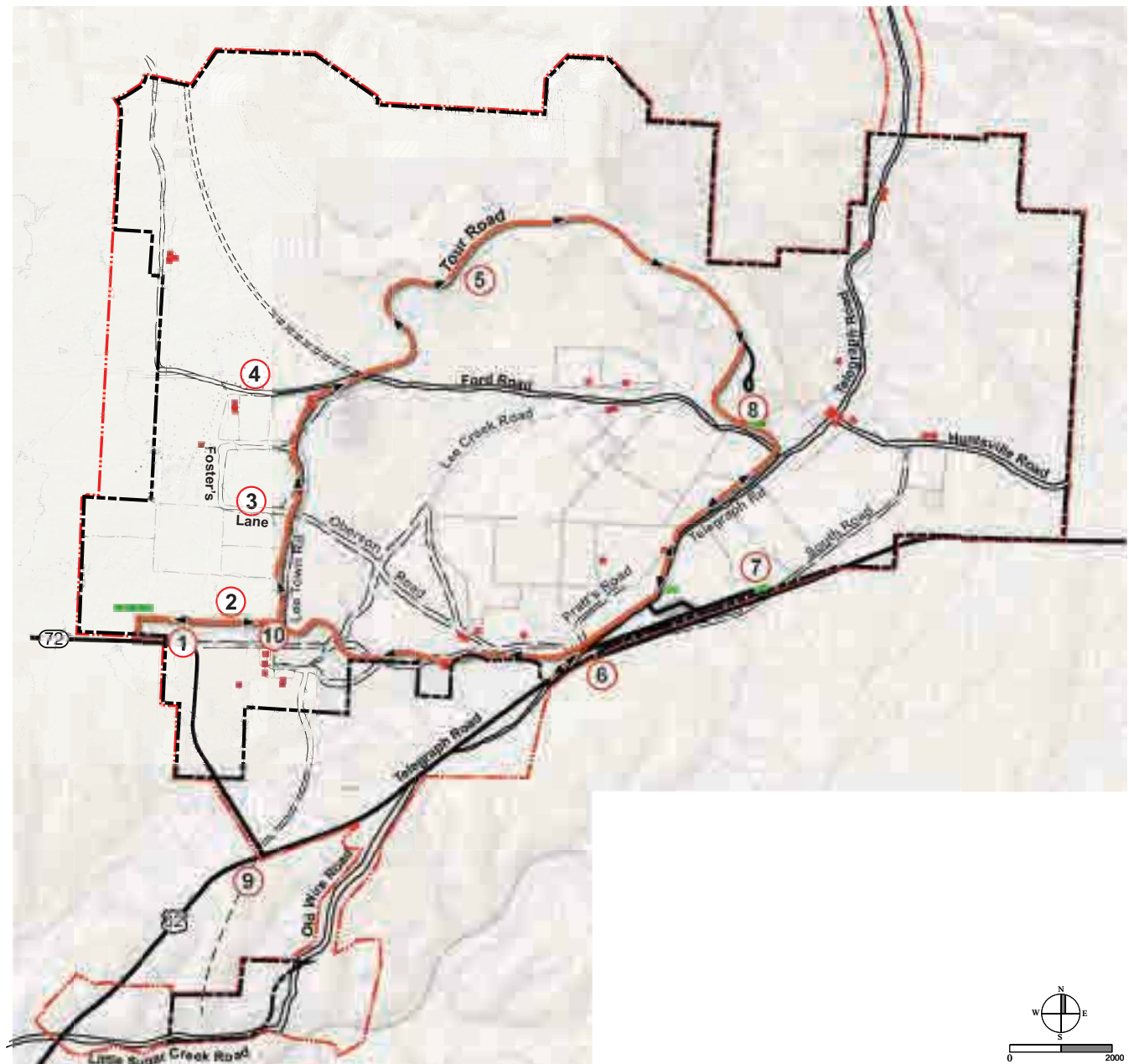


Study Area

Views and Vistas

The views and vistas of the cultural landscape reveal scenes and relationships that were important during the Battle of Pea Ridge (Figure 4-6). Views integral to the battle would be restored. Others that convey the setting and feeling of the landscape present during the period of significance would be reestablished.

1. Measures to preserve or restore historic views and vistas to and from Elkhorn Mountain would be undertaken (#9).
 - a. Existing views towards Elkhorn Mountain from the battlefields would be reestablished through removal and thinning of non-contributing vegetation.
 - b. Native rock outcroppings of Elkhorn Mountain's south bluff would be made visible from the battle fields.
2. Views and vistas within, and of, open fields and pastures associated with the battlefield would be preserved and restored. This would emphasize the view of the battle as it was experienced by the soldiers.
 - a. Historically open areas would be maintained free of obstructions and large vegetation to provide historic views and vistas.
 - b. Views from specific battlefield locations would be preserved or restored.
 - View to Leetown Battlefield from the northwest corner of Foster's fields (#4);
 - View to and from Welfley's Knoll—the view of the entire battlefield (#6).
3. Views that assist in interpreting the battlefield from the Tour Road and tour stops would remain including the following.
 - a. The views from the east overlook would be preserved (#7). Views towards the overlook and shelter would be modified to be less visible.
 - b. View towards Round Top (#4);
 - c. Views across Oberson and Mayfield's fields (#3).
4. The visitor center would be made less visible from the battlefield. Native vegetation would screen the building. Views towards the battlefield would remain (#11).
5. The new visitor center would be sited to be visible from relocated Highway 72 (#1).
 - a. The facility would be set within a back-drop of forested vegetation, in historic patterns and densities.
 - b. The area between the visitor center and Leetown Hamlet would be reestablished to historic vegetation patterns and densities.
6. Measures to minimize the visual impact of proposed development outside the park boundaries would be undertaken.
 - a. Collaboration with local, state and federal municipalities would assist in locating development outside views and vistas of the cultural landscape.
 - b. Design utilities to be visually unobstructive to minimize impact.
 - c. If utilities are placed within views from the park, screen visible elements using vegetation or other means.



Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Tour Road | 1 Relocate Highway 72 to Old Leetown Road | 6 Reroute U.S. Highway 62 |
| Road | 2 Connect visitor center/Tour Road | 7 New horse trailer/trailhead parking |
| Major Historic Road | 3 Historic Roads, Typ | 8 Reroute tour road/new parking for Elkhorn Tavern |
| Historic Road Trace | 4 Extend Ford Road | 9 New pedestrian/equestrian access to Federal Trenches |
| Historic Road | 5 Eliminate west overlook | 10 New tour stop for Leetown Hamlet |

Figure 4-8. Historic routes would be preserved and repaired (Circulation Diagram c.2013 (MB)).

Study Area

Circulation

Many features of the circulation system that existed at the time of the battle remain within the park. Historic roads from the period of significance remain, including some built in the 1830s and 1840s. Overlain on the historic circulation routes are roads built or modified later. Some were built in the 1940s. The Tour Road was added in the 1960s to provide visitor access and interpretation. It still provides the vehicular route for the park.

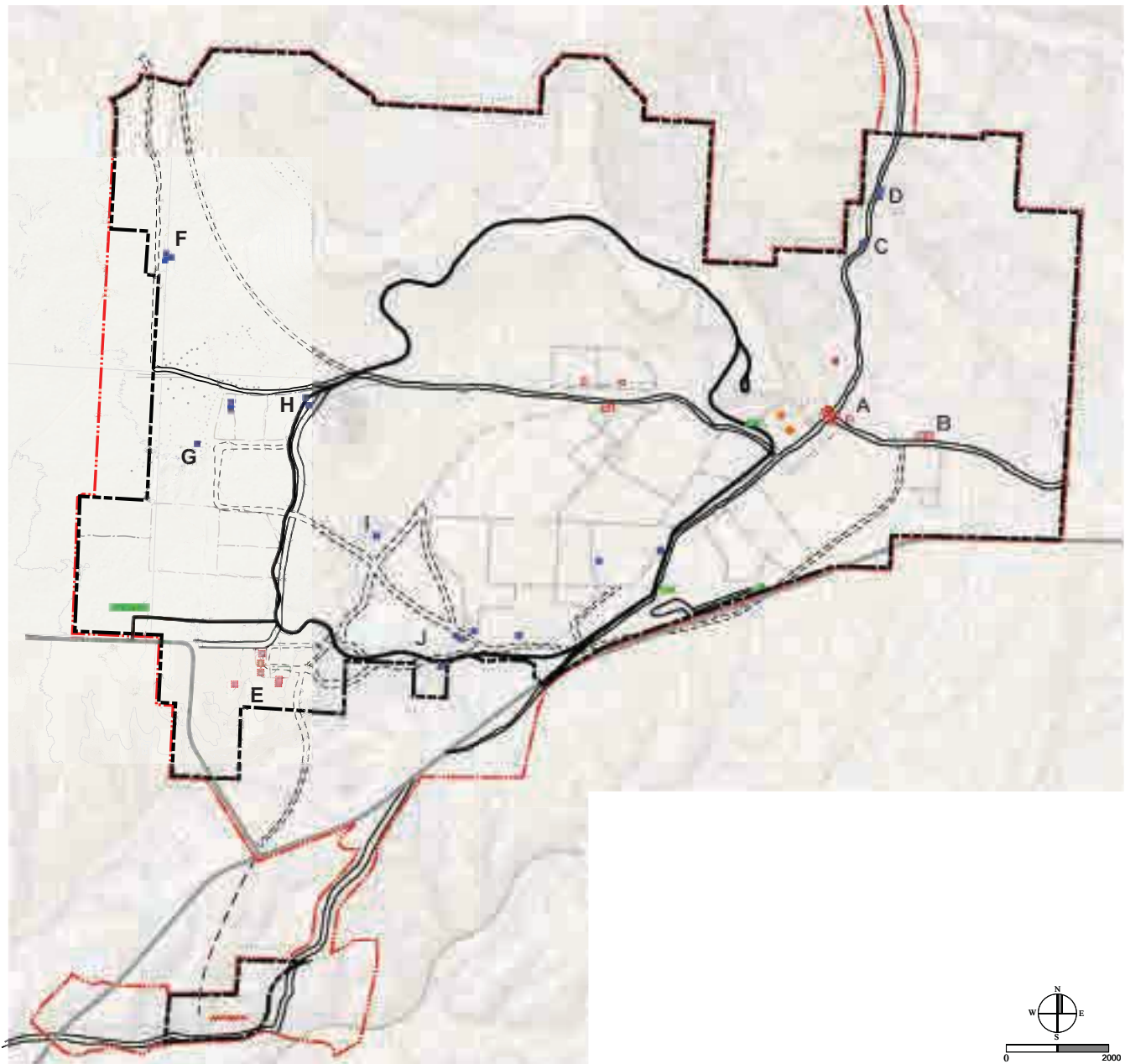
This system of historic and contemporary roads would remain. Some modifications would be made to the Tour Road to better preserve the historic site. Roads in use in 1862 would be preserved and fully researched and investigated. Roads built after 1865 and not needed for park functions would be removed.

The circulation system would use historic routes for pedestrian and equestrian use. Existing roads and a few additions would provide bicycle and vehicular use.

1. Historic road routes and alignments would be identified and preserved.
2. The major historic roads would be preserved and repaired to convey the major circulation routes that existed at the time of the battle.
 - a. Telegraph, Ford and Huntsville roads would be repaired to reflect the 1862 appearance. Additional research would be undertaken to confirm historic road alignments, widths and surfacing.
 - b. Telegraph Road would be repaired and stabilized as it descends Cross Timber Hollow to eliminate erosion and degradation of the road surface.
3. The historic roads would be preserved and repaired to reflect the historic alignment and width. Pedestrian and equestrian use would be allowed with maintenance tailored to the use.
 - a. Foster's Lane, Leetown Road, Pratt's Road, Lee Creek Road, and South Road would be preserved as contributing features.
 - b. The park loop trail and horse trail would be realigned along historic routes as pedestrian and equestrian where and when feasible, and where maintenance can accommodate use.
 - c. This approach would be consistent with the 1963 master plan that noted historic roads should be trails, and with the recommendations of the GMP/EIS.
4. In segments where the Tour Road is to be removed and relocated, the historic alignment of Telegraph Road would be reestablished. This would include the segment near Ruddick's Field.
5. This segment would become an important pedestrian route as it is the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail as well as the route of soldiers during the battle.
6. Ford Road would be reestablished along its original alignment to the west of Leetown Road, in the area of the Ford Farm, and from the Ford Farm to the intersection of Telegraph Road. The roadway would be repaired to match the historic alignment, width and surfacing. Obstructions would be removed.

4. Non-contributing circulation routes and features that do not serve a park function would be removed. These would include roads built after 1865, county roads built in the 1940s, and contemporary roads. Short segments of these roads could remain where they provide a park function.
 - a. Alvin Seamster Road would be removed. The roadway would be returned to the historic condition including natural topography and vegetation.
 - b. Routes that are removed would be revegetated according to the vegetation types noted in the VMP. These routes could remain if they become less visibly noticeable over time.
5. Contemporary vehicular routes would be rerouted to preserve the historic battlefield landscape.
 - a. U.S. Highway 62 would be rerouted to outside the park boundary as per the U.S. Highway 62 Mitigation EA. This road would be realigned to the south edge of the park. The existing roadway would be used for a realigned park road.
 - b. Access and parking for the horse trail would be relocated east of the visitor center. The park road would be extended along the alignment of U.S. Highway 62 once it is relocated. New improvements would be set on the former roadbed to minimize disturbance.
 - c. Arkansas Highway 72 would be rerouted outside the park boundary. The road would be realigned to the west edge of the park, following the alignment of Old Leetown Road as per the GMP/EIS.
 - d. Removed routes would be returned to the historic condition, i.e., topographic form, and revegetated according to the vegetation types noted in the VMP.
6. The Tour Road would remain the primary vehicular route. It would be slightly modified to minimize impacts on the historic battlefield and to function with the future visitor center. Tour stops would remain with the exception of those modified for the new vehicular route.
 - a. The Tour Road would be extended to access the new visitor center / facility complex on the west side of the park. This segment would be a two-lane road connected to the existing Tour Road.
 - The Tour Road would extend from rerouted Arkansas Highway 72 / Old Leetown Road to the new visitor center / facility complex.
 - b. The Tour Road between the east overlook and Elkhorn Tavern would be removed and relocated.
 - The road and new parking area would be set outside of historic spaces, and aligned to minimize their presence and to reduce its visibility from the battlefield.
 - c. The west overlook would be removed and the area returned to a natural condition.
 - The parking area, terrace and stone walls and planters would be removed. Documentation of the features associated with the Mission 66 program would be undertaken prior to removal.

- d. Bicycling use would continue on the Tour Road.
 - e. At the time the new visitor center is completed, tour stops could be revised so that the first stop would occur near Leetown Hamlet. This would require a new parking area and pedestrian route to Leetown Hamlet.
- 7. Where possible, connections to the adjacent community's pedestrian and equestrian trails along the park boundary would be made.
 - 8. Temporary mown paths would access the battlefield and other historic spaces. This would include routes from Ford Road with access to the battlefield, Ford's Farm, and Welfley's Knoll.
 - 9. Universal accessibility may be provided to Elkhorn Tavern, east overlook, and Leetown Hamlet.



| Legend | Buildings/Structures |
|--|------------------------------|
| ■ Stabilize Building / Structure Remnants | A Elkhorn Tavern |
| □ Identify / Mark (Ghosting) | B Clemen's Farm |
| ■ Repair / Rehabilitate Building / Structure | C tanyard |
| — NPS Facilities (Existing / Proposed) | D unidentified |
| ● Repair Monuments | E Leetown Hamlet |
| ~~~~~ Repair Trench | F Amos J Patterson |
| | G Wiley Foster |
| | H Sturdy Cabin |
| | I Log Cabin (Morgan's Woods) |
| | J Winton Springs House |

Figure 4-9. Elkhorn Tavern would be preserved. Non-extant building and structures that were present at the time of the battle would be identified and marked (Buildings Diagram. c.2013 (MB)).

Buildings and Structures

Contemporary buildings that provide park functions include those built as part of the Mission 66 program—visitor center, administration office, maintenance buildings, and east overlook.

The only extant building or structure associated with period of significance is the reconstructed Elkhorn Tavern. The remainder of buildings and structures from the time of the battle are no longer standing.

Treatment would focus on identifying and marking non-extant buildings that were present at the time of the battle. By marking these, the landscape would reflect the agricultural community of farms that were within the area of the battle.

1. Archeological research and investigations would be undertaken to identify historic locations, and sizes of buildings and structures.
 - a. Focused research into individual families would be undertaken, and would be used in the interpretation of non-extant features.
2. Buildings and structures associated with the historic setting would be marked to indicate their historic location, scale and form.
 - a. Markings could be minimal such as outlining a foundation with a stone or wood-framed base.
 - b. Ghosting would include three-dimensional methods. Taller elements would be used at corners to delineate the mass of a building or structure. A more assertive undertaking would mark all elevations or facades.
3. A new visitor center / facility complex would be completed on the west edge of the park as recommended by the GMP / EIS.
 - a. The new buildings and structures would be compatible with the historic setting. The mass, scale and form of the new features would be designed to minimize its appearance from the battlefield.
4. The existing visitor center / facility complex would be screened to minimize its presence within the historic setting.
 - a. The buildings and structures associated with the original park construction and the Mission 66 program would be evaluated to determine their significance.
 - b. The north elevation of the building would be screened using strategically placed trees with a native understory planting.
 - c. After the facilities are removed, some utilities would remain and be abandoned.
5. Extant building and structure remnants in known locations would be stabilized.
 - a. These structures would be maintained as important features unless archeological evidence and testing indicates they are not from the period of significance.
 - Winton Springs House
 - Log Cabin (Morgan's Woods)

6. Known building foundations of non-extant buildings from the period of significance would be identified and marked.

- Amos J. Patterson
- Wiley Foster
- Sturdy Cabin
- J. Ruddick
- G.W. Ford House and Barn

7. Extant building or structure remnants, wells, cisterns and other features not directly associated with the battle or not in existence at the time of the battle would be evaluated.

- a. Those features not associated with the battle would be stabilized to minimize safety hazards. For example, a well would be filled with sand or soil.
- b. Those that may date to the 1860s or 1880s would be stabilized and repaired. If a connection can be made to the 300 or so people residing in the Pea Ridge area at the time of the battle, the extant features would be preserved and interpreted.
- c. Further study would determine an association with the family farms present at the time of the battle. If a feature is directly associated with the battlefield, it would be considered contributing to the cultural landscape.

Small Scale Features

Small scale features would continue to be used and modified to enrich the visitor experience by providing information and interpretation. Some features of the Tour Road would be modified.

The one small scale feature that contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape, the U.S. Army Headquarters Monument, would be preserved.

1. Contemporary small scale features—park signs, interpretive fencing, artillery replicas—would remain. They would be updated as needed to provide information and interpretation. Those not needed would be removed.
 - a. Features that assist in maintaining an authentic look or feeling, or that provide a functional amenity would remain or be added as needed.
 - The emplacement of replica artillery to interpret the battle would continue.
 - Other interpretive elements such as replica tents, wagons or equipment that would have been used during the battle would be allowed.
 - All features would be placed in locations that correlate to movements on the battlefield.
 - b. At the time the road to the existing visitor center is rerouted, the stone entrance walls, entry monuments, split rail fence and NPS sign would be removed.
 - c. Interpretive and informational signs would be updated and replaced as needed. New signs would be of a similarly low-profile and unobtrusive design.

2. Features associated with the tour stops would be repaired where the tour stop is proposed to remain and where the function and use of the feature is to remain.
 - a. The stone walls at tour stop 2 would be removed as they are in disrepair and no longer serve an interpretive function. The site was built as part of the Mission 66 program.
 - b. The west overlook, tour stop 6, would be removed. All associated features would be removed including the parking area, walkways, terrace, the stone walls and raised planters. The west overlook and most of its features were built as part of the Mission 66 program.
 - c. Small scale features associated with the east overlook, tour stop 7, would be preserved and repaired. Treatment is described under the Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character area.
 - d. Features associated with the Mission 66 program and built during the initial construction of the park facilities would be documented according to the NPS HALS standards.¹
3. The U.S. Army Headquarters Monument would be preserved and repaired.
4. The use of new non-historic worm fences to delineate historic fence alignments would continue.
 - a. Worm fences would be installed in locations supported by research and investigations.
 - b. A simpler fencing type would be used for the protection of resources or for other functional needs.
 - A wood post and wire fence would be installed for non-historic uses or to manage use.
5. A cemetery management plan would be undertaken for Ford Cemetery.
 - The plan would provide research into the development of the cemetery, evaluation and documentation of features, and recommendations for treatment.

¹ HALS is the Historic American Landscape Survey.

Vegetation

The vegetation patterns within the park would be reestablished to visually represent the historic patterns of fields, pastures, and farm spaces surrounded by woodlands and forests that would have existed during 1862. Historic vegetation would be preserved.

1. Historic vegetation patterns would be preserved and reestablished to fully reflect the historic conditions.
2. The treatment of vegetation within the study area would be guided by the Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).
 - a. The VMP would guide vegetation changes within the park, including areas to be reforested, and areas of cedar removal and thinning.
 - b. The VMP would guide the restoration of Round Prairie. The prairie would be preserved, and restored to reflect its historic size and configuration, and species composition.
3. The patterns of the historic agricultural spaces would be reestablished using similar or in-kind species.
 - a. Species that depict the historic form, function and aesthetics of the historic vegetation would be used.
 - b. Species that are suited to contemporary conditions (i.e., to accommodate climate change) and maintenance practices would be allowed.
 - c. Planting crops that depict the historic species could be undertaken where manageable by park staff or through other means such as agricultural leasing.
4. Historic woodland and forest patterns and spaces would be reestablished using native species with a composition and density similar to what existed historically.
 - a. Native species or species similar in form, function and aesthetic to the historic species would be planted.
 - b. Existing trees that disrupt the historic patterns and invasive species such as cedars would be removed.
 - Vegetation would be removed using mechanical means. Vegetation would not be dug or pulled as this could disturb below grade resources.
5. Historic trees (i.e., those present during the period of significance of 1862 to 1865) would be preserved.
 - a. Further investigations would be undertaken to identify all extant trees that were present during the time of the battle.
6. Further research would be undertaken to identify plant species associated with each historic space. Trees within historic spaces planted for interpretation would be allowed to remain.
 - a. Archeological investigations would be undertaken to identify the extent of the historic setting of the family farms including fields, pastures and gardens.
7. Vegetation on Elkhorn Mountain would be modified in areas associated with the

battle to better reflect the character of the landform and vegetation patterns that existed during the 1862 battle.

- a. Vegetation on the east rock cropping of Elkhorn Mountain would be modified to reveal the historic landform, topography and character.
 - Large trees and invasive species such as cedars would be removed. Trees would be thinned and removal of undergrowth vegetation would be undertaken to fully convey the 1862 appearance of the bluff / rock outcropping.
 - Vegetation would be managed to maintain the exposed appearance of the rock outcropping.
- b. The cedar trees behind the east overlook shelter would be removed to assist in making this shelter less visible from below.
 - Vegetation below the shelter would be modified as noted for the rock outcropping.
 - Vegetation would be maintained to ensure a full and open view of the battlefield below while screening the structure from below.

8. The historic vegetation patterns of the Ford Farm and surrounding area would be reestablished to reflect the historic appearance at the time of the battle. This would be undertaken to depict the historic spatial quality of the farm landscape.
 - a. The spaces of the agricultural fields and gardens would remain similar to the current arrangement as it is representative of the historic size and configuration.
 - b. Historic vegetation or the use of similar or in-kind species would be used to depict the types of crops and the patterns in which they were grown. Grasses could be used to depict corn or hay crops.
 - c. The space of the orchard would be maintained to distinguish it from other types of crops. The peach trees within the orchard at Ford's Farm would be preserved. Additional trees would be added if substantiated by further research.
 - d. Ford Cemetery would be a lawn area surrounded by woodland forest. The full extent of the cemetery would be identified and investigations undertaken to identify historic plant species.

Leetown Hamlet

The small settlement of Leetown Hamlet served an important role as a field hospital during the Battle of Pea Ridge. The area now has few above-grade features. Leetown Hamlet would be preserved as an archeological landscape.

The site would be the focus of further archeological research and investigations to uncover the full extents of the settlement, and those features that historically comprised the town.

The focus of treatment would be to reestablish the historic spatial qualities of the town setting by delineating historic spaces, circulation, features and vegetation (Figure 4-9).

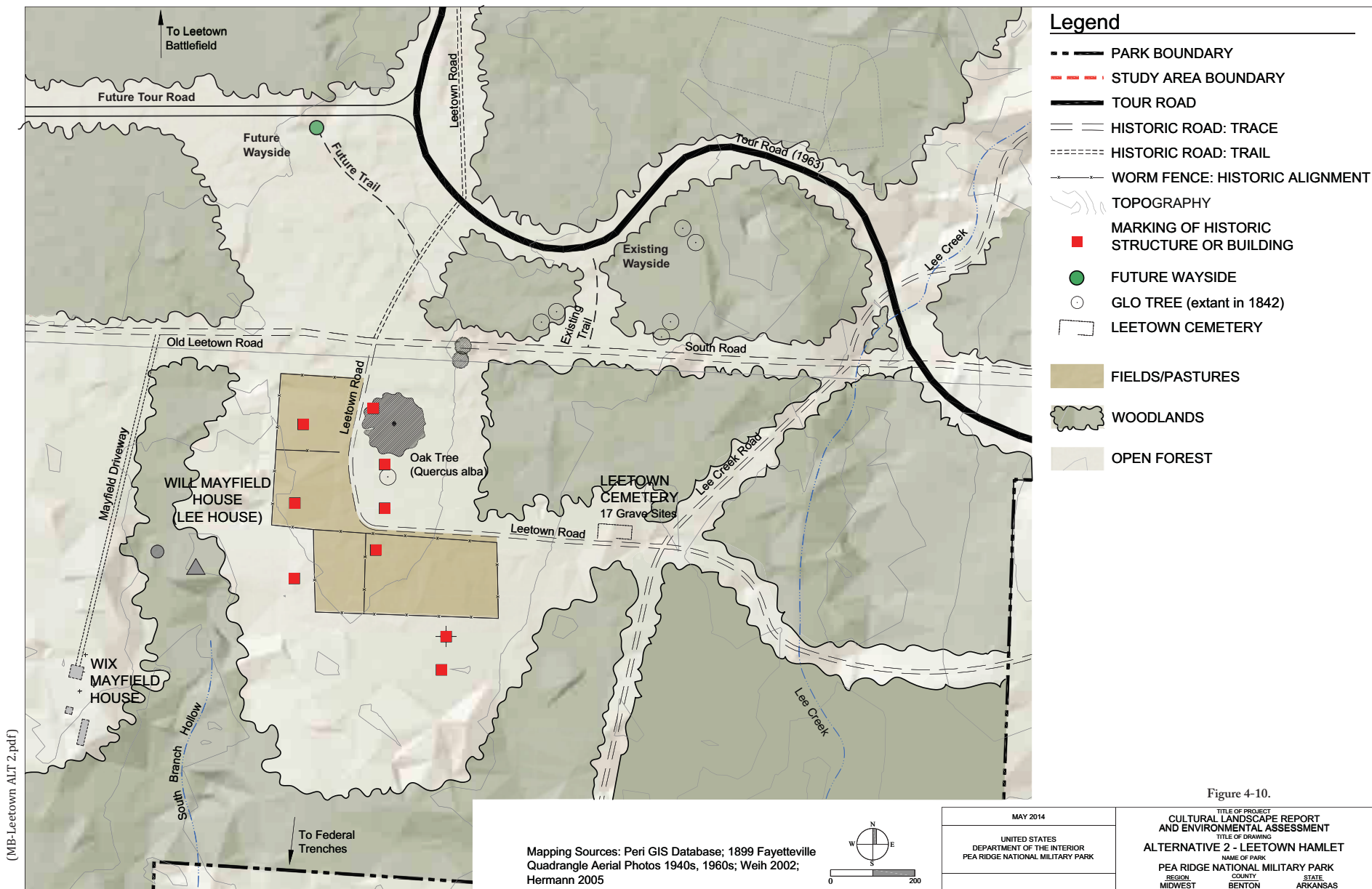
Leetown Hamlet Treatment Goals

- i. Spatially depict the full extent of Leetown Hamlet proper within its historic context;
- ii. Reveal the town's historic relationship with the topography, landform and vegetation that existed at the time of the battle;
- iii. Reveal the extent of the 'town' versus the adjacent fields. Reveal the town's historic features — roads, buildings/structures, fences, trees and vegetation;
- iv. Reveal the historic landform and topography through vegetation removal, thinning, and management;
- v. Manage Leetown Cemetery as an important historic feature.

Archeological Sites

Leetown Hamlet in its entirety is an archeological landscape, composed of archeological sites. Within this archeological landscape are below-grade features that may include foundations and remnants of buildings and structures present at the time of the battle. Some above-grade features may exist such as fence alignments.

1. Archeological investigations would be undertaken to assist in defining the full extent of the historic town and the relationship of its historic components.
 - a. The location, scale and form of historic spaces, buildings and structures would be identified.
 - b. Investigations would build upon the previous studies.
 - c. Actions would include some limited ground disturbance.
2. Additional research would be undertaken to identify families that resided in Leetown Hamlet during the battle.
 - a. This research would assist with the interpretation of the town, and identification of historic buildings and structures.
3. Archeological investigations would be undertaken to determine the precise extents of Leetown Cemetery and the extent of the burial sites.



Spatial Organization

The spatial qualities of Leetown Hamlet would be reestablished to depict the historic spaces and features that existed at the time of the battle, and their relationships to one another.

1. The size, scale and spatial arrangement of the town area and its relationship to its natural surroundings would be reestablished.
 - a. Based upon information from the archeological investigations, the outlines and extent of the town would be identified using vegetation, fencing or other simple means.
 - b. The historic relationship of Leetown Hamlet within the natural topography, landform and vegetation would be conveyed with the reestablishment of the town's spatial arrangement.
2. The arrangement of buildings and structures within the town setting, as well as to one another and to other features, would be reestablished to provide a sense of the historic scale of the town.
 - a. Based upon information from the archeological investigations, the outlines of known buildings and structures would be identified by marking or other simple means.

Circulation

Historically, Leetown Hamlet was connected to the larger Pea Ridge community by Leetown, Lee Creek and South roads.

These historic roads would be reestablished along historic alignments as the primary means of pedestrian and maintenance circulation.

Vehicular circulation is not anticipated for Leetown Hamlet. Where connections to the Tour Road are not possible via historic routes, additional pedestrian trails would be added.

1. Further research would be undertaken to accurately locate the alignment of Leetown Road within Leetown Hamlet, and to confirm the historic alignment of Lee Creek Road and South Road.
2. Leetown Road would be repaired to reflect its historic condition within Leetown Hamlet.
 - a. The road alignment and width would be repaired to match the historic road condition. Surfacing could be a mown path or a soft-surface such as compacted dirt.
 - b. Leetown Road would be the primary pedestrian route to, and within, Leetown Hamlet.
3. Lee Creek Road would be repaired within the area of Leetown Hamlet, and to the southern park boundary.
 - a. The road alignment and width would be repaired to reflect the historic road condition. Surfacing would be a soft-surface such as compacted dirt.
 - b. If the area to the south is acquired as recommended by the GMP/EIS, the repair of Lee Creek Road would extend to the study area boundary.

4. Old Leetown Road was a historic route at the time of the battle. In the 1940s, it was graded, repaved and widened as part of the county road system construction.
 - a. The 1940s road alignment between the west park boundary and Leetown Hamlet would remain. It is likely that this route was present at the time of the battle.
 - b. The route would be maintained as a pedestrian trail and interpreted to note the difference between this route and other contributing historic roads.
5. Once the new visitor center / facility complex is built as recommended in the GMP/EIS, Leetown Hamlet would become the first tour stop on the Tour Road.
 - a. An extension of the Tour Road would be made to connect the new visitor center to the existing Tour Road. The extension would be located north of Old Leetown Road.
 - b. A new tour stop with parking would be developed on the south side of the new Tour Road extension. A pedestrian route would be added to connect the tour stop with Leetown Hamlet.
 - c. Additional pedestrian routes could be developed including one along Old Leetown Road.

Buildings and Structures

Leetown Hamlet has no extant above-grade buildings or structures.

According to historical accounts, between ten and fifteen buildings or structures within the settlement were used as military hospitals during the battle. Archeological investigations have confirmed some of these features.

The number, location, form and scale of the historic buildings and structures would be identified to convey the size and extent of the historic setting.

1. Additional investigations would be undertaken to more conclusively identify the location and size of building and structures associated with Leetown Hamlet at the time of the battle.
 - Research into associations to specific families or residents would be undertaken.
2. Known historic features would be preserved.
 - Remnants of Mayfield / Lee House would be preserved. Further research would be undertaken to confirm date of construction.
3. Known buildings and structures would be marked to depict the historic scale of the town that was present during the battle.
 - a. Features identified as historic building or structure remnants would be preserved.
 - b. Based on information from the archeological investigations, the outlines and forms of buildings and structures would be marked using vegetation, wood framing or other simple techniques.

- Techniques could include outlining a known foundation using a simple wood or stone frame.
 - Marking the outline of a structure could include the use of stacked stones or low growing vegetation.
- c. If adequate information can be attained, three-dimensional 'ghosting' of buildings and structures could occur.
- Techniques could include installing three-dimensional markers at each corner of a building or outlining a building form with a low stone or wood frame.
4. Remnants of non-historic buildings and structures would be documented and removed to the extent possible. If removal is not possible, documentation would note these as non-historic.
2. The use of new non-historic fences to delineate historic fence alignments within Leetown Hamlet would continue.
- a. Fences would be installed in historic locations where alignments are confirmed by research and investigations.
 - b. The use of non-historic worm fences would continue. Should research reveal additional information about historic fence types, the fencing could be modified to be historically accurate.
3. A different fencing type would be used for protection of resources or for other functional needs.
- a. A simple fence of slightly different construction or dimensional quality would be used.
 - b. The utilitarian fence could be cable or wire with simple wood unpainted posts.

Small Scale Features

Historically, fences and other features would have defined property ownership and individual spaces. Fences would be reestablished to convey the historic spaces that existed at the time of the battle.

Wells, cisterns or other features may be present from the period of significance.

1. Known historic small scale features would be preserved.
- Mayfield / Lee well or cistern
 - Mayfield site wells

4. A new fence would be used to delineate the perimeter of Leetown Cemetery.
- a. The fence would be a simple, unadorned wood fence or cable with wood unpainted posts.

Vegetation

The historic character of the 1862 vegetation would be reestablished within Leetown Hamlet and the immediate surroundings, and between Leetown Hamlet and Leetown Battlefield.

1. The vegetation patterns that existed at the time of the battle would be reestablished. These likely included plantings at buildings, nearby crops within fields, and the surrounding oak and hickory forest.
 - a. Based on archeological investigations the historic extents of the settlement would be delineated.
 - b. Plantings would be installed according to the historic use of individual spaces.
 - Low growing plants or mown native grasses would be used within the town extents and within individual properties. The town extents would be kept relatively clear of trees and shrubs.
 - Taller native grasses or other similar vegetation would be used within agricultural fields to distinguish these spaces.
 - The oak and hickory forest would be restored to reflect the historic species and composition of species.
2. Historic trees and plantings (i.e. those present during the period of significance of 1862 to 1865) would be preserved. Mature trees would remain until they are determined to be non-historic.
 - a. According to GLO notes and field investigations, some trees within the oak and hickory forest may date from the Civil War. Further investigations would be undertaken to date large mature trees and to identify the full extent of historic trees.
 - b. Ornamental plants determined to be historic would be preserved. Stock or cuttings of vegetation from the period of significance would remain.
3. Leetown Cemetery would be maintained as mown lawn or as an area of low ground-cover plantings.
 - a. Low growing groundcovers or mown lawn would be used to delineate the area of the cemetery. Further research would be undertaken to determine historic plant species within the cemetery.
 - b. Shrubs and trees within Leetown Cemetery would be removed where they are impacting or could impact gravesites. Removal would be accomplished in a manner that would not damage grave sites or below-grade resources (i.e., not pulling up roots, but cutting at grade level).

4. The management of the oak and hickory forest would be guided by the VMP. The extents of the forest and its relationship to Leetown Hamlet would be determined through archeological research.
 - a. The extent of the oak and hickory forest would be determined and the forest would be maintained as a healthy ecosystem.
5. The forest between Leetown Hamlet and the Leetown Battlefield, and between Leetown Hamlet and the Federal Trenches would be of a density and species composition similar to that which occurred historically.
 - These forests would be managed to reflect the experience the soldiers had moving between the sites.

Federal Trenches

The Federal Trenches is the discontinuous parcel of the park where extant earthwork fortifications remain from the Battle of Pea Ridge. The trenches were built by the Union army and are the only known features built as part of the military battle. The extents of the trenches and the methods used to build them would be identified and the trenches restored to their historic condition.

Federal Trenches Treatment Goals

- i. Preserve and stabilize the trench and all its extant components according to best practices;
- ii. Understand the construction and full extent of the trench and the work undertaken on the slopes as part of the fortification;
- iii. Reveal the connection to the landform and to other trenches built at the same time (on adjacent properties);
- iv. Convey the extent of work that was undertaken by the Union troops just prior to the battle;
- v. Provide a safe pedestrian route to the trench.

Spatial Organization

1. The spatial distinction between the high bluff where the trench is located and the valley below would be preserved.
 - a. The separation of these two spaces was critical to the Union's defensive position. This distinction would be preserved by opening views between the spaces to reinforce the feeling of separateness.

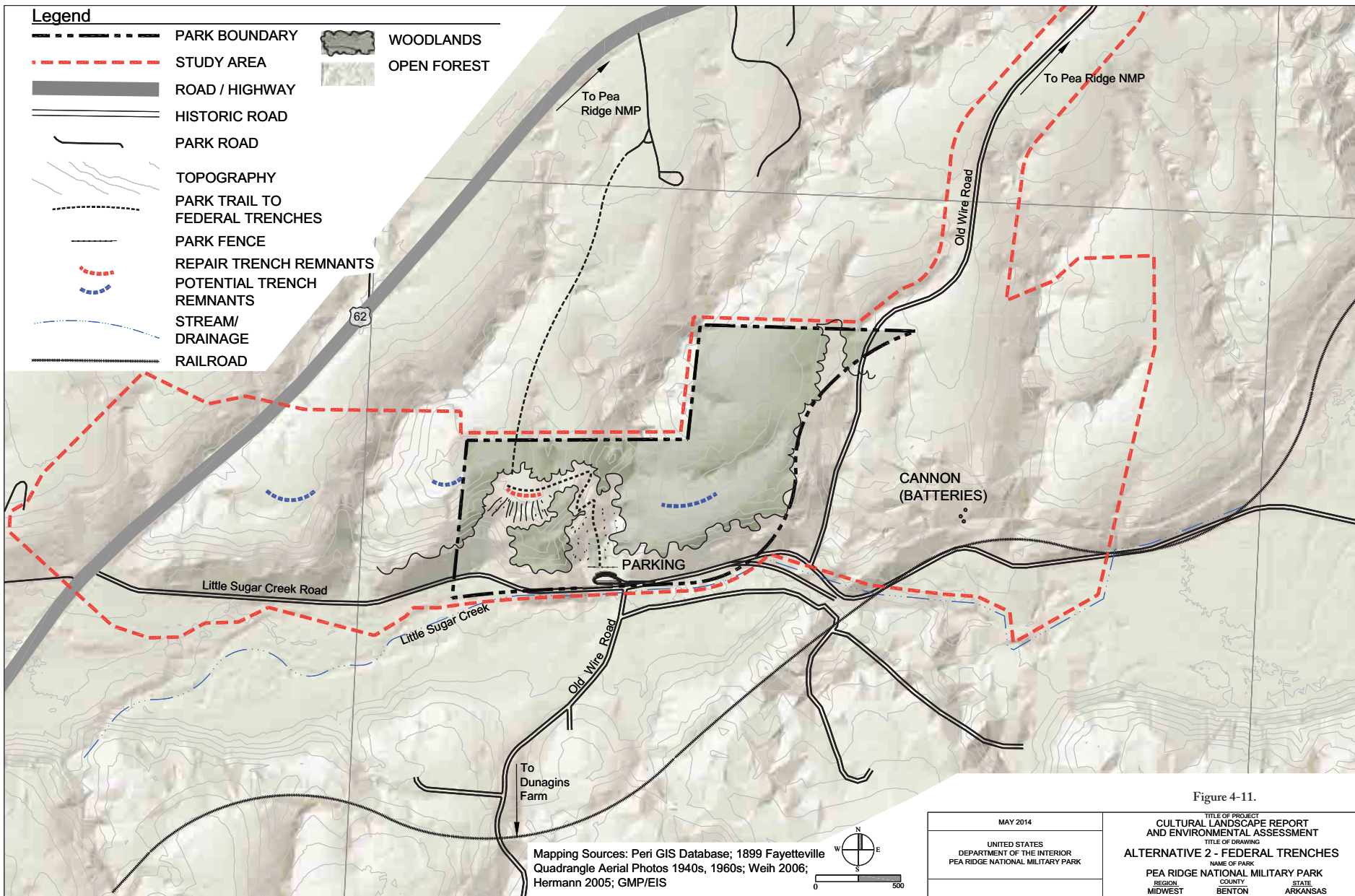
Topography and Landform

1. The existing topography and landform of the Federal Trenches would be preserved. The sense of the contrast between the high bluffs overlooking the valley floor would be preserved.
2. The physical form of the bluffs would be revealed through clearing of undergrowth vegetation and thinning of large trees as noted under Vegetation.
3. The landforms associated with other potential battle-related trenches would be further investigated to identify extant remains or landforms.

Views and Vistas

The Union army chose the bluffs above Little Sugar Creek due to the expansive view they would have of the Confederate advance from the south. The views and vistas present at the time of the battle would be reestablished.

1. The view from the top of the bluffs and the trench would be repaired to reflect the historic views and vistas.
 - a. Trees and understory on the bluff and on the slope below would be thinned within the trench's line of sight.
 - b. Underbrush adjacent to trench would be thinned to open up this view.
2. The view towards the bluffs would be repaired to reflect the historic appearance of the slope that advancing soldiers would have encountered.
 - a. The vegetation on the hillsides below the bluffs and the trench would be thinned to depict a less dense forest as would have been present at the time of the battle.



Circulation

The circulation system of the Federal Trenches consists of contemporary roads and trails. This system would generally remain in place with the exception of the pedestrian trail that would be repaired and slightly re-routed.

1. The existing parking area and road access would remain and be maintained.
2. The existing pedestrian path from the parking area to the top of the bluff would be demolished and a new path built in its place. This path would be safer and more manageable than the existing path but would not be universally accessible.
 - a. The new pedestrian path would extend from the parking area along the west edge of the small valley and loop upwards to the top of the bluffs.
 - b. The new path would be built as a series of ramps and steps to accommodate the large elevation change from top to bottom.
 - c. Erosion control measures would be included as part of the construction.
 - d. The path at the top of the bluffs would be located outside the area of the trench and away from any potential components. The path would end at the west end of the trench.
3. A pedestrian and equestrian trail would be built to connect the two discontinuous parcels of the park.
 - a. The new trail would require an easement to cross private property north between the Federal Trenches and U.S. Highway 62.

Structures

The Federal Trenches would be further researched and documented to determine the full extent of the extant trench and all of its components. Research would reveal how the trench was constructed and how its construction related to that of other Civil War fortifications. The trench and the broader historical setting would be preserved and repaired.

1. Further research and documentation would determine the full extent of the trench construction and document all extant components. These could include earthworks on the south edge of the trench.
 - a. Field investigations would be undertaken to document the trenches, and the construction by Union troops.
 - b. An earthworks preservation plan should be undertaken. Research into common Civil War practices related to earthen fortifications would be undertaken to compare this trench with others and to better understand what was built.
 - Construction plans or standards that the Union army would have used to construct the trenches would be researched.
 - c. The full extent of other potential trenches on adjacent bluffs may be researched and investigated.
2. The extant trench and all its components would be preserved and stabilized according to best practices.
 - a. The extant trench and the area immediately surrounding the trench would be repaired to reflect the historic appearance.
 - b. Large trees and shrubs would be removed using non-invasive methods. Large tree stumps would remain within the trench or within close proximity to the trench to ensure its preservation.
 - c. Low growing grasses would be planted and maintained to assist in the long-term management of the trench.
3. A portion of the trench would be fully restored to convey the original construction.
 - This work would be undertaken based on the archeological investigations and further research.

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Federal Trenches would be repaired to more closely resemble the type and density that occurred historically.

The vegetation would be reestablished to reflect the influence the Union troops had on the natural vegetation just prior to the battle.

1. The hillsides on the front side of the bluffs, between the trench and the valley below, would be thinned and large trees removed to more closely resemble the historic appearance.
 - a. Large trees that obstruct historic views to or from the trench would be removed. Stumps would be removed outside the trench.
 - b. Stumps would remain within the trench, in areas of archeological sensitivity or on hillsides prone to erosion.
 - c. Understory vegetation would be thinned on the front hillside to open up views to and from the valley.
2. The management of the forested hillside behind the trench would be guided by the VMP.
3. Areas disturbed from the rerouting of the pedestrian trail would be regraded and revegetated with native species to control erosion.
4. The vegetation associated with the trench would be managed as noted under Structures.

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow

The Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character area served a pivotal role in the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The site of Elkhorn Tavern and farm, the area's major circulation routes Telegraph Road, Ford Road and Huntsville Road and the area's topography and landform were critical elements during the battle. Elkhorn Tavern became a recognized landmark for soldiers of both sides.

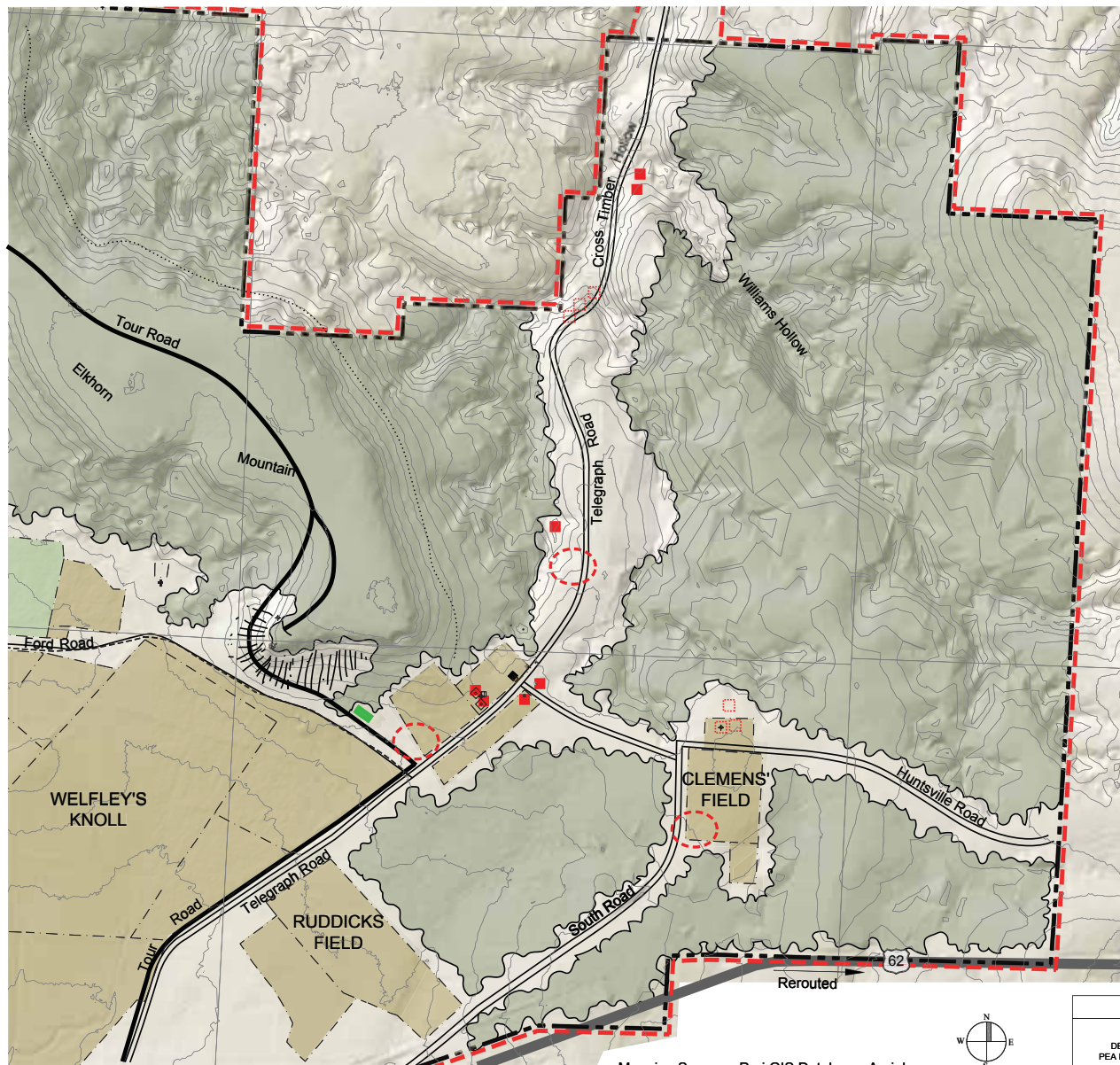
The Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow landscape character area would be preserved and rehabilitated as a historic site. The natural systems, historic setting and contributing features, including Elkhorn Tavern and the two commemorative monuments, would be repaired to more closely resemble the period of significance.

The entire area would be preserved as an archeological landscape. It would become the focus of further archeological investigations to understand all components that would have existed historically.

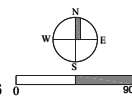
The focus of treatment would be to reestablish the historic spatial qualities of Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow through the delineation of historic spaces, circulation systems, buildings, structures and vegetation patterns.

Elkhorn Tavern / Williams Hollow Treatment Goals

- i. Spatially depict the full extents of the Elkhorn Tavern farmstead setting and buildings within its historic context;
- ii. Preserve extant contributing features including Elkhorn Tavern, the cistern, cave entrance and the two commemorative monuments;
- iii. Continue to be authentic to the 1862 historic setting;
- iv. Reveal the extent of the original features and the relationships between these and adjacent areas that were part of the battle;
- v. Reveal the historic landforms and topography including Elkhorn Mountain and Cross Timber and Williams hollows;
- vi. Repair Telegraph, Ford and Huntsville roads to reflect their historic appearance;
- vii. Relocate visitor facilities, including parking, roads, and restrooms, out of the core historic setting and out of views between battle-related spaces.



Mapping Sources: Peri GIS Database; Aerial
Photos 1940s, 1960s; Bearss 1965, Weih 2006



Legend

- PARK BOUNDARY
- STUDY AREA
- ROAD/HIGHWAY
- HISTORIC ROAD
- TOUR ROAD
- HORSE TRAIL
- TOPOGRAPHY
- MARK/REPAIR
BUILDING/STRUCTURE
FOUNDATION
- RESEARCH CIVIL WAR
BURIAL SITES
- MARK OR GHOSTING OF
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
- ◆ NPS PARKING
- FORD CEMETERY
- FIELDS/PASTURES
- WOODLANDS
- OPEN FOREST
- ORCHARD
- THIN/PRUNE

Figure 4-12.

MAY 2014

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

TITLE OF PROJECT
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

TITLE OF DRAWING
ALTERNATIVE 2 - ELKHORN TAVERN/Williams Hollow
NAME OF PARK
PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
REGION: MIDWEST COUNTY: BENTON STATE: ARKANSAS

