

2. Archeological investigations would focus on identifying potential extant below-grade features and the accurate locations of buildings, structures and roads that existed at the time of the battle. Actions could include some limited ground disturbance.
 - Elkhorn Tavern barn(s), stable, blacksmith shop
 - Clemens' House site and barn
 - Leetown Hamlet buildings and structures
3. Known archeological sites would be preserved.
 - Amos J. Patterson
 - Wiley Foster
 - Sturdy Cabin
 - Log Cabin (Morgan's Woods)
 - J. Ruddick
 - G.W. Ford House and Barn
4. Known archeological sites that contribute to the historic character would be preserved. These could yield more information on the battle's history and setting.
5. Archeological investigations would be undertaken in areas associated with the Trail of Tears.
 - a. Consider investigations to reveal the campsite along the trail at Ruddick's Field.
6. Archeological investigations would be undertaken for proposed projects in advance of any other work.
 - a. Archeological investigations would be an integrated task of any construction or demolition activities include re-routing the Tour Road and relocation of the visitor center / facility complex.
7. Known and potential areas of archeological importance would be preserved by locating new improvements in previously disturbed areas.
8. If acquisition of additional parcels identified by the GMP/EIS were to occur, archeological investigations would be undertaken to identify additional below-grade remains of physical features.

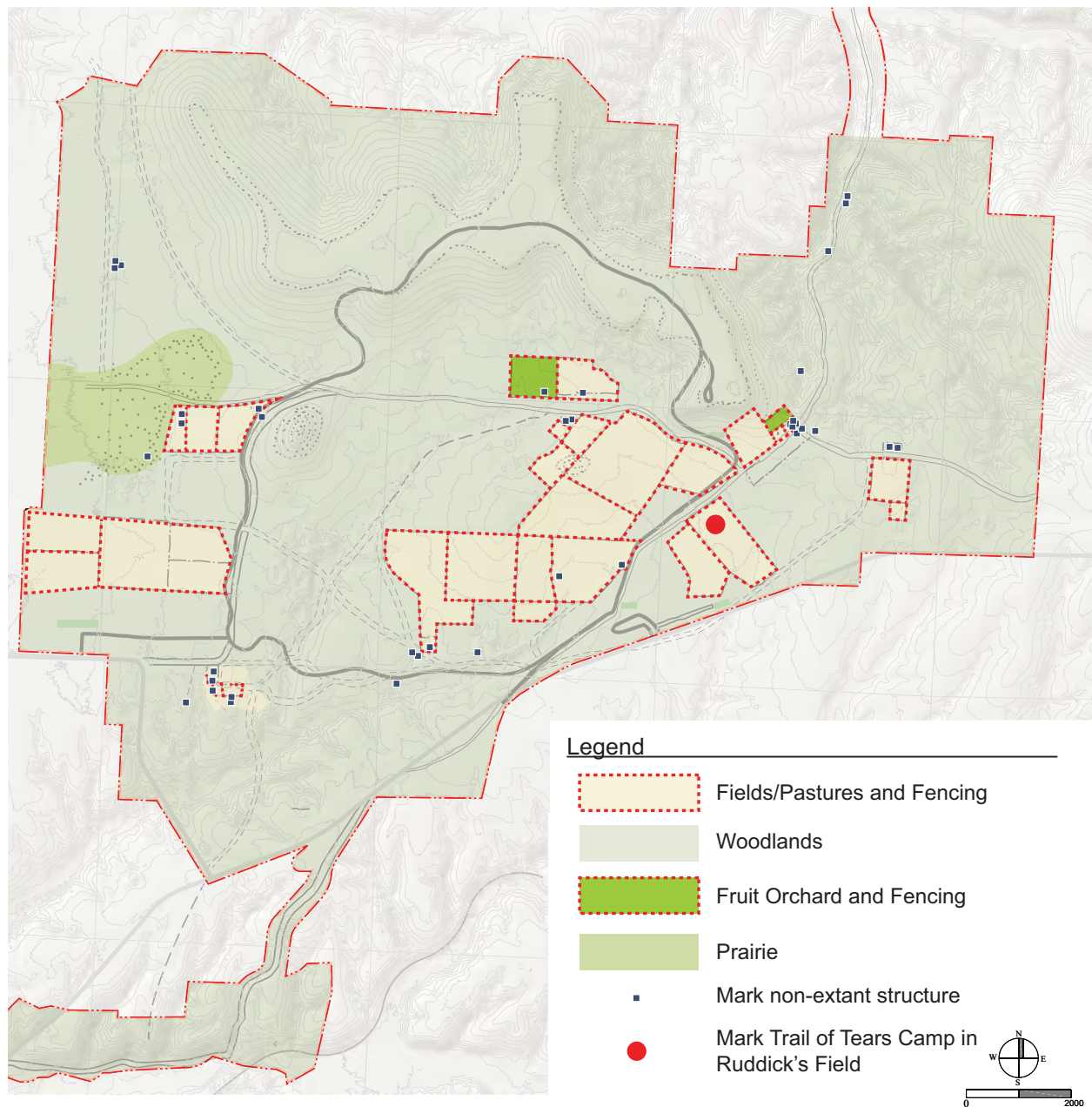


Figure 4-4. Spatial organization of the cultural landscape would reflect the historic patterns and setting that existed at the time of the battle.

Study Area

Spatial Organization

The historic spatial organization of the cultural landscape would be reestablished. The appearance of the landscape in 1862, reflected active agricultural use with farms, houses, gardens, barnyards, pastures, fields and fences composing the setting.

The three-dimensional character of this working landscape would be reestablished by delineating the spaces and relationships that existed at the time of the battle. Techniques would be simple markings of known features, maintaining fence lines, and preservation and repair of contributing features.

1. The historic spatial arrangement would be reestablished by maintaining fields and pastures as open areas contrasted by the dense, enclosed spaces of the surrounding woodlands (Figure 4-4) .
2. The spaces associated with the battle would be preserved as they existed at the time of the battle (Figure 4-5).
 - a. These would include Leetown Battlefield; Morgan's Woods; fields and pastures associated with Welfley's Knoll and the Elkhorn Tavern area, the tanyard, hospital sites and Leetown Hamlet.
 - b. Worm fences would be used to delineate alignments of historic fence lines, in turn defining the historic spaces. Should research indicate additional fencing around farmhouses or barns, additional worm fencing would be installed.
3. Non-extant structures within areas associated with the battle would be marked.
 - a. These would include Elkhorn Tavern, Clemens' House and Barn and structures of Leetown Hamlet.
4. The historic extents and spaces of each family farm present at the time of the battle would be identified.
 - a. Where evidence exists, the boundaries of these farms and their farm spaces, barnyards and gardens versus fields or pastures, would be marked.
 - b. These spaces would be maintained to indicate the spaces of a working landscape.
 - c. Worm fences and vegetation would be used to indicate farm spaces.
 - d. Material change may also include vegetation type that differs from adjacent vegetation such as clover contrasting with pasture grass to indicate the space of a former garden.
 - e. Fruit orchards would be maintained as discrete spaces, distinct from adjacent fields and forests by maintaining the grid of trees and mown grass beneath the trees.

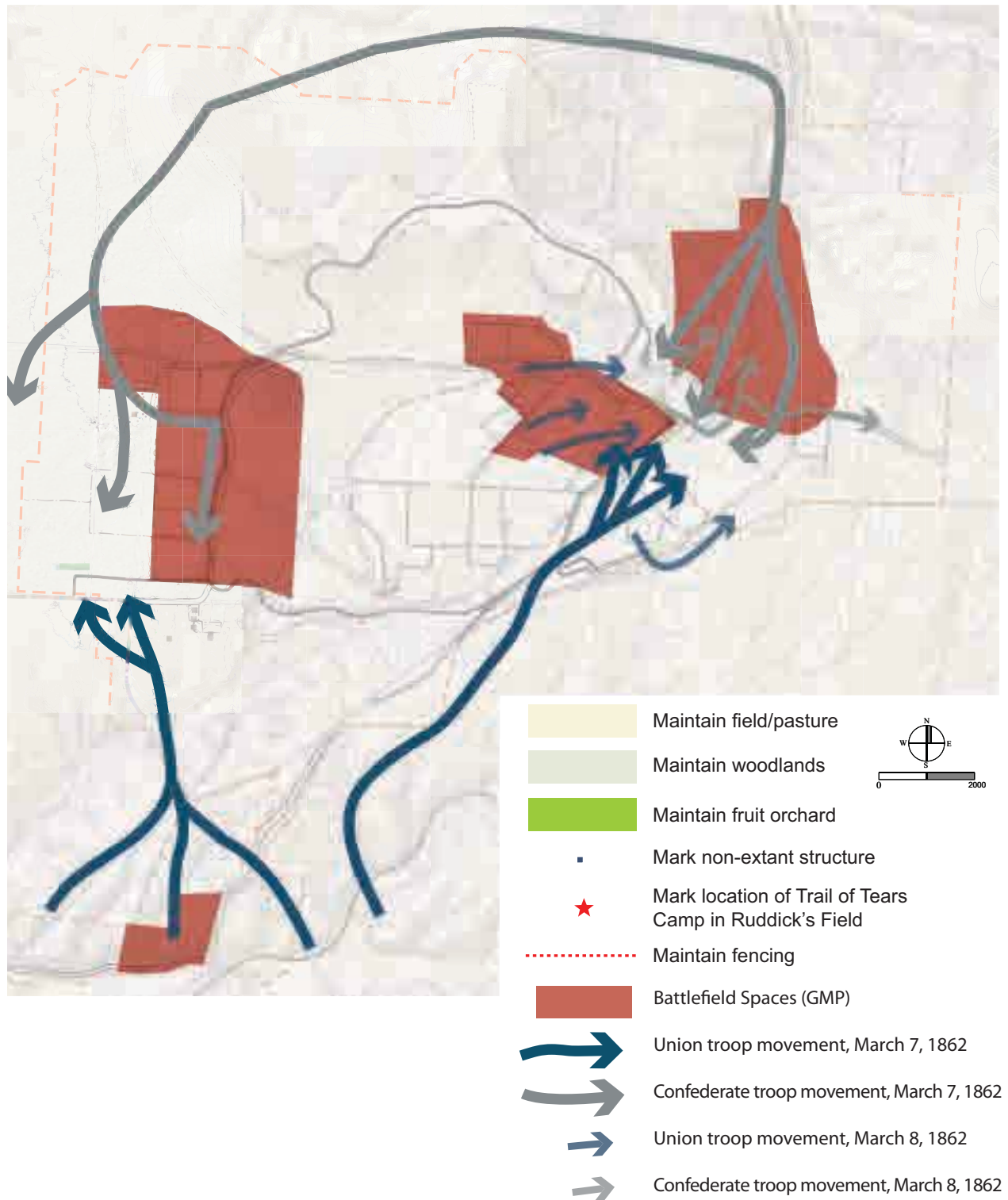


Figure 4-5. Battle Spaces

5. Non-extant buildings, structures and features present at the time of the battle would be marked to assist in defining the spatial organization.
 - a. The size, form and mass of historic features would be conveyed. This would illustrate the spatial arrangement of the historic farms in relation to how the battle was fought around those obstacles.
6. After archeological research has confirmed the locations of buildings in the Ford area, they would be identified visually. The locations of buildings, outbuildings, gardens, fields / pastures, and other vegetation would be marked to convey the spatial arrangement of 1862.
7. Ruddick's Field would be preserved and marked as the location where the travelers along the Trail of Tears had camped.
8. If additional parcels are acquired as recommended by the GMP/EIS, these would be maintained to reflect the spatial qualities of the historic setting (field or woodland, dependent on the historic use).

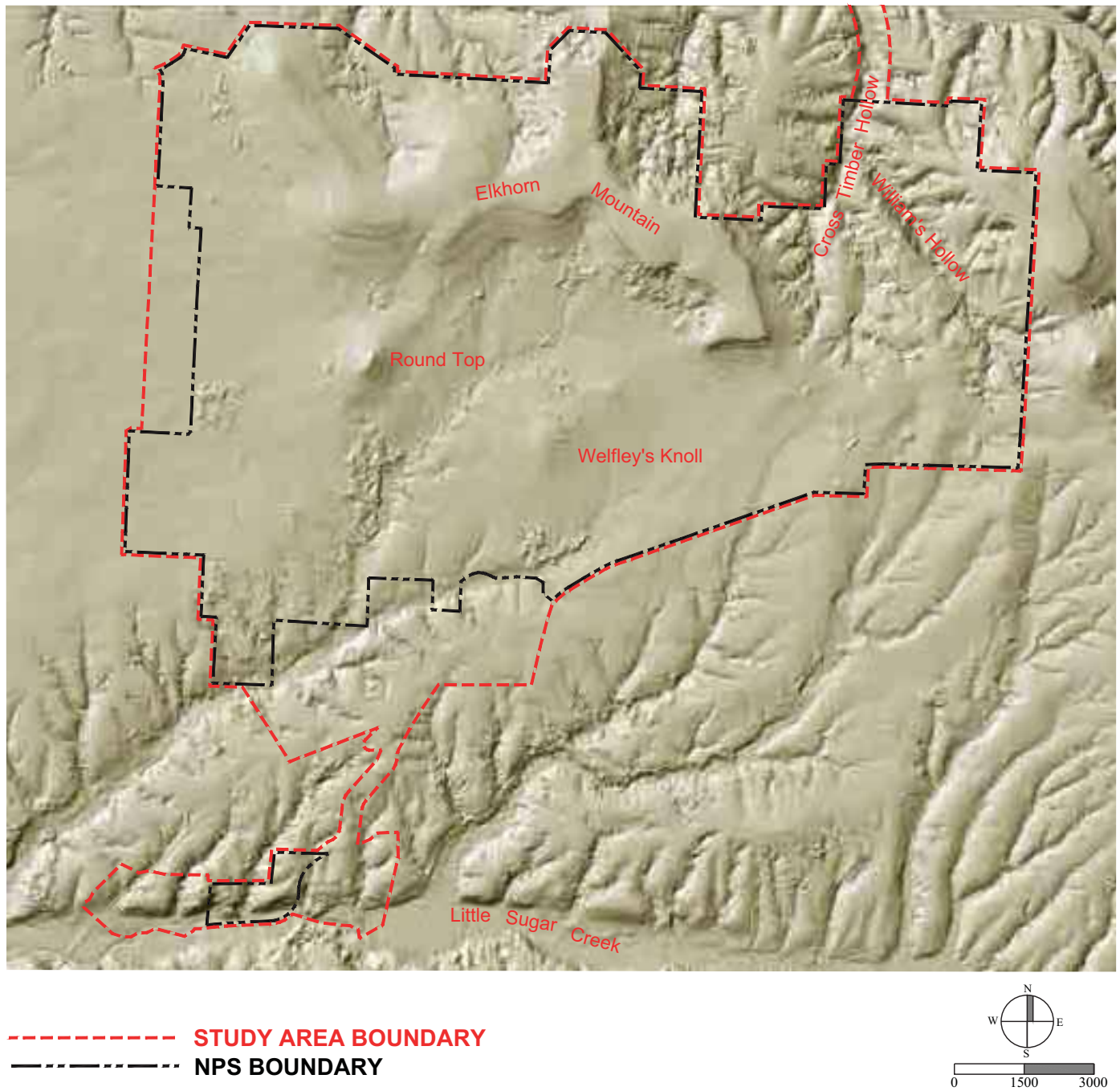


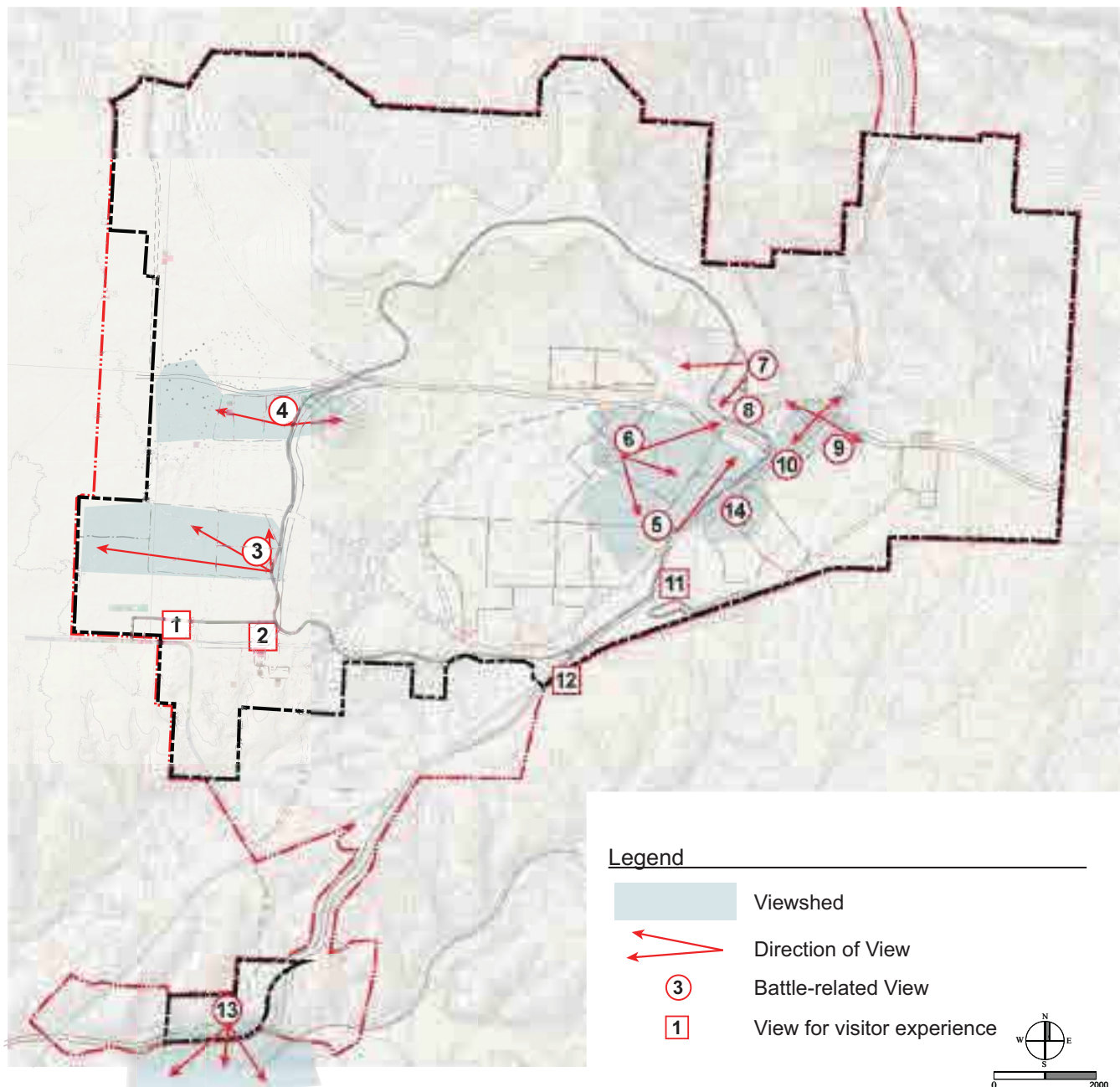
Figure 4-6. The topography and landform would be preserved as they influenced the Battle of Pea Ridge. (Hill Shade Graphic.pdf).

Study Area

Topography and Landform

The topography and landform of the cultural landscape would be preserved. The uplands of Elkhorn Mountain and Round Top contrast with the hollows of Cross Timber and Williams Hollow, and the Sugar Creek Valley. These topographic forms influenced the Battle of Pea Ridge. They have been modified only slightly with by construction that post-dates the period of significance.

1. The native topography and landform of the cultural landscape would be preserved. Measures would be undertaken to convey the significance of these features to the battle.
 - a. Elkhorn Mountain, Round Top, Welfley's Knoll, Cross Timber Hollow, Williams Hollow, and the bluffs of Little Sugar Creek contribute to the setting of the battle.
 - b. The rock outcropping of Elkhorn Mountain would be preserved and fully revealed through the thinning and removal of vegetation.
 - c. The topographic rise of Welfley's Knoll would be preserved. It historically provided views to the surrounding fields during the battle.
 - d. The steep and narrow topography of Williams and Cross Timber hollows would be preserved.
 - e. The rolling topography of the historic agricultural fields would be preserved. Measures would be undertaken to convey those that had a role in the battle.
2. Where contemporary roadways or other non-contributing features modified the native topography, the landform would be repaired to its historic appearance.
3. Minor alterations to the topography to build new portions of the Tour Road or to modify the existing Tour Road would be allowed.
 - a. After removal of the west overlook, the natural slope would be reestablished.



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| ① View to new visitor center from Highway 72 | ⑧ View to Rock Outcropping on Elkhorn Mountain |
| ② View to Leetown Hamlet from new tour road | ⑨ View towards Elkhorn Tavern |
| ③ View to Leetown Battlefield | ⑩ View from Elkhorn Tavern to fields |
| ④ View to battlefield | ⑪ Screen visitor center |
| ⑤ View across fields | ⑫ View to park entrance from U.S. Highway 62 |
| ⑥ Views from/to Welfley's Knoll | ⑬ View to valley from Federal Trenches |
| ⑦ Panoramic views of battlefield from east overlook | ⑭ View to Ruddick's Field |

Figure 4-7. Views and vistas reveal scenes and relationships that were important during the Battle of Pea Ridge. (Views and Vistas Diagram c.2013 (MB)).