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Shiloh, Tennessee



Shiloh National Military Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
Interior Region 2

Shiloh National Military Park

Shiloh National Military Park Cultural Landscape Report

January 2022
Quinn Evans
National Park Service
Interior Region 2
Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science

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Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science
Interior Region 2
National Park Service
100 Alabama Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 507-5847

Shiloh National Military Park
1055 Pittsburgh Landing Road
Shiloh, TN 38376

http://www.nps.gov

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Shiloh National Military Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Approved by: ALLEN ETHERIDGE Digitally signed by ALLEN ETHERIDGE Date: 2022.02.14 09:04:24 -06'00'

Superintendent, Shiloh National Military Park Date

Recommended by: CYNTHIA WALTON Digitally signed by CYNTHIA WALTON Date: 2022.02.17 13:43:55 -05'00'

Acting Chief, Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science, Southeast Region Date

Recommended by: KAREN CUCURULLO Digitally signed by KAREN CUCURULLO Date: 2022.02.24 14:17:22 -05'00'

Deputy Regional Director, Interior Region 2 Date

Approved by: CHRISTOPHER ABBETT Digitally signed by CHRISTOPHER ABBETT Date: 2022.02.28 14:59:14 -05'00'

for Regional Director, Interior Region 2 Date

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Superintendent's Forward

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Introduction

Management Summary

Shiloh National Military Park (NMP), a secluded and well-preserved battlefield site, was established by Congress on December 27, 1894.[1] Located in Shiloh, Tennessee, and Corinth, Mississippi, the purpose of the park is "to preserve and interpret the battlefields, sites, resources, and oral histories associated with Shiloh, Tennessee, and Corinth, Mississippi, during the Western Campaign of the Civil War."[2]

The battle of Shiloh occurred during April of 1862, and involved approximately 65,000 Union and 44,000 Confederate troops, resulting in 23,746 killed, wounded, and missing. The decisive Union victory enabled the United States to advance on the strategic Confederate railway junction at Corinth, Mississippi later that month.[3]

The park is significant because:

1. The Battle of Shiloh was a critical and violent event early in the Civil War;

2. The park is the second oldest national military park, and the existing commemorative landscape reflects the contributions of Union and Confederate Civil War veterans;

3. The intersection of transportation routes, including the railroad crossing at Corinth and Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, linked by country roads, illustrate the importance of logistics during the Civil War;

4. The Corinth Unit is a National Historic Landmark and preserves and protects the few surviving examples of early Civil War earthen fortifications;[4]

5. The Corinth Unit contains the site of the Corinth Contraband Camp, established in 1862 by the Union Army, where formerly enslaved people took steps towards citizenship;

6. The Battle of Corinth, which occurred in October of 1862, was the last major Confederate offensive in the state of Mississippi.[5]

7. The Shiloh Indian Mounds are designated as a National Historic Landmark, one of the finest examples of a complete Mississippian-era archeological village site in the nation.[6]

The study area is composed of over 7,000 acres. This includes the Shiloh Battlefield (as of 28 February 2019, was at 5,003 acres owned within the ~ 6,025+ authorized); Fallen Timbers, with 270 acres owned by American Battlefield Trust within the NPS 468 acre authorized boundary; the resources at Corinth, which are 1,616+ acres within the authorized boundary, with 811 owned by the NPS; and Davis Bridge Battlefield, which includes 1,090+ acres within the authorized boundary, with 850.11 currently protected by the state of Tennessee and 5.46 acres owned by NPS. Acreage authorizations also encompass the Russell House at Corinth (666+).

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) serves as the principal management document and primary tool for long-term management of cultural landscapes within Shiloh NMP. The report documents, evaluates, and provides treatment guidance for the physical landscape within the study area. This CLR addresses the entire study area, placing emphasis on preservation, management and use of lands in the Corinth Unit that have been obtained over the last ten years and the Davis Bridge and Fallen Timbers properties.

1 Barnes, Mark R. Shiloh Indian Mounds Site National Historic Landmark Registration Form. Atlanta, Georgia: National Park Service, 1989.

2 National Park Service. Foundation Document, Shiloh National Military Park. Shiloh, Tennessee: National Park Service, 2016.

3 National Park Service. Foundation Document, Shiloh National Military Park. Shiloh, Tennessee: National Park Service, 2016.

4 National Historic Landmark Nomination, Siege and Battle of Corinth, 1991.

5 National Park Service. Foundation Document, Shiloh National Military Park. Shiloh, Tennessee: National Park Service, 2016, 5.

6 National Historic Landmark Nomination, Shiloh Indian Mounds Site, 1988.

The report includes:

1. Description of the historical development of the landscapes;
2. Documentation of the existing landscape conditions;
3. Analysis of the landscape's potential National Register significance;
4. Identification of character defining features and assessment of integrity;
5. Landscape treatment recommendations that facilitate preservation of the historic landscape, address park management concerns, and inform ongoing and proposed facility development.

Previous Planning and Documentation

Previous planning documents that address the Shiloh NMP landscape inform the development of this CLR. The majority of these documents were prepared prior to expansion of the NMP to include properties in the Corinth Unit, however several address the importance of the enlargement to include key resources.

Since the predecessor management documents do not include definitive treatment and management categories for the cultural landscape, the development of recommendations within this CLR requires careful coordination with NPS management.

GEOLOGIC RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT

The 2018 Geologic Resources Inventory Report documents the geologic setting and history of the landscape, and distinctive geologic features and processes within Shiloh NMP. It also highlights geologic issues and provides a helpful narrative associated with the Geologic Resources Inventory that includes geologic map data and information for resource managers. The report identifies erosion along the Tennessee River shoreline as a dominant resource management issue in the park that is exacerbated by fluvial processes, flooding, and slope movements. It also provides helpful references related to climate change, paleontological resource management, water resources, abandoned mineral and disturbed lands, external development, potential land acquisition, and seismicity.[7]

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The 2018 Administrative History includes a comprehensive account of the history of the park and current planning initiatives, as well as a list of future planning needs.[8]

FOUNDATION DOCUMENT

The 2016 Shiloh Foundation Document identifies the fundamental resources and values for the NMP and includes a thorough assessment of the park's management needs but does not state a specific management category. It records park planning and data needs, identifies key issues that pertain to planning, and suggests opportunities to address the challenges (see Chapter 4 in this CLR for a full list).

Fundamental resources and values include: Shiloh Battlefield Landscape, Corinth Landscape (Siege, Battle, and Occupation), Davis Bridge Site, Place of Reflection and Serenity, Shiloh National Cemetery, Museum Collections, Commemorative Resources/ Features, and Archeological Resources.

Other important resources and values identified are: Community Partnerships, Shiloh Indian Mounds and Civilian Conservation Corps / Works Progress Administration Infrastructure and Buildings. Included are prioritized recommendations for planning.

High priority planning needs that are relevant to this CLR are: a Shiloh Battlefield Restoration Plan; a Wayside Plan for the Corinth Unit; a Land Protection Plan for the Corinth Landscape, Davis Bridge Site, and Community partnerships; a Trail management plan for the Corinth Unit; and Cultural Landscape Reports for the Shiloh Battlefield and the Corinth Unit.[9]

Medium priority planning needs related to this CLR are: an Earthworks management plan;

7 Trista L. Thornberry-Ehrlich. Shiloh National Military Park Geologic Resources Inventory Report: Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR-2018/1778. Fort Collins, Colorado: National Park Service, 2018.

8 Liz Sargent, Deborah Slaton, and Timothy Penich. Shiloh National Military Park Administrative History. Atlanta, Georgia: National Park Service, 2018.

9 There is an existing Land Protection Plan for Shiloh, completed in 2002: National Park Service. Land Protection Plan: Shiloh National Military Park Tennessee-Mississippi (Biennial Review). Shiloh National Military Park, Haywood S. Harrell, Stacy D. Allen, and Tena Howard, 2002.

Shiloh Indian Mounds treatment/preservation plan; Shiloh National Cemetery management plan; development plans for newly acquired lands; Shiloh Battlefield Place of Reflection and Serenity scenery conservation plan; monument maintenance and preservation plan; Development Concept Plan for Davis Bridge site; update to the Cultural Landscape Report for Shiloh National Cemetery; Historic Structure Reports for CCC/WPA structures and major monuments; and climate change scenario planning for the Shiloh Battlefield Landscape.[10]

STATE OF THE PARK REPORT

The 2016 State of the Park Report presents three key issues and challenges for the future. They are: improving interpretation; improving protection and integrity; and improving partnerships.[11]

CORINTH CIVIL WAR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

In 2004, the NPS completed the Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study Environmental Assessment (EA), which set the groundwork for acquiring the discontiguous parcels in Corinth. The study identifies extant resources related to the Siege and Battle of Corinth. Alternative B is the preferred alternative for acquisition of property.[12] Additional parcels for acquisition, which would encompass the whole story of the siege and battle, were identified in Alternative D.

GMP/DCP

Completed in 1981 the combined General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan (GMP/DCP) set forth the basis for visitor experience, circulation, interpretation, and broad scale landscape management within the Shiloh Unit. It stresses the need to preserve the park's resources but does not identify appropriate treatment approaches to be applied according to The United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.[13]

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

THE 1991 Resource Management Plan for Shiloh National Military Park, noted the then present status of both natural and cultural resources present within the park, and established baseline information on these resources, with overview of current resource management program and needs relative to threats, conditions, and treatment recommendations. Many of the cultural resource issues and needs, as well as associated natural resource program needs, were cited within the identified project statements for park cultural landscapes.[14]

LONG RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

The park's LRIP cites preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of the park's cultural landscapes as critical elements/resources required to enhance visitor appreciation and understanding of the park's relevancy and its core values.[15]

Cultural Resources Inventory System

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

The 2020 Cultural Landscape Inventory for Shiloh National Cemetery includes a history of the cemetery, identification and historical analysis of specific resources within the cemetery.[16] Once a standalone database, the CLI is now part of the NPS Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) which houses baseline inventories for cultural landscapes, archeology, cultural anthropology, and historic structures.

A total of 227 historic structure entries exist for Shiloh in CRIS. Management categories identified are mainly "must be preserved and maintained" for Civil War and Commemorative era resources, and "should be preserved and maintained" for New Deal resources.

10 National Park Service. Foundation Document, Shiloh National Military Park. Shiloh, Tennessee: National Park Service, 2016.

11 National Park Service. State of the Park Report: Shiloh National Military Park. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2016.

12 National Park Service. Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study Environmental Assessment, Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park, March 2004.

13 1981 GMP/DCP and SOI Standards: https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm

14 National Park Service. Resource Management Plan, Shiloh National Military Park, February 1991.

15 National Park Service. Shiloh National Military Park: Long-Range Interpretive Plan. Washington D.C.: Harper's Ferry Center Interpretive Planning and the staff of Shiloh National Military Park., January 2009.

16 National Park Service. Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Shiloh National Cemetery, Shiloh National Military Park, 2020.

Historical Overview[17]

The history of Shiloh National Military Park begins with the geologic processes that formed the landscape over millions of years, creating landforms that became home to Indigenous inhabitants and shaped the progress of the American Civil War. From approximately 1050 to 1400 AD, Indigenous people of the Woodland and Mississippian period occupied the area around Shiloh, building a community that included a mound complex on the bluff above the Tennessee River. The region was later home to the Chickasaw people, who pursued an agrarian lifestyle supported by the streams and rivers that ran through the area.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, Euroamerican settlers had begun farming the land around and between Shiloh and Corinth, and a small town had developed around the railroad crossing at Corinth. The city of Corinth was the most important rail transportation hub in the western Confederacy in the late winter and spring of 1862. In early 1862, as part of the overall Union strategy to wrestle control and possession of the Mississippi River from the Confederacy, western Union forces established a base at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, intending to sever two major railroads, by engaging and defeating the Confederate forces gathering to defend the vital Corinth rail crossing. Instead, Confederate forces preemptively attacked on the morning of April 6, 1862, resulting in the Battle of Shiloh over that day and the next. On April 8, Union forces engaged with remnants of the Confederate army as they protected their retreat to Corinth, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

At the end of April, the heavily reinforced Union force advanced against the Confederates, now themselves reinforced and entrenched behind prepared earthwork fortifications at Corinth. The advancing Federals likewise constructed their own hasty field fortifications of earth throughout the month of May, as they approached and skirmished their way toward the town. Heavily outnumbered, Confederate forces successfully abandoned Corinth and retired south, leaving the town to Union forces on May 30, 1862. Throughout the summer, the railroad hub became the linchpin of Union occupation in northern Mississippi.

On October 3-4, 1862, Confederate forces attempted to retake Corinth, resulting in a severe two-day battle, which terminated in the streets of the town, where the Union army prevailed. While conducting its retreat west, on October 5, the defeated Confederate army briefly engaged a second Federal force at Davis Bridge on the Hatchie River, holding the Federals off long enough to execute an escape to the south.

Following these events, as the necessities of the war required at numerous other locations in the occupied South, the Union army established on the eastern outskirts of Corinth, a camp to house "contrabands" – formerly enslaved African Americans who had escaped to Union-held lands. The camp was disbanded in January 1864, when Union authorities decided they no longer needed to occupy Corinth, shifting their military force, along with the camps' inhabitants, to Memphis.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the United States government established national cemeteries, including at Shiloh and Corinth, to bury the Federal dead while the majority of the fallen Confederates remained in either mass or individual graves on the battlefields. In the late nineteenth century, as part of a movement to preserve Civil War battlefields, Shiloh National Military Park was established to preserve the site of the Battle of Shiloh. Included within the boundary of the park was the entire Woodland and Mississippian village and mound site. Over the next several decades, the park's leaders worked to restore the battlefield, add commemorative monuments, and develop the infrastructure to accommodate and direct visitors.

In 1933, the park and cemetery were transferred to the administration of the National Park Service. From 1933 to 1941, an infusion of funds and workers from the federal government's New Deal programs further developed the buildings, visitor infrastructure, and educational offerings of the park. Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, the park dealt with ongoing flooding and erosion issues along the Tennessee River. In the twenty-first century, the park's mission was legislatively expanded to include operations at Corinth, building a Civil War Interpretive Center and acquiring key sites around the city. The park continues to acquire land related to the Shiloh and Corinth campaigns of 1862, including the planned acquisition of the battlefield sites at Fallen Timbers and Davis Bridge.

17 This overview is summarized from the material presented in Chapter 2. See that chapter for details and sources.

Summary of National Historic Landmark and National Register Status

Shiloh National Military Park, including the battlefield at Shiloh and the National Cemetery, was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1966, following the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Since that time, a number of nominations have documented resources within the park.

A National Register nomination documented the Shiloh battlefield and the National Cemetery in 1976, for the area that was already administratively listed.

From 1972 to 1987, several places associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth were listed in the National Register. These sites will be further explained in the Chapter 2.

Shiloh Indian Mounds was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, and designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1989.

The Siege and Battle of Corinth Sites was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1991.

The site of Davis Bridge Battlefield and Hatchie Bridge Battlefield was listed in the National Register in 1998.

In 2008, the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service determined that several New Deal-era park buildings were eligible for the National Register, indicating that future evaluation of the park's significance is likely to include this era. See Chapter 2 for more information.

Scope of Work and Methodology

Purpose of the Project

The purpose of this CLR is to:

- Describe historical development;
- Document the existing site condition;
- Provide analysis of the landscape's National Register significance;
- Identify and assess integrity of character defining features;
- Determine appropriate treatment strategies; and
- Develop treatment recommendations that facilitate preservation of these resources, address park management concerns, and inform ongoing and proposed facility development.

Issues Addressed in the Report

Landscape management issues addressed include:

- erosion,
- turf and tree management,
- invasive species control,
- monument, marker & headstone maintenance and preservation,
- trail management,
- visitor safety and accessibility,
- and best practices for management of a cultural landscape spread among numerous parcels and widespread locations.

Project Process and Methodology

This CLR adheres to federal standards providing best practices for cultural landscape projects. In particular, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, are followed.[18]

This CLR documents a thorough level of investigation and documentation for historical research, existing condition assessment, and landscape analysis. The research methodology focused on the use of select documentation of known and presumed relevance, including primary and secondary sources that are readily available. Field investigations conducted in October and December of 2019 are used as the basis for the existing condition analysis.

18 Robert R. Page, Cathy A Gilbert, and Susan Dolan, A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Processes, and Techniques (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998); and Charles Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

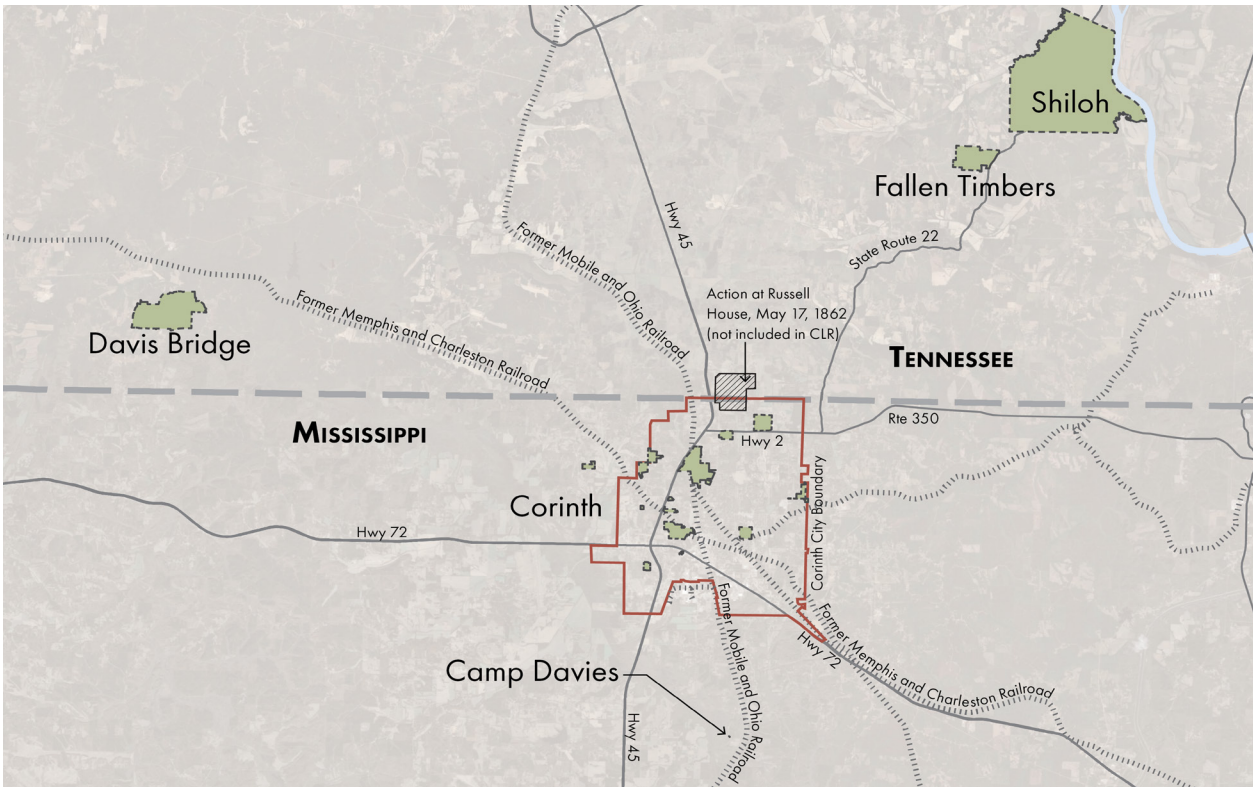


Figure 1–1. Study Area Location (QE 2019)

Format of the Report

The CLR is organized in two parts. Part 1 contains detailed documentation of the historic development of the study area landscape, evaluation of existing landscape condition, and analysis of landscape integrity with identification of contributing features. Part 2 explains the selected landscape treatment approach based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes*, and provides recommendations and implementation projects for the treatment, management, and maintenance of historic landscape resources that are consistent with the landscape's significance, condition, and use.

Description of Study Boundaries

The study area is comprises over 6,000 acres located within four geographically separate units (Figure 1–1).

- Shiloh National Military Park is located in Hardin County, Tennessee, on the west bank of the Tennessee River. It includes the 5.068.71 acre Shiloh Battlefield landscape, 10 acre Shiloh National Cemetery, and 46 acre Shiloh Indian Mounds. (Figure 1–2)
- The Fallen Timbers Unit is located between the Shiloh and the Corinth Units within McNairy County, approximately 1 mile southwest of the main Shiloh Battlefield. Currently, the American Battlefield Trust owns 270 acres of the NPS authorized 468-acre boundary of this unit.
- The Corinth Unit preserves and interprets the Siege and Battle of Corinth, and is located in the city of Corinth, Mississippi. The unit's 811 acres are distributed across a 1,616-acre legislative boundary in thirteen discontiguous parcels in Alcorn County, Mississippi. (Figure 1–3)
- Davis Bridge is the furthest western unit, located south of Highway 57, approximately 30 miles west of Shiloh and 25 miles west of Corinth. Situated on both sides of the Hatchie River, this unit is administered by the State of Tennessee. The NPS has recently acquired 5.46 acres of the 1,090 acres that are within the NPS authorized boundary. The unit has land in both Hardeman County and McNairy County.

Landscape Character Areas

For the purposes of this cultural landscape report, landscape character areas (LCA) are used to

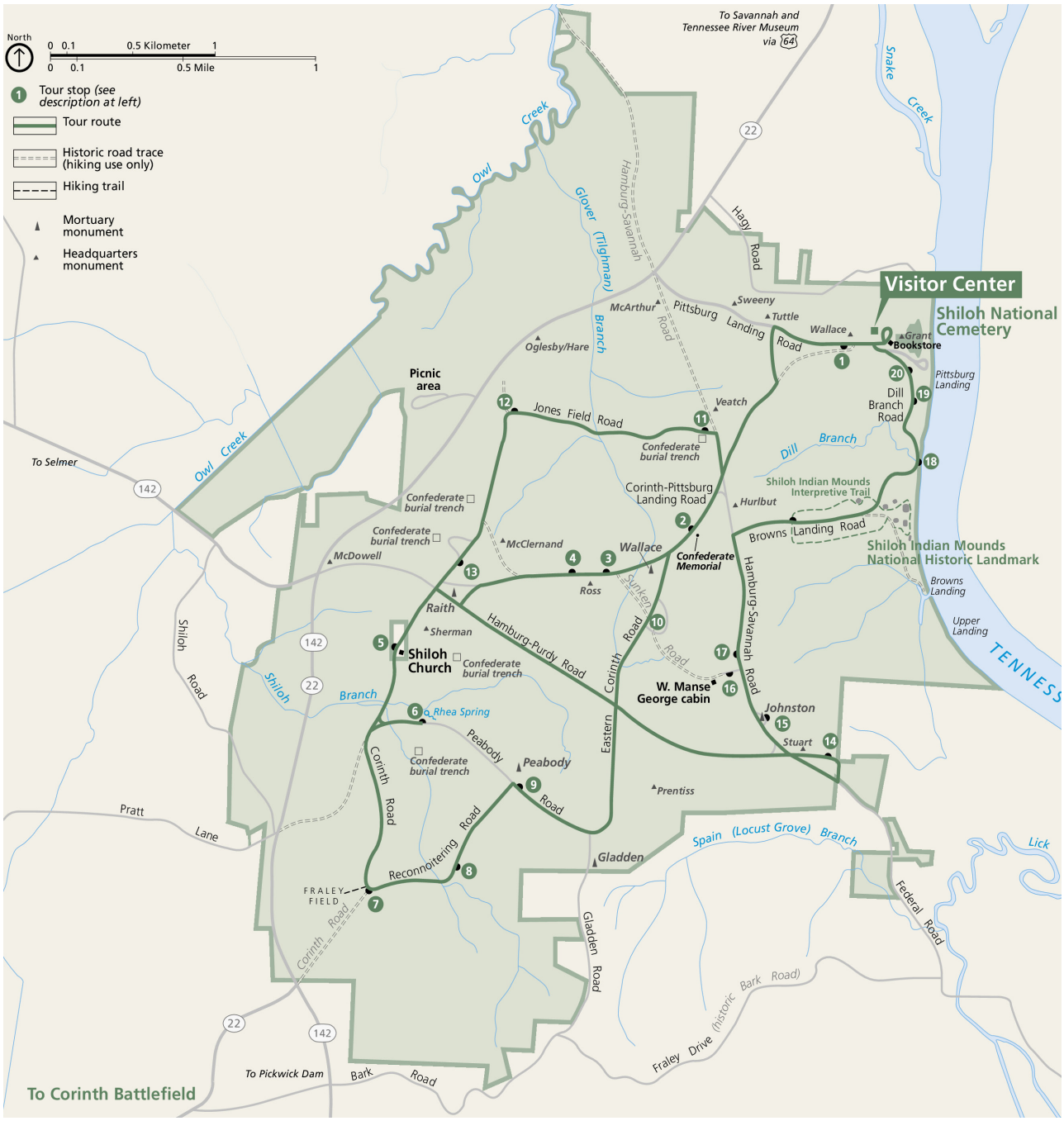
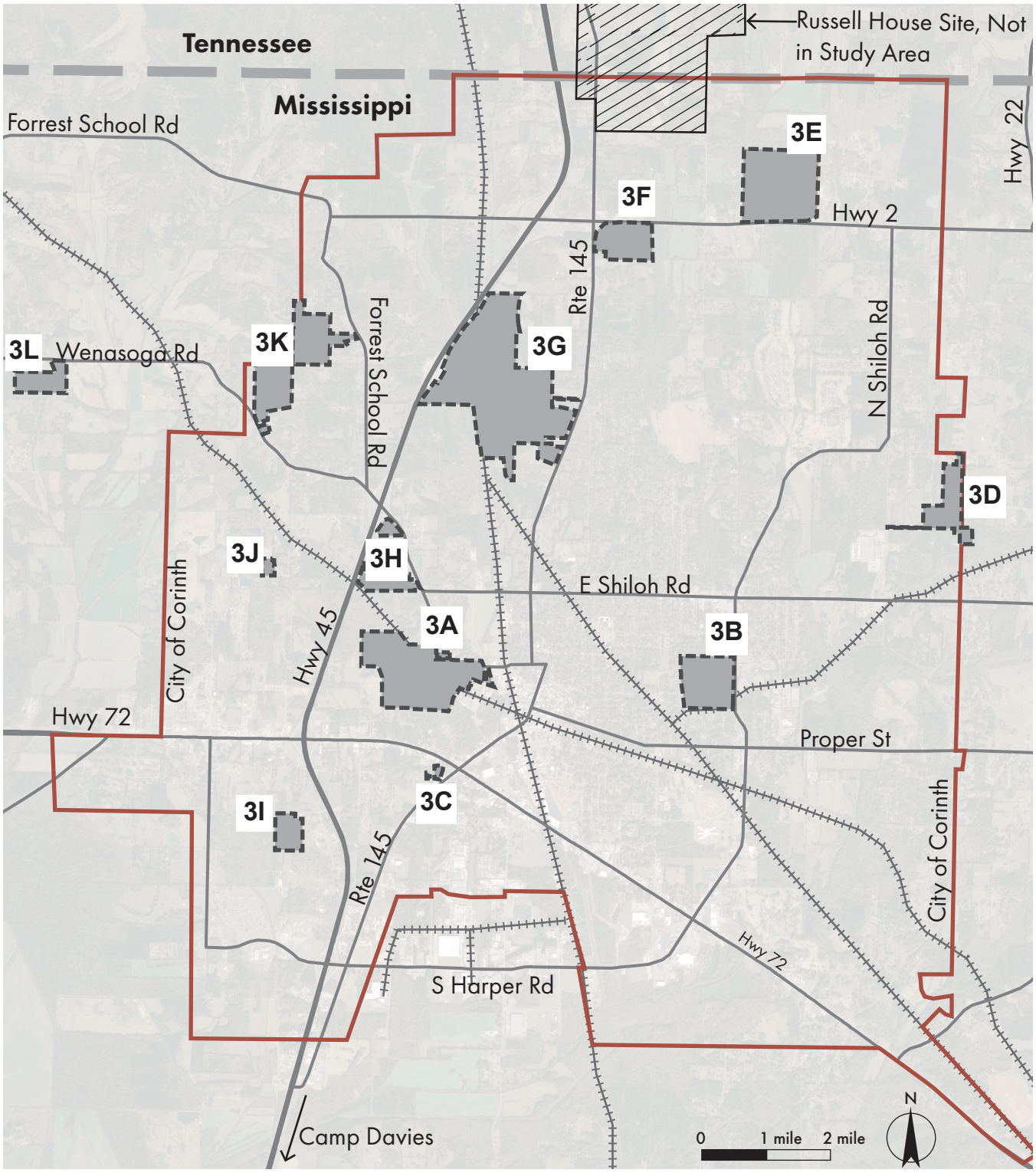


Figure 1–2. Shiloh Unit (NPS)



LCA 3.A Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center.
LCA 3.B Corinth Contraband Camp.
LCA 3.C Corona Female College.
LCA 3.D Federal Lines 5/17.
LCA 3.E Federal Lines 5/19.
LCA 3.F Federal Lines 5/28.
LCA 3.G Confederate Siegeworks.
LCA 3.H October 3rd Battle-PM.
LCA 3.I Federal Redan.
LCA 3.J Battery F.
LCA 3.K October 3rd Battle-AM.
LCA 3.L October 3rd Battle-AM.

Figure 1–3. Corinth Unit and Landscape Character Areas. (QE 2019)

further define the landscapes within the study area. Landscape character areas are places that contain similar physical characteristics, qualities, attributes and associated cultural landscape resources. The LCAs used throughout the report are described in the following section.

LCA 1. Shiloh National Military Park Overall. This character area includes the entire battlefield of Shiloh, including roads, streams, fields and forests (Figure 1–4). It includes a description of the landscape overall including natural systems, topography, and views.

LCA 1.A Visitor Center. This character area includes the visitor center building, bookstore, maintenance and residential areas.

LCA 1.B Shiloh National Cemetery. This character area includes features within the stone wall that surrounds the cemetery.

LCA 1.C Shiloh Indian Mounds. This area focuses on the Woodland and Mississippian-era mounds and the extent of the former townsite.

LCA 1.D William Manse George Cabin. This character area includes the George Cabin, Bloody Pond, the Sunken Road, and the peach orchard.

LCA 2. Fallen Timbers. Fallen Timbers includes the site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, including extant topography, road traces, and views (Figure 1–5).

LCA 3. Corinth Unit. This character area includes resources associated with the Siege and Battle of Corinth, including military earthworks and siegelines, commemorative features, and places related to Civil War events that affected the lives of local citizens.

LCA 3.A Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center. This character area includes the center and surrounding landscape. It includes the former school site to the north.

LCA 3.B Corinth Contraband Camp. This character area includes the park-like property that was a part of the original camp.

LCA 3.C Corona Female College. This character area includes the nearly square block where the college once stood.

LCA 3.D Federal Lines 5/17. This character area includes a series of well-preserved earthworks arranged on a ridge, that were built during the Siege of Corinth.

LCA 3.E Federal Lines 5/19. This character area includes a line of earthworks that were built during the Siege of Corinth (Figure 1–6).

LCA 3.F Federal Lines 5/28. This character area includes a line of earthworks that were built during the Siege of Corinth.

LCA 3.G Confederate Siegeworks. This character area includes a complex of well-preserved earthworks that include a covered way and three redoubts that were built by the Confederacy during the Siege of Corinth.

LCA 3.H October 3rd Battle-PM. This character area is sited on the ridge and adjacent valley below Wenasoga Road, and was where a portion of the Battle of Corinth took place.

LCA 3.I Federal Redan. This character area includes a V-shaped earthwork that was built after the Siege of Corinth.

LCA 3.J Battery F. This character area includes a well-preserved battery earthwork that was built by the occupying Union army in the summer of 1862 after the Siege of Corinth ended.

LCA 3.K October 3rd Battle-AM. This character area includes a line of earthworks that were built during the Siege of Corinth, and was also the site of the Battle of Corinth.

LCA 3.L October 3rd Battle-AM. This character area is sited on the western edge of Corinth, and provides a view towards the Battle of Corinth.

LCA 3.M Camp Davies. This character area is located at the former site of Camp Davies, which guarded the southern approach to Union occupied Corinth.

LCA 4. Davis Bridge. Davis Bridge includes the site of the Battle of Davis Bridge that spanned both sides of the Hatchie River (Figure 1–7).



Figure 1–4. Shiloh Battlefield Unit. View at Duncan Field (QE 2019).



Figure 1–5. Fallen Timbers Unit. (QE 2019)



Figure 1–6. Corinth Unit. Federal Lines 5/19. (QE 2019)



Figure 1–7. Davis Bridge Unit. View from Metamora Hill. (QE 2019)

Summary of Findings

Overview of Site History

Chapter 2 provides a detailed history of the cultural landscapes of Shiloh, Fallen Timbers, the Corinth region, and Davis Bridge. The history presents details on American Indian occupation, Euroamerican agrarian settlement, the Civil War, initial commemoration efforts in the 19th century, and the formation of the park and preservation efforts during the 20th and 21st centuries. Drawings that support the narrative are also included, illustrating the evolution of the landscape.

Existing Condition and Analysis

Chapter 3 documents the appearance of Shiloh Battlefield, Fallen Timbers, Corinth, and Davis Bridge landscapes in 2019 through narrative and supporting graphics. It is based upon field inventory, survey, and geographic information (GIS) data. The chapter describes and analyses the landscape characteristics, including natural systems, topography, land use, spatial organization, views and vistas, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small- scale features. This chapter provides a statement of integrity for the cultural landscape.

Treatment

Chapter 4 presents preferred treatment approaches, considerations, and treatment tasks. A preservation approach is recommended for LCA 1. Shiloh National Military Park, while a rehabilitation approach is recommended for the other units in order to preserve cultural landscape features while adapting these sites for increased visitor use and interpretation. General treatment tasks are provided first, which address issues for the entire study area such as access and wayfinding; best management practices for the preservation of earthworks, and strategies to plan for climate change. General treatment tasks are followed by more detailed guidance for specific areas. A chapter on implementation of the treatment recommendations provides draft PMIS statements for specific projects.

Site History

Overview

This chapter presents an overview of the physical evolution of Shiloh National Military Park and the discontiguous parcels at Fallen Timbers, Davis Bridge, and Corinth, Mississippi.

It begins with a evaluation of significance that summarizes the historical importance of the study area as established in National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark nominations and provides a proposed period of significance for the cultural landscape. This is followed by a chronological account of the landscape condition from the initial formation of the physical landscape to today.

Changes to the landscape or its use are presented in the following time spans:

- Geologic to Archaic
- American Indian Occupation and Use
- Development of Agriculture
- The Civil War, 1861 to 1865
- Battlefield Commemoration, Memorialization, and Tourism, 1866 to 1932
- The New Deal Era, 1933 to 1941
- NPS Stewardship 1942 to present

National Register Listing and Statement of Significance

The Shiloh National Military Park study area has been evaluated for significance in multiple documents, including National Register of Historic Places nominations, National Historic Landmark nominations, Determinations of Eligibility for the National Register, and a Cultural Landscape Inventory. Below are summaries of the criteria, areas, and levels of significance associated with the study area, followed by a matrix summarizing the proposed periods of significance for this Cultural Landscape Report.

Shiloh National Military Park, National Register of Historic Places (66000074), Hardin County, Tennessee. Administratively listed, October 15, 1966.

Following the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966, all historical parks administered by the National Park Service were administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Nomination forms were not required for this listing, so criteria, areas, and levels of significance were not identified for the park at this time.

A National Register of Historic Places nomination form was prepared for the park in 1976 to identify contributing resources and define the periods and areas of significance.

> *Criteria*: The National Register Criteria system was not in use at this time.
>
> *Period of Significance*: Pre-Columbian (prior to the 15th century) and 19th Century
>
> *Specific Dates:* April 6th and 7th, 1862
>
> *Areas of Significance:* Aboriginal – Prehistoric, Architecture, and Military
>
> *Significance*: The nomination notes that the park "preserves the scene of the first great battle of the West of the War Between the States." The War Cabin (William Manse George Cabin), Sunken Road, and Earthworks (unspecified) are noted as the only remaining structures from the battle. The nomination states that the monuments are representative of the memorialization period, particularly prior to World War I, and "have acquired historical significance of their own," although the twentieth century is not included as a period of significance. The nomination also notes the significance of the Indian Mounds and the National Cemetery.

Siege and Battle of Corinth, Various Listings, Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi.

In the 1970s and 1980s, various pieces of the siege works and battle locations related to the Siege and Battle of Corinth in 1862 were nominated and listed. Nominations during this period were relatively short and often consisted of a one or two paragraph description and a high level overview of significance. The period of significance was recorded by century, namely "1800-1899." For the Siege and Battle of Corinth, specific dates relate to specific actions, for example the Battle of Corinth on October 3-4, 1862. Area of significance is typically "military" and the level of significance is generally not identified. The National Register criteria were not in use at this time. Listings in Corinth from this period include:

Fort (Battery) Robinett, Listed April 11, 1972 (72000686)

Battle of Corinth, Confederate Assault Position, listed April 30, 1976 (76001088)

Federal Siege Trench, Listed November 13, 1976 (76001089)

Battery Williams, listed April 11, 1977 (77000783)

Union Battery F, Battle of Corinth, Listed September 10, 1987 (87001577)

Two additional listings related to Corinth are also relevant. The Downtown Corinth Historic District was listed January 28, 1993 (92001792), and the Corinth National Cemetery (which is outside the study area) was listed November 20, 1996 (96001352).

Shiloh Indian Mounds Site, National Register of Historic Places (7900279), Hardin County, Tennessee. Listed April 27, 1979.

A National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Shiloh Indian Mounds Site was prepared beginning in 1976. The site was originally identified as "Indian Mounds Site" but "Shiloh" was later added to the name to clarify the location. Although the nomination was submitted in 1976, the site was not listed until 1979.

> *Criteria*: The National Register criteria were not in use at this time, but the criteria equivalent would be Criterion D.
>
> *Period of Significance*: Pre-Columbian (prior to the 15th century)
>
> *Area(s) of Significance*: Aboriginal – Prehistoric
>
> *Significance*: The listing notes that the mound complex is "considered to be one of the finest groups of such mounds along the Tennessee River" and that due to its relatively undisturbed state, it "constitutes a major archeological resource."

Shiloh Indian Mounds Site, National Historic Landmark (79000279), Shiloh National Military Park, Hardin County, Tennessee. Designated May 5, 1989.

A National Historic Landmark nomination for the Shiloh Indian Mounds Site was prepared in 1988. The National Historic Landmark program had by this time established criteria (which are slightly different from National Register criteria).

> *Criteria*: National Historic Landmark Criterion 6 (nationally significant archeological properties)
>
> *Period of Significance*: Woodland and Mississippian
>
> Specific Dates: 500-1000 AD, 1400-1600 AD
>
> *Areas of Significance*: The National Historic Landmark program nominated properties under NHL Thematic Frameworks. The applicable themes and subthemes for Shiloh were:
>
> I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
>
> C. Prehistoric Archeology: Topic Facets
>
> 3. Prehistoric Social and Political Organization
>
> 16. Prehistoric Subsistence
>
> 21. Prehistoric Chronology
>
> *Significance*: The summary statement of significance for Shiloh Indian Mounds noted that it "is the largest extant fortified Mississippian ceremonial mound complex in the Tennessee River Valley. The site is considered nationally significant as a

source for testing the existing chronology of Mississippian sites in the Tennessee River Valley, as well as new concepts and theories on Mississippian Period subsistence, and social and political organization. The site contains the remains of two distinct prehistoric periods, Woodland and Mississippian, which reflect the change in the makeup of prehistoric societies in the Tennessee River Valley, and the eastern United States as a whole."

Siege and Battle of Corinth Sites, National Historic Landmark (91001050), Hardeman County, Tennessee and Corinth, Alcorn County, Mississippi. Designated May 6, 1991.

A National Historic Landmark nomination was prepared for sites related to the Siege and Battle of Corinth in 1990-1991. The nomination included Union and Confederate earthworks, the Union siege lines, Battery Robinett and Battery F, the railroad crossover, key homes in Corinth, the 5.46-acre tract at Davis Bridge battlefield, and other sites.

Criteria: National Register Criteria A and B, National Historic Landmark Criteria 1 and 2

Period of Significance: April 1862-October 1862

Significant Dates: April 28-May 30, 1862 and October 3-4, 1862

Areas of Significance: Military

NHL Themes: V. The Civil War – C. War in the West

Significance: The significance summary notes that "the Siege of Corinth (April 28-May 30, 1862) and the Battle of Corinth (October 3-4, 1862) are of national significance under criteria 1 and 2 of the National Historic Landmarks program. Criterion 1 is met because the Corinth Siege and Battle are nationally significant milestones in Civil War campaigns and battles...A number of officers significant to the military history of the Civil War and the United States played key roles or first distinguished themselves at Corinth in 1862, thus addressing criterion 2.

Davis Bridge Battlefield, National Register of Historic Places (97001549), Hardeman County, Tennessee. Listed July 13, 1998.

A National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared for the Battle of Davis Bridge (Hatchie Bridge) in 1997, resulting in its listing in 1998. The nomination was completed under a multiple property submission entitled "Historic and Historic Archeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee."

Criteria: National Register Criteria A and D

Period of Significance: October 5, 1862

Areas of Significance: Military, Historic Archeology

Significance: The summary statement of significance notes that "The Davis Bridge Battlefield is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the military history of the Civil War. The battlefield is the site of an important engagement which occurred on October 5, 1862 between Union forces under the command of Major General E.O.C. Ord and Confederate forces under Major General Earl Van Dorn. The engagement resulted from the Union army's attempt to cut off the retreat of the Confederate army following the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi. Although Union forces captured the vital Davis Bridge, the Confederate army managed to successfully disengage and cross the Hatchie River further south…The Davis Bridge Battlefield is also significant under National Register Criterion D for its archaeological potential to yield information concerning the battle. It is likely that the site contains physical remnants of the battle which can provide information concerning troop movements and areas where the primary fighting occurred. Recent studies of other battlefields suggest that objects left during an engagement were deposited in recognizable and interpretable patterns. It is also likely that the site contains the remains of soldiers who were killed during the fighting and buried on the field."

Cultural Landscape Inventory Significance Summary – Shiloh National Cemetery

A Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) was completed for the National Cemetery in 2020. The CLI notes that the 1976 National Register nomination for Shiloh National Military Park includes Shiloh National Cemetery, but that the documentation is inadequate because it does not include sufficient information on the cultural landscape, some resources are inaccurately classified, and the period of significance is inaccurate and non-specific. The CLI recommends submission of a separate National Register nomination for the cemetery, with the following criteria and significance:

> *Criteria*: A, for the site's association with the Battle of Shiloh, the development of National Cemeteries in the late 1800s, and the efforts of Civil War Veterans to memorialize and commemorate the war.
>
> B, for its association with General Ulysses S. Grant, whose headquarters during the Battle of Shiloh was located on the site of the cemetery.
>
> C, as exemplifying the characteristics of a Civil War-era national cemetery.
>
> D, because the site has the potential to yield information about the Battle of Shiloh and the nearby American Indian earthworks.
>
> *Period of Significance*: 1862-1940
>
> *Areas of Significance:* Military
>
> *Significance*: The statement of significance notes that the cemetery is significant 1) as the location and site of Union Headquarters during the Battle of Shiloh, specifically the headquarters of Ulysses S. Grant, who was in charge of Union forces; 2) as an exemplary example of a Civil war-era cemetery developed during the national movement to memorialize the nation's war dead; 3) for the efforts of Civil War veterans and others to memorialize and commemorate the Battle of Shiloh; 3) for the efforts of the War Department and the National Park Service to develop the cemetery, including the work done by the Civil Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Public Works Administration to transform Shiloh into a modern park with updated facilities; 4) because, although the battle and creation of the cemetery may have disturbed some of the Pre-Columbian layer, the cemetery may have the potential to yield information and artifacts related to the battle and to the Indigenous inhabitants of the area.

Proposed Cultural Landscape Period of Significance

To date, there has been no comprehensive document that unifies and updates the significance of the entire Shiloh National Military Park. National Register and National Historic Landmark documentation has centered on the Battle of Shiloh and the Siege and Battle of Corinth in 1862, and on the Shiloh Indian Mounds during the Woodland and Mississippian period. More recently, in documents such as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory, the importance of the commemoration and memorialization period and the role of the New Deal federal work programs in shaping the park's landscapes is increasingly being recognized. In 2008 the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service determined that the New Deal-era park administration-museum building, employee residences, and concession and post office building (all built between 1933 and 1941) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, indicating that future re-evaluation of the park's significance is likely to include this era. Recently, the National Park Service has also been evaluating the significance of the Mission 66 era and its impact on the design and use of National Parks nationwide. A number of projects were carried out at Shiloh National Military Park during the Mission 66 era, including rerouting Highway 22, creation of the new picnic ground at Sowell Field, expansion of the Administration Building/Visitor Center, additions to the maintenance area, and a number of trail projects. However, implementation of the originally planned Mission 66 program was never completed at the park, and records for this period were not available for research during this project. Therefore, at this time the CLR is not including Mission 66 as a significant period relative to the park's landscapes.

In order to provide an analysis of the entire study area landscape in this report it is necessary to combine the periods of significance for all park units/areas based on the four significant themes related to the study area. Table 2-1 summarizes the themes and periods of significance encompassed within the overall period of significance.

Combined Periods of Significance				
	Shiloh Indian Mounds	**The Civil War**	**Commemoration and Memorialization**	**New Deal**
CLR Overall Period of Signficance	500-1000AD 1400-1600AD	1861-1865	1862-1932	1933-1941
Shiloh Battlefield		1862	1894-1932	1933-1941
Shiloh Indian Mounds	500-1000AD 1400-1600AD			
Shiloh National Cemetery			1862-1932	1933-1941
Shiloh Visitor Center			1894-1932	1933-1941
Corinth Unit		1862-1864	1894-1932	
Fallen Timbers		1862		
Davis Bridge		1862		

Table 2-1: Cultural Landscape proposed periods of significance.

Site History and Chronology

Geologic to Archaic (to 400 AD)

The historic landscape at Shiloh National Military Park has been shaped by events influenced by geological processes and landforms that developed over millions of years. The park is located within the Mississippi embayment, a low-lying basin formed during the breakup of the supercontinent Pangea over 90 million years ago. Beginning in the late Cretaceous period, over 66 million years ago, periodic inundation of the Mississippi embayment resulted in deposition of two separate geologic formations, the Eutaw and the Coffee, formed from pebbles, sand, silt, and clay. Subsequently, these formations were reworked by streams that cut through them and redeposited materials along channels and floodplains. These fluvial terraces left bluffs along modern streams in the future Shiloh National Military Park area, including the Tennessee River and its tributaries.[1]

The bluffs along the Tennessee River later became settlement sites for Indigenous societies of the Woodland and Mississippian cultures (see below), who built villages and mounds on the high banks of the river (Figure 2–1). During the Civil War, the high ground of the bluffs provided a strategic base for the Union armies seeking to move deeper into Confederate territory to the west, while the Battle of Shiloh itself was conducted on the rugged ravines, marshy creeks, and agricultural fields west and south of Pittsburg Landing, where a break in the bluffs provided access to the Tennessee River. In subsequent months, the Union army built earthworks on the low swampy land surrounding Corinth to lay siege to the city, which sat on a defensible ridge between two creeks.[2] More recently, geologic weathering continues to impact the landscape of the park, in some cases accelerated by human-made alterations to the regional watershed and the effects of climate change.

From the late Pleistocene (approximately 15,000 years ago) to the end of the Archaic period (approximately 3200 years ago), the region's climate fluctuated between cool and warm periods, resulting in rising and falling water levels. The region's climate, and vegetation had stabilized into modern conditions by the beginning of the Woodland period.[3]

American Indian Occupation and Use and Early European Exploration (1000 AD to 1816)

From approximately 1050 to 1400 AD, there is archeological evidence that Indigenous people of the Woodland and Mississippian period occupied the area around Shiloh. A series of mounds surrounded by a wattle and daub palisade were built on the bluff above the Tennessee River. The mounds include a large burial mound, six large domiciliary mounds, and a series of low "house" mounds. Archeologists have suggested that the mound complex is one of several villages in the Shiloh area, and this site may have been occupied intermittently when high water forced inhabitants out of the villages in more low-lying areas. The palisade may have only existed for around 20 years.

Sometime before approximately 1400 AD, the Shiloh inhabitants had moved away from the complex, for reasons that are unclear. By the 16th century, when Spanish explorers reached the area of western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, it was home to the Chickasaw who, according to their history, had migrated from the west across the Mississippi River to create a homeland in southwestern Kentucky, western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, and northwestern Alabama. The Chickasaw pursued an agrarian lifestyle supported by the rivers and streams of the area, which were also used as trade and transportation networks.[4] While the Chickasaw people left no archeological evidence of their presence at Shiloh, they had likely encountered the complex there during their travels and hunting in the area.

From the 16th to the 18th century, Spanish, French, and English explorers and traders traveled throughout western Tennessee. The first documented European encounter with the Shiloh area was French-Canadian coureur de bois Jean Couture, who reportedly passed by Shiloh while

1 Trista L. Thornberry, *Shiloh National Military Park: Geologic Resources Inventory Report* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, 2018), 1–6.

2 Thornberry, *Geologic Resources Inventory Report,* 4–10.

3 David G. Anderson, et. al., *Archeological Investigations at Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, 1999-2004 (Volume 1)*, (National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2013), 146–48.

4 The Chickasaw Nation, "History," https://www.chickasaw.net/our-nation/history.aspx, accessed March 9, 2020.



Figure 2–1. An artist's depiction of the Shiloh Indian Mounds site (National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center, 2001).

traveling along the Tennessee River.[5] However, the Shiloh area remained relatively untouched by European settlement until the early 19th century.

The State of Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796. Twenty years later, in 1816, Joseph Hardin led the first surveying party into the Shiloh area. [6] The arrival of permanent Euroamerican settlers resulted in conflict with the Chickasaw people already living there over ownership of the land. In 1818 the United States government claimed Chickasaw land in Western Tennessee between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers in the Treaty of Tuscaloosa (also called the Jackson Purchase), and in northern Mississippi in the Pontotoc Treaty of 1832. Although the federal government claimed it owned the land as a result of the treaty, Chickasaw people continued to live and hunt in the region for several decades.

5 Coureurs des bois (runner of the woods) were French-Canadians who traded with Indigenous peoples in North America, exchanging various European items typically for furs. Liz Sargent, Deborah Slaton, and Timothy Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," ed. Deborah Slaton (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, June 2018), 15.

6 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 16.

Period Plan

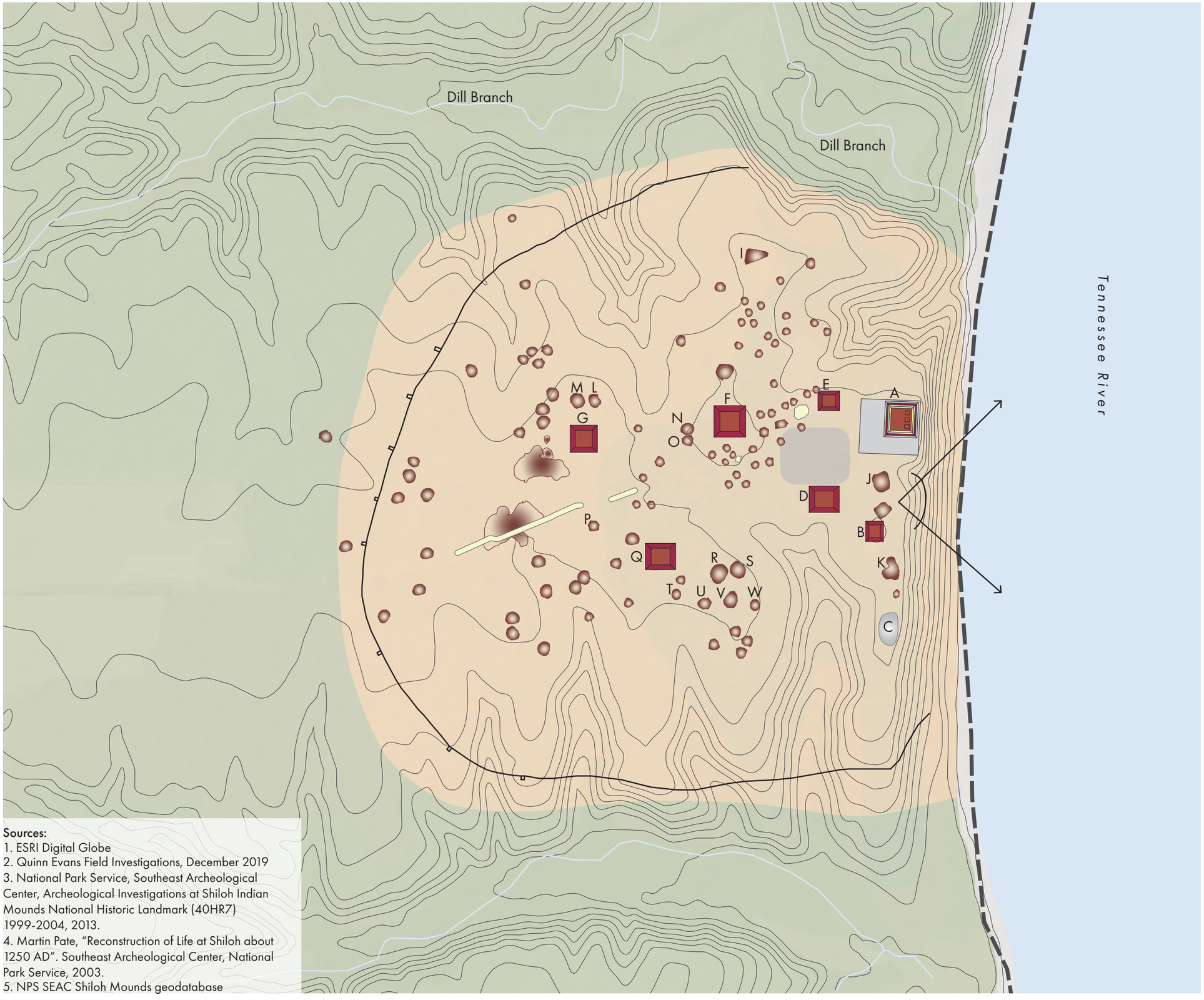
PP 1: Shiloh Indian Mounds, ca. 1200AD

During this time, the people of the Late Mississippian society constructed a wooden post palisade wall around their settlement, with bastions at regular intervals, although archeologists believe the palisade only existed for a brief period, around 20 years. Using sediment from the immediate area, as evidenced by extant borrow pits, they constructed a large collection of mounds, both for residential and civic or ceremonial use. The largest of the mounds were pyramidal with large flat tops to accommodate important buildings. The seemingly most important mound, Mound A, was built with stacked layers of different colored soils, taken from sites beyond the immediate area, to denote its importance. Mound A and its immediate neighbors surrounded a central plaza, which was kept clear of vegetation for ceremonial and community use. The forest was likely cleared around the village, leaving clear views out over the Tennessee River and over parts of the surrounding landscape.

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Indian Mounds - LCA 1C

Period Plan c.1200AD



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Archeological Investigations at Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark (40HR7) 1999-2004, 2013.
4. Martin Pate, "Reconstruction of Life at Shiloh about 1250 AD". Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, 2003.
5. NPS SEAC Shiloh Mounds geodatabase

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Palisade and Bastions
- View
- House Mound (Structures not Shown)
- Borrow Pit
- Ceremonial Mound (Structures not Shown)
- Ceremonial Mound with Stacked Soils
- Potential Features
- Central Plaza
- Open Area
- Forest

0 150′ 300′ 600′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 1**

January 2022

Euroamerican Settlement and the Development of Agriculture (1819-1861)

Hardin County, Tennessee, which includes most of the Shiloh unit of Shiloh National Military Park (SNMP), was organized in 1819, while nearby McNairy County was created in 1823. The first Euroamerican permanent settlement of future park lands occurred in 1828.[7] In the 1830s the United States government increased its efforts to remove the Chickasaw people from their homelands in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, culminating in the Trail of Tears, in which the Chickasaw people along with other tribes in the southeastern United States, including the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole people, were forcibly moved to lands west of the Mississippi River.

Following the removal of the Chickasaw, the area around Shiloh and the future city of Corinth remained sparsely populated and undeveloped. Tishomingo County, which included the future site of Corinth, was organized in 1836 from lands that had been taken from the Chickasaw. For many decades, rivers were the principal transportation route, as there were no railroads and the roads were few and very primitive. A stage road from Nashville ran through Savannah, which was nine river miles below (north of) the future site of Pittsburg Landing at Shiloh. Pittsburg Landing itself was established in 1848 by the Tucker brothers, who built a ferry landing and a store/tavern to accommodate travelers.[8]

Development of the area around Shiloh was largely rural and agricultural in character prior to the Civil War. Farmers who purchased land and settled farms cleared fields for cultivation on the relatively level areas of land west of the river. These were surrounded by tree cover and divided by the ravines and streams that threaded through the area. Historians have estimated that there were around seventy buildings on the battlefield at the opening of the Civil War, mostly log cabins and farm buildings, across 46 farms.[9] In 1835, the Union Methodist Church built a frame building near the intersection of modern-day Hamburg, Purdy, and Corinth Roads.[10]

Prior to the Civil War, slavery was legal in Tennessee, and an 1840 census of the Hardin County recorded 330 enslaved people among a population of about 8,000.[11] The issue of slavery caused a schism in the Union Methodist Church congregation, and in the 1840s a pro-slavery faction in the church broke away to form the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Shiloh Church name would eventually become attached to its namesake battle, giving a new name to the region. The Shiloh Church congregation met in a new building constructed three miles south of the Union Church. This was replaced in 1851-1853 by a new log church and school built on ten acres donated by a member of the congregation.[12]

The city of Corinth, Mississippi was settled just prior to the Civil War. It was at the time located in Tishomingo County, now Alcorn County. The future site of the city was surveyed in 1855 and incorporated in 1856. In 1857, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was completed through Corinth, and the population grew quickly to approximately 1,500 people. The following year, a women's seminary, Corona Female College, was founded, and a three-story building was constructed to house the school on a hill southwest of the rail junction. In 1860, just before the Civil War began, the Mobile and Ohio railroad completed a line through Corinth, creating a key junction of railroad lines that would make it a critical strategic site called the "Crossroads of the Confederacy" in just over a year.[13]

The Civil War: The Battle of Shiloh, Siege and Battle of Corinth, and Aftermath (1861-1865)

The Civil War began in April 1861. Although most of the early fighting occurred elsewhere in the South, Confederate forces established a camp of instruction to train recruits in Savannah, Tennessee (occupied by James Crew's Tennessee Battalion), and used Corinth as an organization point for volunteer regiments gathering in Mississippi.

7 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 17.

8 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 17.

9 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 18.

10 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 17.

11 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 17.

12 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 17.

13 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 18.

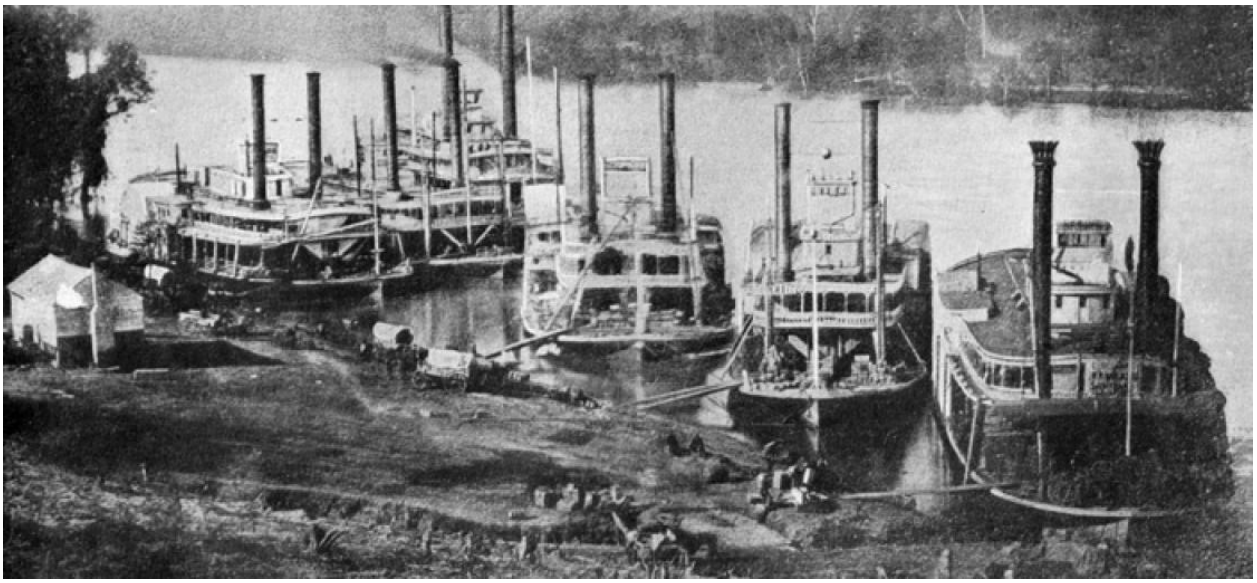


Figure 2–2. Union steamboats tied up at Pittsburg Landing immediately after the Battle of Shiloh, one of only three contemporary photographs dating from the battle (Shiloh National Military Park).

With tens of thousands of troops and war supplies passing through Corinth on the two rail lines that crossed there, the Confederate army positioned forces to protect the rail junction, under General Albert Sidney Johnston.

By early 1862, Union forces were pushing into western Tennessee. In February, Union naval forces passed Pittsburg Landing during two separate expeditions (Figure 2–2). When Federal gunboats landed a shore party on February 9, 1862, Crew's Tennessee Battalion abandoned the Savannah camp of instruction; the equipment was removed and the camp destroyed. Following establishment of a formal base of operations at Pittsburg Landing by Union Major General Ulysses S. Grant in March, Confederate forces under General Johnston decided to engage in a preemptive strike against Union forces, resulting in the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862 (Figure 2–3). As Union forces advanced in the aftermath of the battle, they engaged with remnants of the Confederate army at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on April 8.

Following the Union victory at Shiloh, Federal forces continued south and west with the objective of capturing the rail junction at Corinth. Confederate forces erected defensive fortifications to protect against Union attack. Union forces advanced toward Corinth beginning on April 29, 1862, and by May 17 were four miles from the city. Over the next ten days, the Union army pushed to within artillery range of Corinth, laying siege to the town. On the night of May 29, the outnumbered Confederate army withdrew from Corinth and on May 30 the Union army occupied the city, another key strategic victory for Union forces. The Union army constructed defensive earthworks and batteries to fortify Corinth against attack. The Confederate Army attempted to retake Corinth in October 1862, resulting in the Battle of Corinth on October 3-4. The attempt failed, leaving the Union army still in control of Corinth (Figure 2–4). Union forces from Bolivar, Tennessee, along with a pursuit column from Corinth, converged on the fleeing Confederate Army at Davis Bridge on the Hatchie River in an attempt to cut off their retreat. An intense battle ensued on October 5, but the Confederate forces escaped (Figure 2–5).

In the aftermath of the battle of Corinth, probably in November 1862, the Union garrison established a camp just east of Corinth to house "contrabands": enslaved people who had escaped into Union-held territory and were classified as "contrabands of war." Over the next year, the inhabitants developed the camp into a small town, laid out on a street grid and equipped with communal buildings such as a school, hospital, commissary, and church, as well as log cabins for their homes. They worked in the nearby agricultural fields and also as blacksmiths, carpenters, seamstresses, laundresses, and cooks. A Black regiment, the 55th United States Colored Infantry, also organized from the camp in 1863. The Corinth contraband camp became a model within the War Department for other such facilities. In early 1864 the Corinth garrison was requisitioned by General William Sherman for service in his Mississippi campaign. As the Union forces departed, the contraband camp



Figure 2–3. Thure de Thulstrup's lithograph of the Battle of Shiloh, 1887 (Library of Congress).



Figure 2–4. Battlefield at Corinth, October 1862, looking southwest from Battery Robinett, which is seen at the far left. (Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center, Van Hedges Collection).

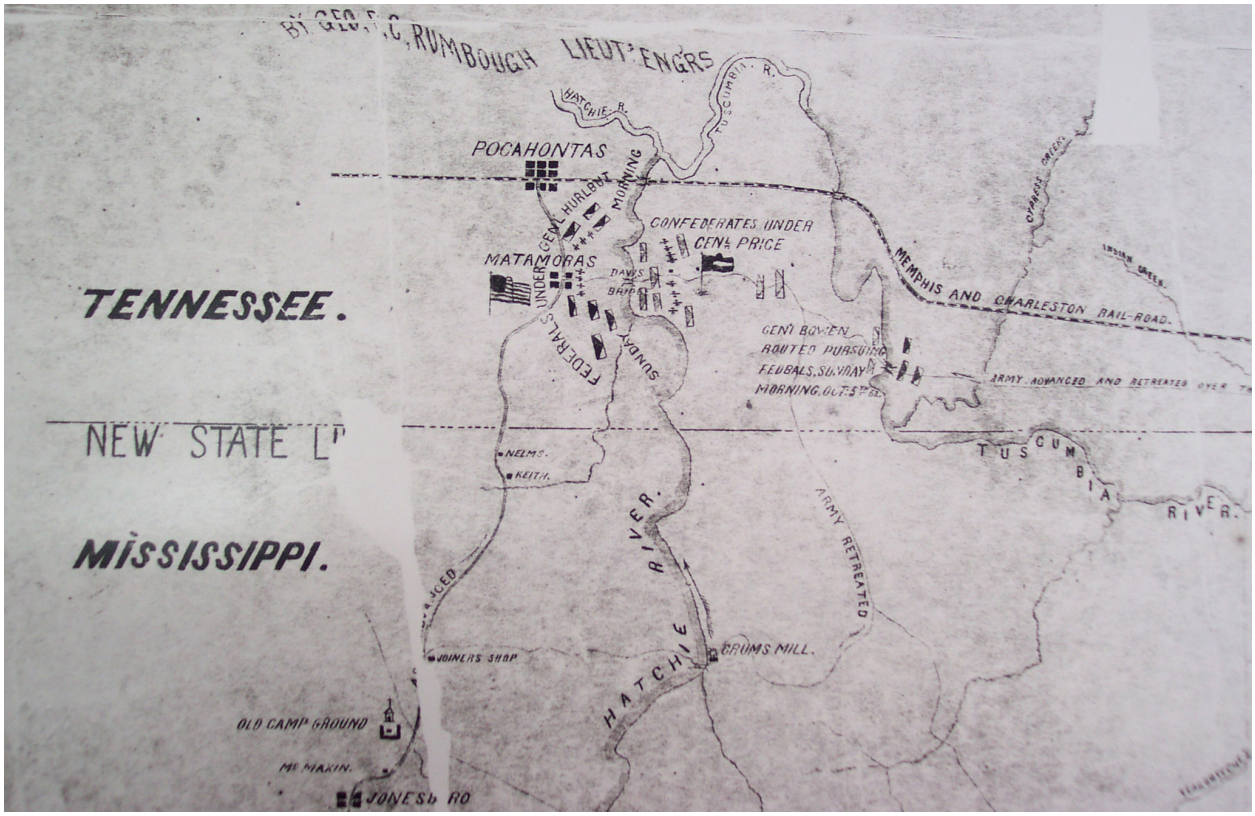


Figure 2–5. Detail of a map showing the Battle of Davis Bridge, 1862 (Gilmer Civil War Maps Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Libraries).

was disbanded and its inhabitants relocated to Memphis, Tennessee before Corinth was once again reoccupied by Confederates.[14]

The remainder of the Civil War period in the Shiloh-Corinth area was characterized by minor skirmishes and guerrilla warfare that continued to devastate a landscape already shattered by the battles and siege conducted in 1862.

Chronology

1861

April: The American Civil War begins.

1862

March 1: First engagement at Pittsburg Landing. Confederate artillery engages two Union gunboats on the river. A small Union shore party lands, engaging Confederate infantry, cavalry, and field batteries before returning to their boats.

March 17: Pittsburg Landing is chosen as the formal base of operations for the planned push to Corinth under Major General Ulysses S. Grant. Union forces establish a perimeter two miles inland near Shiloh Meeting House.

Late March: Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston gathers his forces in and around Corinth, MS. Confederate engineers begin designing a system of earthworks to the east and north of Corinth to fortify the city.

April 3: Johnston's army advances to attack Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, but the march is delayed due to heavy rain and muddy roads. By nightfall, April 5, the vanguard of Johnston's army lies in line of battle a mile beyond forward Union camps.

April 6: Battle erupts when a chance Union patrol engages Confederate pickets near Fraley Field. The Confederates advance, seizing forward Union camps by mid-morning. Johnston is killed in mid-afternoon; his army continues to press Grant's troops until nightfall, when the day of brutal fighting ends along a two mile front extending west from Pittsburg Landing.

April 7: Union reinforcements under major Generals Don Carlos Buell (by river) and Lewis Wallace (overland) arrive on the battlefield overnight. Union gunboats in the river support

14 Cam Walker, "Corinth: The Story of a Contraband Camp," Civil War History: A Journal of the Middle Period XX, no. 1 (March 1974): 7.

the army ashore by firing salvoes into the captured Federal camps now held by the Confederates. Grant counterattacks at dawn. The Confederates, now commanded by General P. G. T. Beauregard, are steadily forced back throughout the day, forcing their retreat to Corinth, their rear guard retiring toward Michie's farmhouse the next day.

Following the battle, the dead of both sides are buried across the battlefield, many in several large mass burial sites, others in smaller and individual plots. Members of the 28th Illinois bury some of their casualties in Mound G of the Indian Mounds.[15] An article by Major D. W. Reed also suggests that "soldiers camping on the battlefield in 1862 made some slight excavations in the tops of two of these mounds."[16]

April 8: Union reconnaissance force under Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman engages Confederate cavalry defending a field hospital, six miles southwest of Pittsburg Landing, in an area of dead and felled trees, which littered the location and provided it with the post-event identity of Fallen Timbers. It is the last engagement of the Battle of Shiloh; Confederate forces return to Corinth and Union troops remain at Shiloh for the time being. Burial of the dead begins.[17]

April 11: Major General Henry W. Halleck arrives at Pittsburg Landing, assuming overall Union command in the field, as Federal forces continue to clear the battle debris and bury the dead.[18]

April 12-28: As his forces prepare to advance on Corinth, Halleck transfers Major General John Pope's army from operations on the Mississippi to the Tennessee. Pope disembarks at nearby Hamburg Landing on April 22. Meanwhile, reinforcements are rushed to Corinth, including the Army of the West under Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, which crosses the Mississippi River from Arkansas. Confederates improve their defensive fortifications, assisted by enslaved labor contracted from area plantations and farms.

Mid-late April: Union forces prepare to advance on Corinth.

April 29 -May 30: Advance upon and siege of Corinth. While the Confederates man their static seven-mile long defensive line, Halleck's army group offensive prepares a succession of hasty field fortifications upon each forward movement, eventually forcing Beauregard to abandon Corinth. Afterwards, Halleck orders six large artillery redoubts constructed to defend approaches from the south and west. In late summer, under Gen. Grant's direction, seven more earthen batteries are erected around the rail junction, including Batteries Robinett and Williams, west of downtown, with Williams south of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and Robinett on a knoll overlooking the Memphis Road north of the railroad. Meanwhile, batteries Tannrath, Lothrop, and Phillips are erected around the Corona Female College, on high ground southwest of the rail junction.

April: The original Lewis Wicker cabin in Perry field, which survived the battle of Shiloh, was moved by William Manse and Nancy Bell George to the Sarah Bell homestead (Nancy's mother), to replace the George family cabin that had been destroyed by artillery fire during the recent two-day battle.[19]

July 17: President Abraham Lincoln signs a bill that grants presidential authority to establish national cemeteries for National (i.e. Union) war dead. Fourteen cemeteries are established in 1862, creating the foundation of the current nation-wide system of national cemeteries.

September 22: President Abraham Lincoln issues the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which is to go into effect on January 1, 1863, authorizing that all people held as slaves in states or portions of states still on that date in active rebellion against the Union, are "thenceforward, and forever free."

October 3-4: The Confederate Army of the West, under Major General Earl Van Dorn, attacks the Union garrison occupying Corinth, led by Major General William S. Rosecrans. The first day of fighting ends with the Confederate onslaught having forced the Federals back to their defensive line of forts. Next morning, Van Dorn assaults the Union lines, with hundreds of his troops driving into town, reaching the rail crossover before being forced out. Meanwhile, his attacks against batteries Robinett and Williams are repulsed with heavy casualties. The defeated Confederates retreat west toward the Hatchie River.

15 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History,"320.

16 Maj. D. W. Reed, "Prehistoric Mounds at Shiloh," Illinois Central Magazine, August 1914, 21–22.

17 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 19–20.

18 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

19 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

Following the battle, Confederate officer William P. Rogers is interred where he died in front of Battery Robinett. Several hundred Confederate dead are buried in mass plots across the Corinth battlefield. Union soldiers killed during the battle and occupation are also buried on the field, but most are later moved to Corinth National Cemetery. At least two Federal soldiers are interred in individual graves north of Battery Robinett.[20]

October 5: At Davis Bridge, on the Hatchie River, near Pocahontas, Tennessee, Earl Van Dorn's retreating army collides with an oncoming Union force led by Major General Edward O. C. Ord. The Confederates lose possession of the bridge during the engagement, but successfully escape south. Union soldiers buried on the battlefield are later exhumed and reinterred at Corinth National Cemetery, while Confederate dead remain buried in unmarked mass graves.

November: Authorized by Brigadier General Grenville Dodge, hundreds of once enslaved men, women, and children, who have sought the protection of the Union garrison at Corinth, are established in a formal camp for contrabands, under the supervision of Chaplin James M. Alexander, 66th Illinois Infantry, using the 640-acre farm owned by Mary Phillips, east of town.[21]

1863-1865

Since the capture of Corinth, skirmishes, cavalry raids, control of the Tennessee River by Union vessels for patrol and logistics, and guerilla warfare characterize the remainder of the Civil War in Hardin County, Tennessee, resulting in physical destruction and social conflict between pro-Union and pro-Confederate factions.[22]

1864

January 25: As a war necessity, the United States Army evacuates Corinth as a military post, shifting west to Memphis after spending several weeks relocating war materials, destroying barracks, railroad facilities, and other installations, along with any other resources useful for war. In mid-December, the formerly enslaved people inhabiting the contraband camp begin to relocate to Memphis as well, the effort to remove them consuming several weeks before the last families are evacuated, shortly before the army quits the post. [23]

Summer-Fall: Confederate authorities attempt to rebuild their strategic western rail lines. The Mobile & Ohio is opened to Corinth, while the Memphis & Charleston runs eastward from town only 30 miles to Cherokee, Alabama. Desperate measures, using impressed enslaved labor, to lay track and build bridges further east to Decatur, Alabama, in an effort to logistically support Lieutenant General John B. Hood's Army of Tennessee offensive into Middle Tennessee, are only partially successful. Increasingly more numerous and businesslike Union cavalry raids destroy more and more infrastructure along the Mobile & Ohio south of Corinth, destruction that is increasingly difficult to completely repair.[24]

1865

January 19: A strong Union reconnaissance, marching west from Eastport, Mississippi, on the Tennessee River, briefly enters Corinth, driving out a few stragglers from the Confederate brigade serving in the area. The Federals discover the Tishomingo Hotel overlooking the rail crossover on fire, filled with burning commissary stores set ablaze by retreating Southern troops. The Union soldiers spend an hour burning other storehouses and removing any useful supplies, of which there is extremely little, before departing on their return to Eastport. [25]

April: American Civil War ends.

20 John E. Cornelison, Jr. and Tammy D Cooper, "Archeological Investigations of Battery Robinett and the Confederate Attack on Corinth" (National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2004), 12; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

21 John E. Cornelison, Jr., Charles F. Lawson, and Tammy D Cooper, "Archeological Survey and Remote Sensing to Locate the Remains of the Civil War Era Contraband Camp, Corinth, Mississippi" (National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2002), 10; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

22 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 25.

23 Cornelison, Jr., Lawson, and Cooper, "Archeological Survey and Remote Sensing to Locate the Remains of the Civil War Era Contraband Camp, Corinth, Mississippi," 10; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

24 "Special Resource Study: Corinth Unit, Shiloh National Military Park" (National Park Service, 2003), 32.

25 "Special Resource Study: Corinth Unit, Shiloh National Military Park," 33; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

Period Plans, 1862

PP 2: Shiloh Battlefield (Overall)

At this time, the landscape was largely an agrarian community settled west of the Tennessee River, characterized by clearings for fields, orchards, and homesteads interspersed in a woodland setting. The farmsteads were divided by ravines and streams that webbed through the landscape, draining either into the Tennessee River to the east or into the lowland forests and swamps along Owl Creek to the north and west. Major routes such as the Hamburg-Savannah Road and secondary farm lanes weaved through the landscape, connecting local and regional settlements together and to a natural river access known as Pittsburg Landing.

On April 6-7, 1862, fields, orchards, and roads across the landscape became key engagement points during the Battle of Shiloh. The rugged battlefield environment influenced the direction and flow of the battle. As the Confederates advanced on the Federals, the Union Army made use of natural attributes of the terrain to resist, including the plateau of Shiloh Hill, the steep slopes of ravines, and the heavy old growth forest canopy.

Natural conditions were part of the defining characteristics of certain key areas of engagement, some of which were later memorialized by veterans. One of the most well-known of these is the Hornet's Nest, a dense thicket atop a small rise along the farm lane later called the Sunken Road (although there is no evidence that the lane was actually depressed). Here, heavy second growth vegetation reduced the line of sight to less than 25 yards and Confederate soldiers said the bullets sounded like a swarm of angry hornets. Grant's defense of Pittsburg Landing kept resupply and reinforcement lines open, enabling the Union Army to counterattack the following morning. On the battle's second day, the Confederate Army used the same attributes of the landscape to slow the Union Army's advance. Late in the day, Beauregard formed a rear guard on the ridge south of Shiloh Church to permit an orderly withdrawal.

During this time, both armies had views to other important locations in the battlefield, such as from Fraley Field looking west at the initial Confederate attack, from the area of Rea Springs to Shiloh Church, and from the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, which provided vantage points for the Federal gun boats to ably assist on the first day, as well as throughout the night until dawn on April 7.

PP 3: William Manse George Site

The George Cabin site was typical of the agrarian landscape around Shiloh. Six structures occupied by members of the extended Bell family were positioned along Hamburg-Savannah Road (also known as River Road) running north and south. Fields and orchards were nearby, notably Sarah Bell's cotton field and the peach orchard. These fields were dissected and bounded by farm lanes, including the Sunken Road. Woodland surrounded the clearing of farms and log cabins on all sides. Fences enclosed grain and cotton fields and portions of the farm yards. Vernal pools were located in the area. One of these pools north of the Sunken Road was later named Bloody Pond based on a story told to the Shiloh Commission in 1895, although there is no contemporary evidence of its existence. The William Manse George Cabin was not present in this location during the battle. George purchased the ca. 1848 Lewis Wicker cabin (located in Perry Field) and assembled it here to replace a cabin that was destroyed during the battle.

During the battle, this landscape was witness to some of the most intense fighting, including the stubborn and steadfast defense by Federal troops at the peach orchard along the Sunken Road on the first day. The terrain and vegetation along the Sunken Road and peach orchard were key to the Federal defense as the Confederates marched towards them across Sarah Bell's cotton field and up Hamburg-Savannah Road. This was repeated on the second day as Federal forces pushed back against the Confederates. The view south from the Bloody Pond toward the peach orchard was through an intervening skirt of forest and underbrush, giving soldiers a vantage point of oncoming enemy advances.

PP 4: Fallen Timbers

The Confederates established a field hospital on the first day of the battle, April 6, on a spur ridge line extending south off what became known as Thacker Hill. On April 8, the Federals advanced on the position of the Confederate field hospital, following Ridge Road. The road passed through an open field, and from this vantage point, there was a view west, down to a ravine and the field hospital on a rise beyond. In between was an area of some 200 yards of deadened trees, some knocked down, that had been killed by harvesting the bark for use in nearby tanneries, termed "fallen timbers" in General Sherman's after-action report. The surrounding area in 1862 was mostly covered in forest, with areas of denser brushwood

and thick undergrowth which the Confederate Major Thomas Harrison believed concealed Federal artillery. Following a skirmish between the armies, the Confederates retired from the field and Sherman captured the field hospital. This action represented the close of the Battle of Shiloh.

PP 5: Corinth Region

After the events of the Battle of Shiloh, Federal forces directed their efforts to the railway hub of Corinth, MS, resulting in a siege during the spring of 1862 and a battle to retake the city by the Confederates in the fall of the same year. Corinth is located on the west slope of the geologic formation known as the Tennessee Divide, separating the Tennessee River Valley and Mississippi River Valley watersheds. In 1862, two major railroads intersected at the city. These factors made Corinth the most significant transportation hub in the western Confederacy in 1862 and a gateway to the Mississippi Valley. Corinth was also connected to Shiloh and other areas by Purdy Road and Memphis Road, two major overland routes in the region. The landscape during this time was dotted with small agrarian communities and fields interspersed with forest. Hills surrounded the city of Corinth and further northeast past the city, dissected by stream valleys. These topographical features were instrumental in the Federal and Confederate fortifications that were erected during the Federal siege and defense of the city. The earthworks were built atop of these cleared hills that provided uninterrupted views to and from Corinth.

PP 6: Davis Bridge

After the failed Confederate attack on Corinth in an effort to retake the strategic railroad junction in October of 1862, Southern forces retreated to Davis (Hatchie) Bridge, where they encountered a strong Federal force that had been advancing from Bolivar, TN, to Corinth. The Confederates engaged the Federals to protect their line of retreat, then escaped back into Mississippi. The Davis Bridge landscape during this time comprised a small agrarian community centered around the Hatchie River. In contrast to the level floodplain were two high points on either side of the river: Metamora Ridge to the west and heights to the east. The battle was fought along State Line Road, which crossed the Hatchie River at Davis Bridge. The road intersected Pocahontas-Ripley Road three-quarters of a mile west of the bridge at the small hamlet of Metamora, situated on a ridge line. From this high point a view overlooked the Hatchie River floodplain and the farms and fields in the valley below. Within these fields, both Davis' Mill and Davis' House were located along State Line Road, west of the bridge and east of Burr's Branch. Metamora and the farms around the river were cited as surrounded by dense woodland and thickets bordering the river and adjacent to the bridge.

During the time of the battle, the Federal army could view Davis Bridge from the top of Metamora Ridge, which helped direct the movement of troops down to the floodplain. The topography of the landscape from Metamora Ridge to the eastern heights, small fields interspersed among dense woodlots bordering the river bottom, and the crossing of State Line Road at Davis Bridge directly influenced how and where the engagement unfolded.

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Battlefield Unit - LCA 1

Period Plan 1862

Russian Tenant
Chambers Field
Hagy Field
Perry Field
Glover Field
Owl Creek
Tilghman Creek
Hamburg-Savannah Road
Sowell Field
Pittsburg Landing
Mulberry Field
Cavalry Field
Dill Branch
Cresent Field
Jones Field
Woolf Field
Indian Mounds
Ben Howell Field
Water Oaks Pond
Duncan Field
Brown's Landing
Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Road
Cloud Field
Hamburg-Purdy Road
Review Field
Hornet's Nest
Shiloh Church
Bloody Pond
Widow Howell's Field
Shiloh Spring
Peach Orchard
Shiloh Branch
Davis' Wheat Field
Sarah Bell's Cotton Field
Rea Spring
Rea Field
Barnes Field
George House
Larkin Bell Apple Orchard
Tennessee River
Fraley Field
Wood's Field
Larkin Bell's Field
Lick Creek
Cotton Press
Seay Field
Eastern Corinth Road
Spain's Field
McCuller's Field

Sources:
1. Battlefield America: A Civil War Map Series; Trail Head Graphics, 2017
2. Bearss Historical Base Map, 1973

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Views
- Farm Lane
- Sunken Road
- Indian Mound
- Building
- Orchard
- Field / Clearing
- Woodland
- Lowland/Swamp

0 1,000' 2,000' 4,000'

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 2**

January 2022

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

William Manse George Site - LCA 1D

Period Plan 1862

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Farm Lane
- Fence Line (Approximate Locations)
- Building
- Orchard
- Field
- Woodland
- Open Woods

Bloody Pond

Hamburg-Savannah Road

Sunken Road

Peach Orchard

William Manse George Cabin (c.1862)

Log Cabins

Sarah Bell

Sarah Bell's Cotton Field

0 75′ 150′ 300′

N

Sources:
1. Battlefield America: A Civil War Map Series; Trail Head Graphics, 2017
2. Bearss Historical Base Map, 1973

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 3**

January 2022

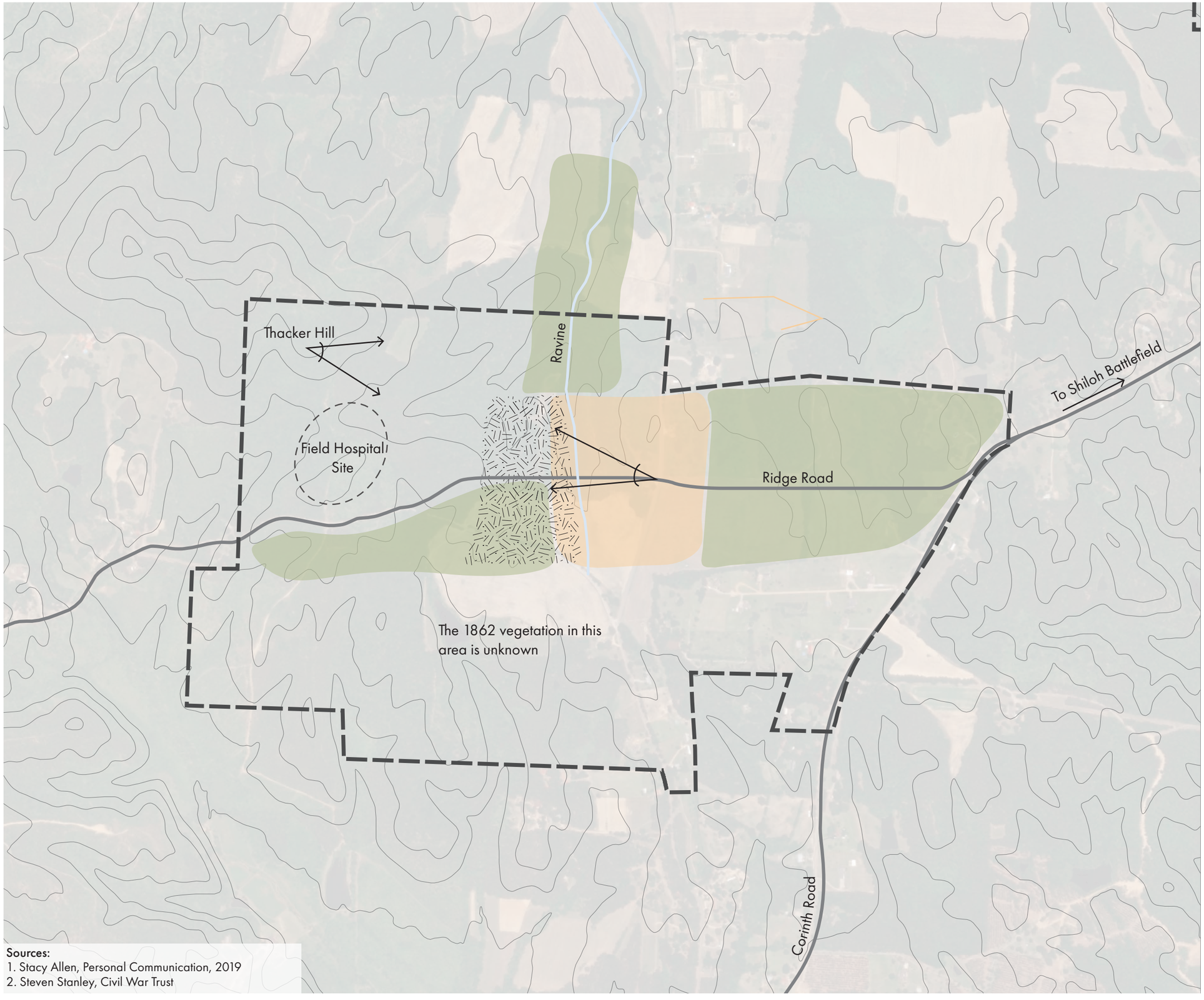
Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Fallen Timbers Unit - LCA 4

Period Plan 1862

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- View
- Agricultural Field
- Open Oak-Hickory Forest
- Area of Fallen Timber



Sources:
1. Stacy Allen, Personal Communication, 2019
2. Steven Stanley, Civil War Trust

0 400′ 800′ 1,600′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 4**

January 2022

Tennessee

Mississippi

Mobile and Ohio Railroad

Purdy Road

Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Road

3E: Federal Lines 5/19

3F: Federal Lines 5/28

3K: October 3rd Battle-AM

3G: Confederate Siegeworks

3L: October 3rd Battle-AM

Memphis or Chewalla Road

3D: Federal Lines 5/17

3H: October 3rd Battle-PM

3J: Battery F

Purdy Road

Corinth

Farmington

Farmington-Hamburg Road

3A: Battery Robinett and Corinth Interp Center

3B: Corinth Contraband Camp

Battery E

3C: Corona Female College

Battery D

Kossuth Road

Railroad Depot

3I: Federal Redan

Memphis and Charleston Railroad

Battery A

Battery B

Battery C

Sources:

1. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies;* Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 1891-1895.
2. Corinth Defenses, Summer 1862; George Skoch
3. Atlas of Surviving Civil War Features in the Vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi (1997)
4. USGS, USDA
5. NPS Shiloh Geodatabase

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Corinth Unit - LCA 3

Period Plan 1862

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- State Line
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Railroad
- Views
- Earthwork (Union May 1862)
- Earthwork (Confederate May 1862)
- Corinth Batteries (Summer 1862)
- Field
- Woodland
- Approximate Contraband Camp Extent

NPS Parcel Number:

3A	Battery Robinett and Corinth Interp Center
3B	Corinth Contraband Camp
3C	Corona Female College
3D	Federal Lines 5/17
3E	Federal Lines 5/19
3F	Federal Lines 5/28
3G	Confederate Siegeworks
3H	October 3rd Battle-PM
3I	Federal Redan
3J	Battery F
3K	October 3rd Battle-AM
3L	October 3rd Battle-AM

0 2,750′ 5,500′ 11,000′

N

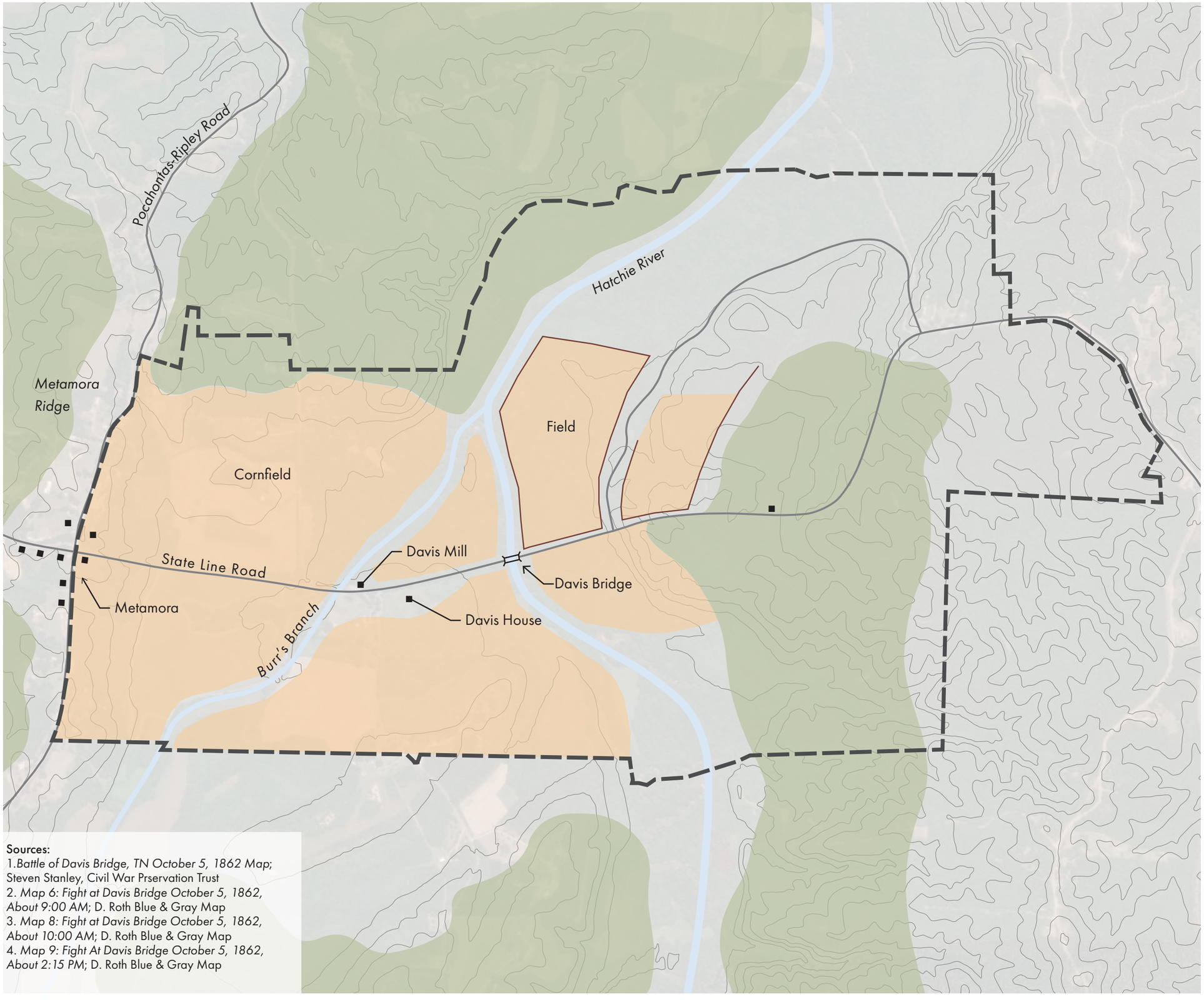
NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 5**

January 2022

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Davis Bridge Unit - LCA 4

Period Plan 1862



Sources:
1.*Battle of Davis Bridge, TN October 5, 1862 Map;* Steven Stanley, Civil War Prservation Trust
2. *Map 6: Fight at Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 9:00 AM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map
3. *Map 8: Fight at Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 10:00 AM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map
4. *Map 9: Fight At Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 2:15 PM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Fence
- Building
- Bridge
- Agricultural Field
- Woodland

0 450′ 900′ 1,800′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 6**

January 2022

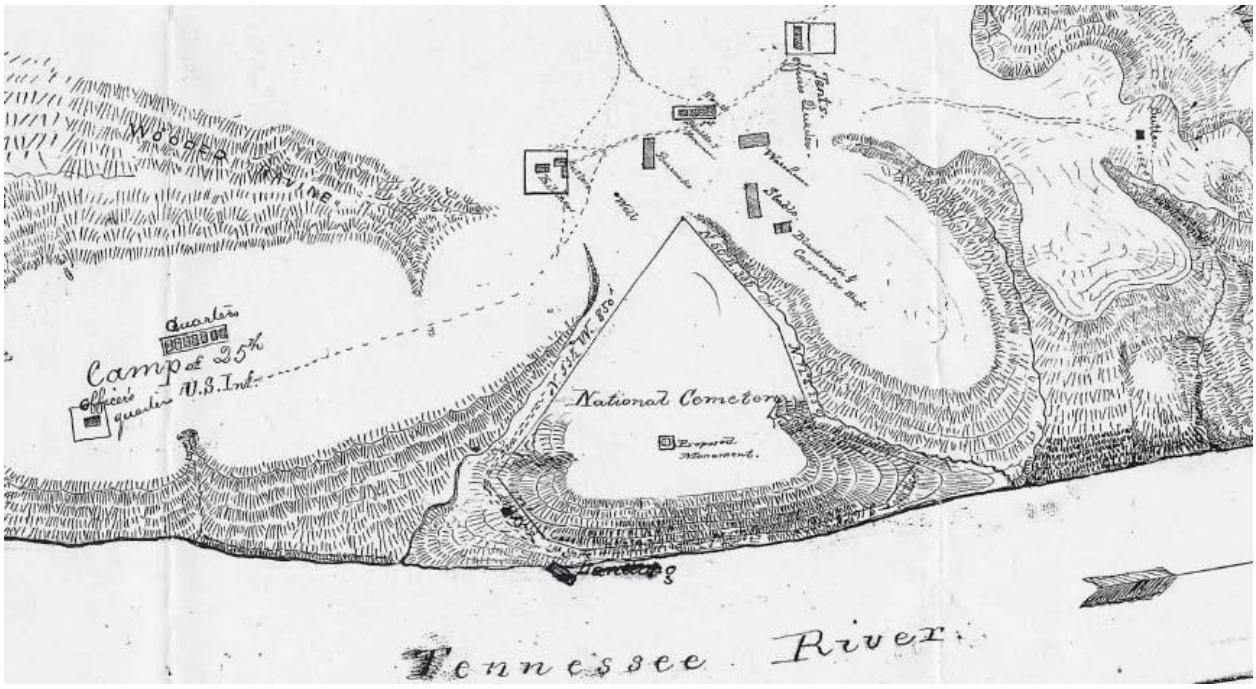


Figure 2–6. An early plan of the National Cemetery, ca. 1867 (National Archives).

Commemoration and Memorialization at Shiloh (1866 to 1932)

Aftermath of the Civil War and Establishment of Shiloh National Cemetery, 1866-1894

Following the Battle of Shiloh, the majority of the dead were buried in shallow graves on the field of battle, including several large burial trenches. Other battle debris was also scattered around the fields, including remnants of camps, clothing and personal effects, and military artifacts such as muskets and cannonballs.

In 1866 the War Department established a National Cemetery at Shiloh, one of a number of such cemeteries enabled by the passage of legislation signed by President Abraham Lincoln in July 1862 (Figure 2–6). One of Lincoln's most famous speeches, the Gettysburg Address, was presented at the dedication of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The National Cemetery at Shiloh, originally called "Pittsburg Landing National Cemetery," was established on a bluff overlooking Pittsburg Landing (the name was changed to Shiloh National Cemetery on July 30, 1888). The site was laid out and developed by the War Department with a number of burials, where documentation made it possible, grouped in regimental plots divided by graveled avenues. Workers disinterred the remains of 3,584 Civil War dead, all but three of them Union soldiers, from war graves ranging from western Kentucky to northwest Alabama. Because Confederate soldiers were not considered at the time as part of United States forces, they remained buried on the field, in mass trenches and individual plots. A number of fallen soldiers of the 28th Illinois Infantry that had been buried in Mound G of the Indian Mounds were also disinterred and taken to the cemetery.

Following the Civil War, the area reverted to agricultural use. Farmers nearly quadrupled the land under cultivation during the period, reducing areas forested during the battle, contributing to soil erosion, particularly along the Tilghman, Shiloh, and Owl Creek watersheds, and changing the battlefield topography. Farm structures destroyed during the war were replaced, and a few new minor roads were laid. Some war veterans visited the battlefield informally, but the isolated nature of the site and the lack of access limited visitation.

Chronology

1866

The War Department establishes a National Cemetery at Shiloh, at the time called the "Pittsburg Landing National Cemetery". Workers disinter the remains of 3,584 Civil War dead, all but three of whom were United States (i.e. Union)

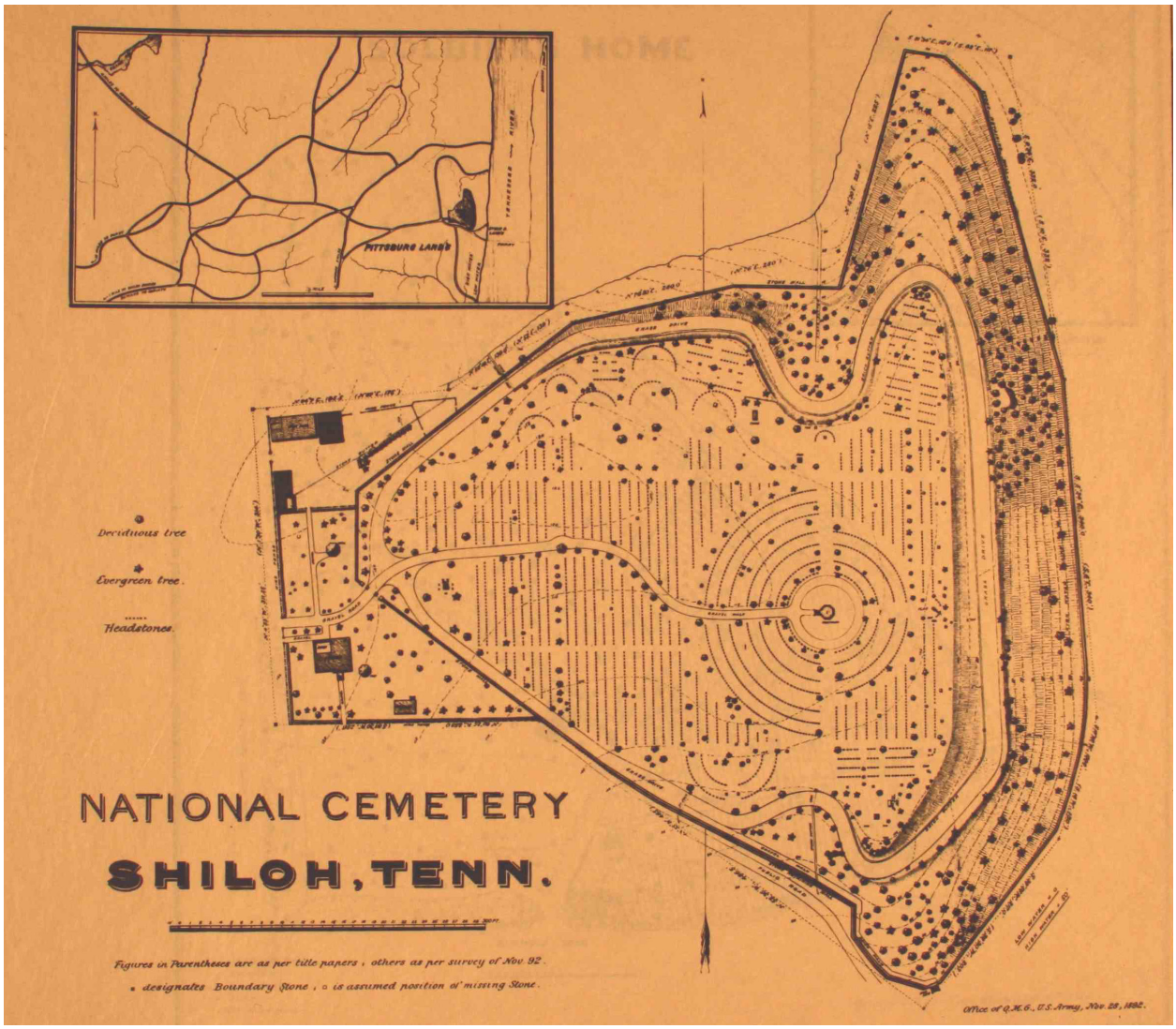


Figure 2–7. An 1893 plan showing the layout of the National Cemetery (National Archives).

soldiers, from 565 different war graves (178 of them at Shiloh) adjacent to and along the lower Tennessee River from western Kentucky south to northwest Alabama. Many of the dead were unable to be identified. Confederate dead remain in mass trenches and in individual plots (because at the time, they were not considered United States soldiers).[26] The graves are initially marked with simple wood headboards.

The cemetery site is selected by War Department Quartermaster's Department Inspector Edmund Burke Whitman, who suggests the site on the bluff overlooking Pittsburg Landing. The cemetery is planned by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Andrew W. Wills (Figure 2–7). The design focuses on a central circle which originally contains a speaker's rostrum (later replaced by a flagpole). Wills sections the land surrounding the circle into irregularly shaped divisions for general burials, with regimental plots around the perimeter. Graves/headstones are generally placed in north-south lines except where they adjoin contoured walks. The burial plots are traversed by avenues surfaced with shell and gravel, later re-surfaced in brick. At the east end of the cemetery on the bluff is a circle of six headstones commemorating the Wisconsin Color Bearers, although it is unclear if the graves actually contain the individuals listed. Three upright cannon-shaft monuments are placed in the cemetery the same year.[27]

Wills also places the grave of a "drummer boy" at the entrance to "secure the attention of visitors."

26 "Shiloh National Cemetery," National Park Service Bulletin, 2018.

27 Timothy B. Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh: History, Memory, and the Establishment of a Civil War National Military Park*, (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2004) 11-13.

It is later determined that the grave holds an adult soldier.[28]

A wooden building at the site is converted to serve as a lodge and residence for the Superintendent. The administrative section is on the west side of the cemetery and enclosed with a wire fence.[29]

A National Cemetery is also established in Corinth, with Union soldiers from approximately 15-20 battles and skirmishes fought in northern Mississippi and western Tennessee interned there.[30]

Israel Dille includes a brief description of the Shiloh Mounds site in his observations of mounds in Ohio and along the Mississippi River. He counts 12-15 major mounds, some of which he notes served as burial places for fallen soldiers, and a number of smaller circular mounds, ridges, and crescents. However, he does not take time to further investigate. Archeologist Dr. Paul Welch later notes that Dille's description has a number of inaccuracies, including the number of mounds and the claim that burials were made in "many mounds" rather than just in Mound G as most records indicate.[31] The soldiers buried in Mound G are also moved to the Shiloh National Cemetery.[32]

1867

March: 10 acres are ceded to the US government by the state of Tennessee for the cemetery on March 9. The land is acquired through condemnation, resulting in a dispute by property owners that is resolved by federal courts on January 6, 1869.[33]

A limestone wall is built around the cemetery. Constructed of stone from a quarry 11 miles away, it is four feet high, two feet thick, and 2,818 feet long.[34]

The National Cemetery Act is passed to establish guidance for the creation of national cemeteries and provide funds for purchasing land and constructing infrastructure and facilities.[35]

1869

By this year, 3,584 Civil War soldiers have been reinterred in the cemetery.[36]

1870s

National Cemetery legislation is amended to allow for burial of veterans of the Civil War in national cemeteries.[37]

1871

A 3,172 foot long Osage orange hedge is planted around the cemetery, while a wire fence separates the lodge and storage buildings from the graves.[38]

Washouts in the cemetery area are a "regular occurrence."[39]

1875

March: The superintendent of the National Cemetery reports that portions of the embankment below the cemetery and at Pittsburg Landing have washed out.[40]

1876

The original cemetery lodge is replaced by a new building. The old lodge is moved several hundred feet to the north to serve as a tool shed. Other buildings include a second storage building and a stable. Water is provided by well.[41]

28 Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh*, 12.

29 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 310.

30 "Special Resource Study: Corinth Unit, Shiloh National Military Park," 33.

31 Paul D Welch, *Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1899-1999* (Tuscaloosa, Alabama: The University of Alabama Press, 2006), 8.

32 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 320.

33 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 309.

34 Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh*, 13.

35 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 307.

36 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 310.

37 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 307.

38 Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh*, 13.

39 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

40 "H. B. Larson, Office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Letter to Superintendent Thomas Frame, National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing," March 25, 1875, Series IV, Box 11, Folder 140, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

41 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.



Figure 2–8. Photograph of the National Cemetery. Included in the photograph are Major David W. Reed (member of Shiloh National Military Park Commission), other veterans, and accompanying family members, ca. 1890s (Shiloh National Military Park).

1876-1877

Wood headboards are replaced by granite stones. Known dead receive tall markers, unknowns receive short ones. Confederate graves have pointed stones (Figure 2–8).[42]

1884

June 21: A hurricane hits the Shiloh area, damaging trees.[43]

1888

July: The cemetery's name is changed to Shiloh National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing.[44]

1891

Iron steps and a 154-foot brick walkway are built to connect the cemetery with the boat dock at Pittsburg Landing. The perimeter wall is shored up and a 450-foot-long reinforced section is added along the southern perimeter.[45]

1892

A rostrum is built in the cemetery. A flagpole is erected at the top of the river bluff, visible from the river (Figure 2–9).[46]

Establishment of Shiloh National Military Park and Initial Development under the War Department (1894-1932)

In the final decade of the nineteenth century, there was a general movement to preserve Civil War battlefields, many of which were threatened by agricultural and urban development. Between 1890 and 1899, several major battlefield parks were established under the administration of the United States War Department, including Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Antietam National Battlefield, and Gettysburg National Military Park. While Shiloh did not suffer the same development pressures due to its isolated

42 "Shiloh National Cemetery," National Park Service Bulletin, 2018.

43 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

44 Department Quartermaster to F.E. Kirk, July 30, 1888, RG 92, E 576, Box 61, National Archives and Record Administration.

45 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

46 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.



Figure 2–9. The cemetery near the river, ca. 1895 (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–10. A veteran's reunion near Shiloh Church, ca. 1895 (Shiloh National Military Park).

nature, Union veterans who visited the site in 1893 were concerned that the graves of fallen soldiers remained on unprotected land (Figure 2–10). That year, they formed the Shiloh Battlefield Association, open to both Union and Confederate veterans, to advocate for the creation of a national military park at Shiloh. The bill to establish Shiloh National Military Park was signed by President Grover Cleveland on December 27, 1894. The park was initially administered by a Commission under the authority of the War Department, which was gradually phased out in favor of a park director (superintendent) system of park management in the 1910s.

The Commission's priority during this early period was to preserve the history and landscape of the battle. This was carried out through the identification, mapping, and preservation of battlefield features; survey and acquisition of land; and the establishment of basic facilities for administration and maintenance. The Commission laid roads, cleared overgrowth where open fields had been located during the battle, and replanted other areas that had been cleared in the years after the war. A large number of monuments were erected, most of which were commissioned and funded by the states whose soldiers had fought at the battle. The Commission also developed a vocabulary of interpretive markers and created a color coded system to mark camp locations, the movements of the individual armies and units on each day of the battle, the locations where key individuals were killed, and the major Confederate burial trenches.

In these early years, Commission staff and employees lived and worked in temporary or rented accommodations while on site. A tent facility was added within the cemetery and limited offices were occupied in the cemetery lodge and in a leased room in a privately owned and operated hotel at Pittsburg Landing. Commission Chair Cornelius Cadle established permanent headquarters in his hometown of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Commission did construct a few permanent buildings, including two warehouses, a blacksmith shop, and sheds.

Much of the focus during this early period was restoring the "scene" of the battle on the Shiloh landscape. This was accomplished through a combination of military record research, the recollections of veterans on the Commission and others who visited the site, and physical evidence that remained visible or just below the surface. Along with the survey of the battlefield, Commissioner Cadle also oversaw the opening of a trench in Mound C of the Shiloh Indian Mounds. An effigy pipe in the shape of a kneeling figure was removed and displayed. After this, excavation in the mounds was discouraged, although Cadle may have done some digging in one or two other mounds around 1903.

In October 1909 the park and cemetery took a direct hit from a major tornado (cyclone). Most of the buildings were either destroyed or damaged, including the Commission's office in the hotel, the cemetery superintendent's lodge, and the outbuildings. Thousands of trees were damaged or destroyed, and falling branches and trunks toppled monuments such as the 9th Illinois monument in the cemetery and the Iowa monument in the park. The majority of the park's records, plus many of the cemetery's, were also lost. Over the next year, the damage was slowly cleared and the destroyed buildings were replaced, including a new two-story brick office for the park, a new superintendent's



Figure 2–11. Members of the Park Commission and workforce in front of their living quarters, ca. 1898 (Shiloh National Military Park).

lodge at the cemetery, and other outbuildings. As part of the rehabilitation work at the cemetery, a circular walk was built in front of the new lodge and new gates were installed.

While the initial phase of development of the park and cemetery was complete by around 1910, the Commission and the Superintendent of the cemetery continued to further develop the landscape over the next several decades. With the advent of the automobile and the opening of the improved Shiloh-Corinth Road in 1914, as well as regular river tour boats, more visitors could make their way to the park. The majority of the park's monuments were erected by the end of World War I, with this initial phase of commemoration ending with the dedication of the Michigan State Monument in 1919.

Chronology

1893

April: Following a visit to the battlefield, a group of Union veterans form the Shiloh Battlefield Association. The association is also open to Confederate veterans. The chief concern at the founding is the presence of war graves on unprotected private land. In September, the Association passes a resolution requesting the establishment of a National Military Park to protect war graves and erect "tablets or monuments" to mark the positions of various commands.[47]

1894

The Association, without authority from the federal government, takes tentative options on 2,300 acres of land. President Grover Cleveland signs the bill establishing Shiloh National Military Park on December 27, 1894.[48]

1895

Administration of the park is under the United States War Department. The Secretary of War appoints a commission of three Shiloh veterans, Cornelius Cadle (Army of the Tennessee), Don Carlos Buell (Army of the Ohio), and Robert F. Looney (Confederate Army of the Mississippi), to direct acquisition and development of park land. The Commission appoints a secretary/historian, David W. Reed, a park engineer, Atwell Thompson, and a land purchase agent, James W. Irwin.[49]

March 26: The Shiloh Battlefield Association purchases one-year options on thirty-four plots of battlefield land, encompassing around 2600 acres, about half the land designated in the park's enabling legislation. However, the War Department chooses to wait for the options to expire in March 1896 rather than purchase them from the Association.[50]

Along the inside of the cemetery's western perimeter (the only government-owned land), the Commission erects tents as living quarters when they are on site (Chair Cornelius Cadle's office is in the cemetery lodge), and engineers begin surveying the land (Figure 2–11). For the most part, land is acquired from willing sellers; only one tract, which included Pittsburg Landing, is acquired by condemnation. The Commission uses life tenancies and the extension of grazing rights to further reconcile land owners.[51]

An existing privately owned and operated building on the site just west of the cemetery is used as a store and hotel, and also functions as a post office. The Commission rents one of the hotel rooms as an office and records room until 1909. The facilities also include a livery stable.[52]

A solicitation of bids to build a brick outbuilding at the cemetery is published.[53]

47 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 27.

48 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 29.

49 Charles Shedd, "A History of Shiloh National Military Park," National Park Service, 1954, 23.

50 Smith, *This Great Battlefield*, 21, 47.

51 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 31, 47.

52 Shedd, "A History of Shiloh National Military Park," 28.

53 Classified Advertisement, Nashville Banner, May 22, 1895, 6.

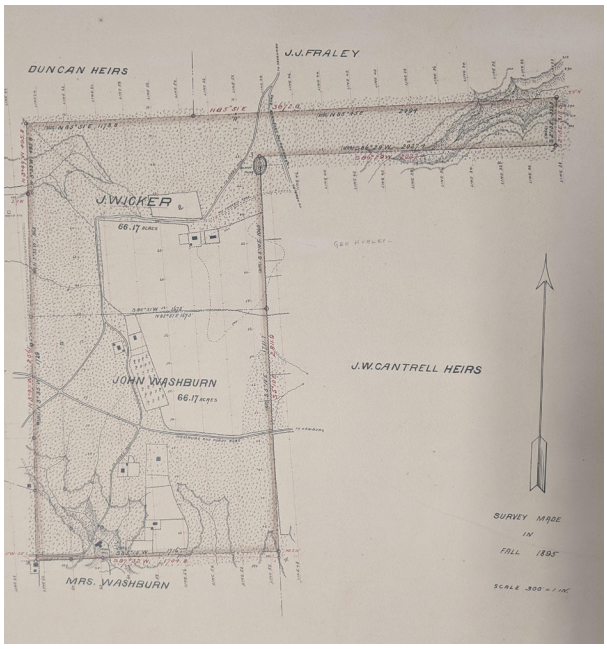


Figure 2–12. One of the survey maps prepared by Atwell Thompson, surveyed Fall 1895 (Shiloh National Military Park).

1895-1899

Members of the Commission research the battle and survey the battlefield to locate battle lines, roads, camps, fields, etc (Figure 2–12). In many cases, the surveyors are able to find physical evidence, such as traces of camp roads and tent rings (Figure 2–13). The commission intends to clear fields that were open at the time of the battle but have been subsequently overgrown, or replant fields that have been cleared since the battle.[54] However, as farmers who hold life tenancies continue to cultivate acreage, reforestation does not take place for many years. In the meantime, the Commission establishes field markers to designate the boundaries of historic fields present at the time of battle.[55]

In keeping with instructions from the Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, commissioners are concerned that construction of roads along lines not in existence during the battle might be confusing, and that care should be taken in siting roads.[56] Many structures not adapted for use by park staff are demolished.

54 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 36.

55 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

56 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 45.



Figure 2–13. The Sunken Road, ca. 1895 (Shiloh National Military Park).

1896

June: The 9th Illinois Monument is erected, the only major stone monument within the National Cemetery.[57]

1897-1908

The majority of the initial land acquisitions for SNMP occur. Rather than relocating the Confederate dead to the cemetery, they are left on the field and in burial trenches that are considered part of the historic landscape.[58]

1898

Engineer Atwell Thompson and his crew begin clearing underbrush in the park and building the Pittsburg-Corinth Road.[59]

1899

The commission's annual report notes that while many of the roads have changed since the battle, traces of the old roads remain.

The Commission designs a standard monument for officers commanding brigades and divisions who were killed in battle, consisting of a 30-pounder Parrott, standing in the center of a concrete base 18 feet square, with pyramids of 8-inch cannonballs at each corner and marked by a bronze information plate (Figure 2–14).

57 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

58 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 29.

59 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," n.d., 1898, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

Eleven miles of road are constructed, mostly twenty feet wide and graveled with ditches, although some are narrower and not graveled. 567 acres of land have been cleared. The commission has acquired title to 2,853.98 acres of land.[60]

April-June: The cemetery superintendent requests that 12 feet of land on the west side of cemetery, marked by quarter posts and which belonged to the original purchase, be reclaimed by enclosing with wire fencing. The work, which includes repair of fencing that had been badly torn by hogs, is completed by the end of June.[61]

The first excavation at Shiloh Indian Mounds is led by members of the Park Commission including Chair Cadle and commissioners D. W. Reed and James H. Ashcroft (Figure 2–15). They dig a 4 ½ foot wide trench in Mound C and remove an effigy pipe in the shape of a kneeling figure. The excavation also uncovers what Cadle describes as the remains of four people, one near the top of the mound, and three more people within a timbered enclosure. All burials likely date from the Mississippian period.[62]

Battery Robinett in Corinth is rechristened "Confederate Park" and administered by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (Figure 2–16 and Figure 2–17).

1900

The Shiloh-Corinth Road is surveyed.[63]

1901

By the end of the summer, more than 21 miles of roads, 208 battle markers, and 26 cannons are in place. A wood bridge is constructed over the Tilghman Branch on the Corinth Road. Gullies are filled with brush to prevent erosion. A frame warehouse and carpenters shop are built.The Commission also develops tablets marking key points for each day's battle, and establishes a color code to represent the three armies: blue for the



Figure 2–14. Peabody Monument, one of the standard designs for fallen officers, early 1900s (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–15. Excavation of Mound C, June 1899 (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–16. Corinth, Colonel Rogers' Grave from Battery Robinett looking southeast, ca. 1895 (Shiloh National Military Park).

60 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1899.

61 Superintendent of Shiloh National Cemetery, Letter to United States Army Quartermaster General, April 26, 1899, in Shiloh National Military Park Archives, Series IV, Box 1, Folder 8.

62 Welch, *Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1899-1999*, 10-14.

63 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 40.



Figure 2–17. Corinth, the Covered Way near Battery Robinett, ca 1895. (Shiloh National Military Park).

Army of the Tennessee, yellow for the Army of the Ohio, and red for the Army of the Mississippi.[64]

1902

March: An unusually heavy rain falls but despite flooding, few washouts are reported.

June 6-7: 34 Ohio organizational monuments that have been erected in the park are dedicated.[65]

1903

April 6-7: Dedication of 22 Indiana unit monuments, followed by a dedication on November 12 of the monument for the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment.[66]

The Commission reports having identified nine Confederate burial trenches, six within the field and three outside. The Commission intends to enclose the six trenches in the field with concrete walls.[67] Subsequent to this determination, only five mass burials are confirmed and these are marked with commemorative features (e.g. markers and concrete walls). No records survive of the other potential burial locations.[68]

The eastern section of the cemetery wall is undercut by erosion and washes out; it is replaced.[69]

64 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," August 31, 1901, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

65 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1902.

66 Correspondence in Series I, Box 33, Folder 447, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

67 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1903.

68 Smith, *This Great Battlefield of Shiloh*, 76.

69 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

The use of different sized headstone blocks for unknown soldiers is discontinued.[70]

Willow cuttings are planted along the river at the landing and the cemetery and in the ditch along the main road to the landing. Japanese Quince shrubs are planted at the heads of all the ravines around the landing.[71]

Cadle reports opening another mound at Shiloh, possibly Mound B, but finds nothing in it; he also may have opened a third, unidentified mound.[72]

1904

June 3: A severe wind storm damages trees at the cemetery.[73]

Paved road are gutters constructed across the park, in both box and circular shapes, built of conglomerate rock found in the park and Portland cement. A new road is begun from the plateau above the landing and across the Dill Branch to the positions of Trabue, Bowen, and Chalmers. This will include a dam at the mouth of the Dill Branch to hold the water to its level at the time of the battle, 18.6 feet above low water.

The initial clearing of underbrush and planting of trees is completed. However, in June a severe windstorm causes extensive damage to trees in the park.

Concrete steps and a walkway are built from the road to the top of the knoll containing the General H. L. Wallace mortuary monument.

Monuments completed during the year include the Third Iowa and Fourteenth Missouri (later re-designated the Sixty-Sixth Illinois after the battle of Shiloh). On May 17-18, the Illinois State Memorial and 39 Illinois organization monuments are dedicated. The five confirmed Confederate burial trenches are marked with foot-high concrete walls with 10-inch shells and an iron tablet (Figure 2–18).

The road from Shiloh to Corinth is surveyed but no money for its graveling appropriated.[74]

70 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 28.

71 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 28.

72 Welch, *Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1899-1999*, 16-19.

73 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

74 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1904.



Figure 2–18. Completed landscaping around Confederate burial trench, early 1900s (Shiloh National Military Park).

1905

The Cemetery superintendent requests that the Commission vacate the cemetery lodge offices and move its tents located within the cemetery. By the end of April the tents are moved to a new location selected by Atwell Thompson on "a north to south line with the three new rooms Chambers built to the hotel...the front of the tents will face east."[75]

August 22: The first Confederate monument at Shiloh, the 2nd Tennessee Infantry, is dedicated.[76]

1906

The Landing-Dill Branch road begun in 1904 is completed. An additional mile of paved road gutters are added. The Wisconsin State Memorial (April 7) and Iowa State Monument, along with that state's eleven organization monuments are dedicated (November 23).[77]

1907

The installation of paved road gutters continues.

A road from the landing to the Indian Mounds is completed, cedar and Japanese quinces are planted, and honeysuckle are planted along banks to prevent erosion.

May 7: A monument to Alabama soldiers is dedicated by the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

A retaining wall is built around Rea Spring.

75 Correspondence in Series I, Box 38, Folders 628-629, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

76 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 43.

77 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1906.



Figure 2–19. Bloody Pond, ca. 1896-1899. The split rail fencing is an existing property line fence, not the fence placed by the Commission in 1908 to keep livestock out of the pond (Shiloh National Military Park).

The Shiloh-Corinth Road is graveled for four miles at SNMP and two miles at Corinth, leaving fifteen miles incomplete.[78]

1908

Cast metal historical and informational signs are erected at the cemetery.[79]

The installation of paved road gutters continues.

A warehouse is constructed at the steamboat landing and a new blacksmith shop built. There are now 25 miles of graveled roads in the park.

Bloody Pond (Figure 2–19) is fenced to keep out hogs and cattle.

The Commission is placing guns on gun carriages throughout the park to mark strategic locations on the field.

April 10: The First Battery, Minnesota Light Artillery Memorial is dedicated. [80]

1909

The first phase of park development is complete by this time. Improvements include roads, monuments, clearings/plantings, as well as two barns, two warehouses, a blacksmith shop, and sheds.[81] The wood bridge on Riverside Drive crossing the Dill Creek is replaced by a concrete

78 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1907.

79 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 29.

80 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1908.

81 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 38.



Figure 2–20. Bridge within the park, ca. early 1900s (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–21. Cemetery, early 1900s, rostrum at the far right (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–22. Tornado damage at the cemetery, 1909 (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–23. Damaged cemetery lodge and outbuildings, 1909 (Shiloh National Military Park).

bridge; it is decorated with cannonballs (Figure 2–20) .[82]

October 14: A tornado (cyclone) hits the park and cemetery, causing widespread devastation and killing several people at the park. All of the buildings at Pittsburg Landing, including the hotel/outbuildings which housed the Commission office, are destroyed or damaged beyond repair, with the exception of a small (18x22 feet) blacksmith shop that is lifted off its foundation. The Iowa monument is overturned. The records stored in the Commission's office in the hotel are destroyed.[83]

At the cemetery, the storm partially destroys the rostrum (Figure 2–21 and Figure 2–22).[84] The lodge and stable are also damaged and later removed, and a tool shed and the barns are blown away (Figure 2–23). Approximately 10,000 trees are uprooted or twisted. The original cemetery records stored in the lodge are lost. The 9th Illinois monument is blown down, and the tree that marked the location of Grant's headquarters is lost.[85]

1910

The park now owns 3,412.5 acres of land. Three monuments to United States Regulars are added. During 1910, most of the buildings destroyed in the previous year's storm are rebuilt and other storm damages cleared. A new 2-story brick office is built on the site now occupied by the 1936 Concession Building (present bookstore).[86] This is the first permanent, federally erected park office at Shiloh. Other buildings and features constructed or rebuilt include the hotel, store, Lewis house, two warehouses, two barns, the blacksmith

82 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1909.

83 Documents in Series I, Box 13, Folder 116, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

84 Index of Correspondence related to Plans and Specifications for Rostrum, Shiloh National Military Park Archives, Series IV, Box 11, Folder 41.

85 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1910; Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

86 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1910.



Figure 2–24. The new headquarters buildings, 1911, from left to right, the hotel, new headquarters, store, and park shops (Shiloh National Military Park).

shop (rebuilt), sheds, a 100-foot flagstaff, and an ornamental iron fence around the office (Figure 2–24).[87]

In the wake of the 1909 storm, improvements proposed to the cemetery include replacement of the rostrum superstructure, new gates, removal of the old lodge and cistern and construction of a new lodge, removal of old drive in front of lodge and installation of a circular drive, removal of the old wall between the lodge and cemetery and the addition of a new stone wall enclosing the lodge area.[88]

1911

The final wood bridge in the park is replaced with a concrete one.

September 6: The Arkansas Memorial is dedicated by the state's chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. [89]

Ornamental gates are built at the entrance to the cemetery.[90]

The new cemetery lodge is completed, a concrete wall built to enclose the lodge area buildings, and a new tool shed, barn, and pump house added.[91]

1912

The Commission's original target of 3,546.14 acres of land in the park is reached on January 1.

Browns Ferry Road, leading past the Indian Mounds and over the new Dill Branch bridge and along the river to Pittsburg Landing, is completed. Additional paved road gutters are built.

A park pavilion is built to shelter visitors on Decoration Day.

An ornamental fence is built around Rea Spring.

The 14th Wisconsin Memorial tablet is added.

The Commission again urges completion of the Shiloh-Corinth Road, noting that the road is historic and shows the earthworks built by the Confederate and Union armies during the Siege of Corinth.[92]

June: The foundation of the damaged cemetery rostrum is removed. Correspondence notes that

87 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1911.

88 "Map Showing Proposed Improvements, Lodge for National Cemetery," September 1910, Shiloh National Military Park Archives, Drawing number 304-6010.

89 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1911.

90 "Shiloh National Cemetery," National Park Service Bulletin, 2018.

91 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 312.

92 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1912.



Figure 2–25. A view of the National Cemetery, ca. 1910s (Shiloh National Military Park).

the park "has a pavilion within 50 yards of the cemetery."[93]

The United Daughters of the Confederacy unveil a monument at the war grave of Colonel William P. Rogers near the site of Battery Robinett.

1913

The rebuilt hotel burns, but no funding is provided to replace it.[94]

May: De Long Rice of Nashville, Tennessee, is appointed to the position of Secretary of the Commission. Rice's appointment will herald a new phase in park history and management.[95]

93 Index of Correspondence related to Plans and Specifications for Rostrum, Shiloh National Military Park Archives, Series IV, Box 11, Folder 41.

94 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1914.

95 Rice Family private collection, cited by Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

1914

Commission Secretary DeLong Rice is named as "Secretary and Superintendent" of SNMP, taking directorship of day to day operations for the aging Commission Chairman David W. Reed.[96] Rice begins to focus the park's responsibility on educating the public.[97]

Shiloh-Corinth Road improvements are extended south to Corinth. This provides better access to the park from visitors who can take the train to Corinth and travel a relatively smooth road to the park. A tour company also runs regular river excursions that stop at the park in the summer and autumn.[98]

A pyramid of cannonballs is placed to mark the location of General Grant's headquarters in the cemetery, as well as various artillery pieces placed

96 *Annual Reports of the Secretary of War,* 1914, 659.

97 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 34.

98 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1914.

on platforms of stone and concrete.[99] (This replaces the tree that marked the spot that was destroyed in 1909).

Major D. W. Reed publishes an article describing the Indian Mounds and the 1899 investigation.[100]

Around this time, Shiloh Superintendent Delong Rice builds and occupies a summer home on top of Mound A.[101]

Archaeologist Clarence B. Moore visits and investigates the Shiloh mounds, mapping seven of the largest Indian mounds but not excavating them. He also notes that many of the "humps" (likely the low house mounds) have been "dug considerably. Moore's work will be published in 1915.[102]

1915

A number of "old and unsightly buildings…with no historic associations" are razed. These are mostly farm houses and outbuildings throughout the park.

May 30: The Crescent Louisiana Regiment monument is dedicated.

Excursion boats bring visitors to the park on a weekly basis. [103]

1916

The Commission places stone corner posts to mark the interior property lines of privately-owned inholdings.

A vehicular "desire path" near the Illinois State Monument is redrawn in symmetrical form and graveled to create a permanent driveway.

Additional non-historic buildings are removed.[104]



Figure 2–26. Major David W. Reed at Shiloh, ca. early 1900s (Shiloh National Military Park).

September 22: Major David W. Reed (Figure 2–26) dies, marking a benchmark shift in park development and administration from the old commission system to a new generation of managers starting with De Long Rice, who had already assumed day to day operational management of the park.

1917

May 17: Dedication of the National United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial, unveiled in the largest dedication ceremony in the park's history.[105]

1918

The old Thomas Walker post-Civil War residence, known as "Review Place," located east of Review Field, first occupied by Engineer Atwell Thompson, Chairman David W. Reed, and Secretary/Superintendent De Long Rice as their park residence, is demolished and a new Superintendent's residence is built, using some materials from the prior building within the new heavy timber lodge. [106]

A new standard gravestone approved for use in the cemetery, a marble slab 42 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 4 inches thick.[107]

The remains of Confederate Brigadier General Joseph L. Hogg, originally buried on the Corinth

99 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 311.

100 Reed, "Prehistoric Mounds at Shiloh."

101 David G. Anderson, et. al., "Archeological Investigations at Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, 1999-2004 (Volume 1)." (National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2013), 214.

102 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 321; Welch, *Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1899-1999*, 20-21.

103 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1915.

104 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1916.

105 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1917.

106 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1918.

107 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 32.

battlefield, are exhumed and moved to an individual grave on Battery Robinett.[108]

1919

May 26: The Michigan State Monument is dedicated.

The abandoned Union School building is razed, with salvaged material used to improve the employees' cottage known as the Savannah Road Place. In addition, the Shiloh Spring Place is demolished.[109]

1920

The Commission's annual report lists 140 monuments, 821 tablets, and 250 guns on the battlefield.

Major James H. Ashcraft, the last survivor of the Shiloh Commission dies, leaving DeLong Rice with full responsibility for park administration.[110]

Following the damage by fire in December 1919 of an employee cottage west of the intersection of the Eastern Corinth and Hamburg-Purdy roads, the cottage is rebuilt using the remaining original chimneys.[111]

1923

A concrete ford under the Rea Branch and a concrete foot bridge leading to the spring, as well as stone and concrete walls and gutters, are constructed.[112]

The superintendent notes the need for improving the historic road between Shiloh and Corinth to increase access to the park.[113]

1924

SNMP acquires title to 105.66 acres of the Shiloh-Corinth road.[114]

1925

August: Specifications are issued for repairs to drives, walks, curbs, and gutters in the cemetery.[115]

1927

Highways from Memphis and Nashville are completed. The Shiloh-Corinth Road still needs improvement. The Superintendent requests a new pavilion to replace the nearly 20-year old pavilion, which has deteriorated.[116]

Superintendent Rice establishes the first auto tour route using park roads and designing staged and marked tour stops, complete with a printed Battlefield Guide for the tour stops.

1929

Superintendent Rice's park residence explodes, killing him and his son. He is replaced by Robert A. Livingston. Following Rice's death, his summer home atop Mound A is removed.

The second Shiloh Church is torn down and construction begins on a new stone church, although construction is stalled due to the Great Depression.[117]

1932

A second employee residence is built near the park's north entrance.[118]

108 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

109 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1919.

110 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1920.

111 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 40.

112 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1923.

113 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1923.

114 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 33.

115 "Specifications for Drives, Walks, Curbs, and Gutters, at the U. S. National Cemetery, Shiloh, Tennessee," 1925, Shiloh National Military Park Archives, Series IV, Box 11, Folder 136.

116 "Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Shiloh National Military Park," 1927.

117 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 193.

118 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 40.

Period Plans, 1910-1932

PP 7: Shiloh National Military Park (Overall)

The Shiloh landscape continued to retain the agrarian character that had been present in 1862. Agricultural development increased after the 1860s, as did the population of the area, resulting in larger clearings and fields. As a result, many of the historic fields from the time of the battle were expanded, losing their historic footprint. Portions of major routes from the 1860s remained, but new paved highways were established on them, such as Highway 22 on the Hamburg-Savannah and Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Roads, and Highway 57 on the Hamburg-Purdy Road. However, many of the farm lanes that crossed the farms and woodland in the 1860s were abandoned or lost during this time. Shiloh National Cemetery became a prominent addition in the Shiloh landscape near Pittsburg Landing, and by 1910 the majority of existing markers and monuments had been added to the park.

PP 8: Shiloh National Military Park Headquarters/Visitor Center Area

At this time, residences were still to be found in the area, and amenities for visitors were concentrated near the entrance to the cemetery, with a community building, store, and pavilion all within a few hundred feet of the cemetery gate. While the footprint of the main road was the same, roads north to residences and south to Pittsburg Landing and other parts of the park took very different courses than they do today. Vegetation and views were largely the same as they are today. It was during this time that the monuments and troop markers were first added to the park.

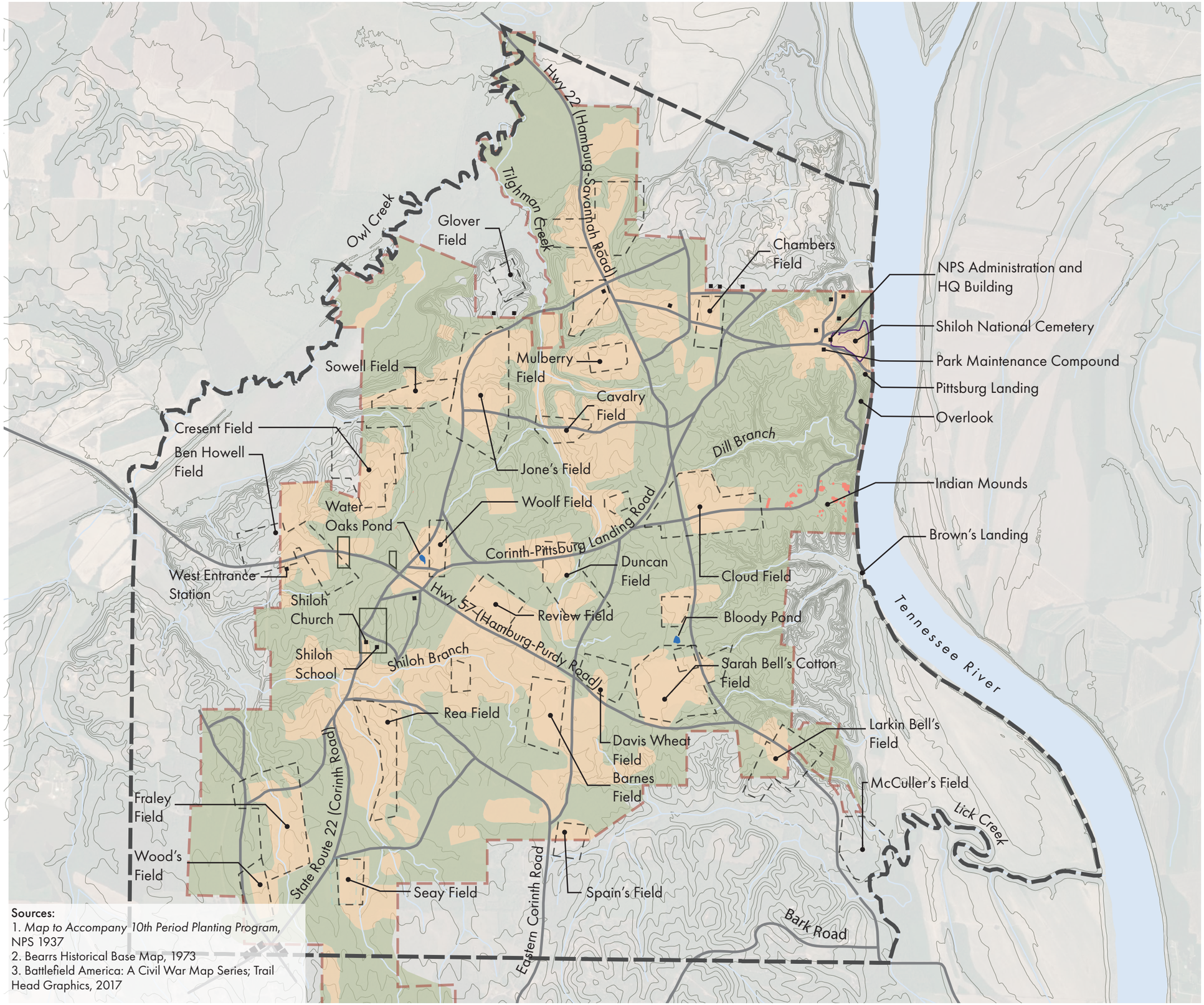
PP 9: Shiloh National Cemetery

During this time, the cemetery came to a very similar configuration as today. After a destructive storm in 1909, the walls of the cemetery were expanded to their present extents and the Lodge rebuilt in its current location. While the organization of the burial plots did not change, new monuments and paths were added, along with the iron entry gate. Views out to the Tennessee River were more open at this time, as vegetation had not yet grown tall enough to block them.

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Battlefield Unit - LCA 1

Period Plan 1910-1933



Sources:
1. *Map to Accompany 10th Period Planting Program,* NPS 1937
2. Bearrs Historical Base Map, 1973
3. Battlefield America: A Civil War Map Series; Trail Head Graphics, 2017

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- NPS Boundary (1930s)
- Stream
- Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Indian Mound
- Building
- Field / Clearing
- Woodland
- 1862 Field Locations
- Private Property Within Park

0 1,000′ 2,000′ 4,000′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 7**

January 2022

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Visitor Center - LCA 1A

Period Plan 1910-1933

Barn

Residence

Residence

Headquarters Building

Store

Pavilion

Cemetery LCA1B (see enlargement)

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- View
- Building
- Grave Marker
- Monument
- Troop Position Marker
- Existing Fence
- Open Areas
- Forest

Sources:
1. Historic Photographs, Shiloh NMP Archives.
2. US Department of the Interior, Shiloh NMP *Proposed Development for Headquarters Area,* May 11, 1934.

0 75′ 150′ 300′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 8**

January 2022

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh National Cemetery - LCA 1B

Period Plan c.1910 - 1940

Row of Cedar Trees
Iron Memorial Sign
Stone Steps
Tennessee River
Maintenace Building
Concrete Wall (1910-1939)
NPS Headquarters
Well House
Flagpole
Old Lodge (1895-1910)
Stone Wall (1895-1910)
Iron Gates (1910)
Grant Headquarters Monument
Brick Steps
Maintenance Structures and Yard (pre-1933)
Gravel Walk (1910) Brick Walk (1934)
Brick Steps
Gravel Road
Iron Steps

Legend

- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Gravel Road
- Grass Road
- Road Pre-1933
- Grass Path
- Brick Path
- View
- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Cemetery Section
- Building
- Building Pre-1933
- Section Marker
- Canon Monument
- Cedars
- Sign
- Small-Scale Feature
- Poem Sign
- Gate
- Open Area
- Ivy Groundcover

Sources:

1. Historic Photographs, Shiloh NMP Archives.
2. US Department of the Interior, Shiloh NMP *Topographic Map of Walks in Cemetery*, March 8, 1934.
3. *Map Showing Proposed Improvements*, Lodge for Cemetery at Shiloh Military Park, September, 1910.
4. *v*, National Cemetery, DWG #NMP_SH20.79.1939

N

0 62.5′ 125′ 250′

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 9**

January 2022

The National Park Service and the New Deal (1933-1941)

On June 10, 1933, administration of Shiloh National Military Park and the National Cemetery was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service, along with all other national military and battlefield parks, as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Reorganization. Under the National Park Service, the focus of activities at the park shifted. During the commemoration and memorialization period, the emphasis was on restoration of the historic scene and the placement of monuments and markers to commemorate the battle and signage to mark the events of the battle. While the National Park Service continued this mission, its activities following the transfer of the park and up to World War II concentrated on improving the park's infrastructure, and developing visitor amenities and interpretation/education offerings.

Much of the work at the park from 1933 to 1941 was carried out by a series of New Deal programs designed to provide economic relief to the unemployed. The Civil Works Administration (CWA) improved the Shiloh-Corinth Road, implemented measures against erosion, and was part of an archeological investigation team at the Indian Mounds. Two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps were established in the park, employing over 400 Black veterans of World War I. The CCC worked on rebuilding roads in the park, building bridges and culverts, landscaping and building walls at the cemetery, restoring woods and fields, and erosion control projects. The Public Works Administration (PWA) funded construction of a number of park buildings, including the administration and museum building, entrance stations at the south and west entries, and four employee residences. The work carried out during this period transformed the park's landscape and much of it endures today.

Chronology

1933

June 10: Administration of Shiloh National Military Park transfers from the War Department to the National Park Service as part of Executive Reorganization under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Robert Livingston remains Superintendent.

Under the National Park Service, the focus of development shifts to interpretation/education and visitor amenities.

Administration of the Shiloh National Cemetery is transferred to NPS along with SNMP, but the two entities have their own superintendents until 1943.[119]

Archeological investigation of the mounds takes place in 1933-34 as part of a CWA project, directed by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. Trenches are excavated across the site and archeologists dig into several of the mounds. A museum to interpret the mounds is suggested but dropped in favor of other priorities at the park.[120]

The NPS proposes a CWA project to develop the earthworks around Corinth, but it is rejected on the basis that projects on private property are not permitted.[121]

1934

Major CWA tasks completed in this year include improving the Shiloh-Corinth Road, implementing measures against erosion, and excavating the Indian Mounds.[122]

At around this time, the major park roads are renamed. Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Road becomes Confederate Drive; Hamburg-Savannah Road becomes Federal Drive; and Eastern Corinth Road has three sections named Hornet's Nest, Gladden, and Bark (not the historic Bark Road).[123]

Plans to reconfigure the intersection of Confederate and Hamburg-Savannah Roads at the Michigan Monument site and around the Illinois Monument are developed.[124]

119 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 313.

120 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 321.

121 Ronald Lee, National Park Service, to Stuart Cuthbertson, "Letter," December 4, 1933, Series II, Box 9, Folder 169, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

122 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 50.

123 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 50.

124 National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design, "Michigan Monument Intersection (Drawing)," October 1, 1934, 304-1053 (ID 5247), Shiloh National Military Park Archives; National Park Service, "Proposed Treatment Illinois Monument Area (Drawing)," October 1, 1934, 304-1062 (ID 1261), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.



Figure 2–27. CCC workers completing the Wisconsin Color Bearers wall at the cemetery, 1934 (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–28. Steps on Mound A, 1934 (Shiloh National Military Park).

Two CCC camps are also established, a primary camp at Shiloh and a secondary camp at Corinth. Over 400 Black World War I veterans work at the park. Workers are housed in camp areas that include barracks, latrines, recreation and mess halls, officer quarters, an infirmary, storehouse, and garage.

Among the projects completed at the cemetery is the construction of a wall around the Wisconsin Color Bearers Memorial (Figure 2–27).

The Public Works Administration (PWA) funds construction of a new administration and museum building, entrance stations at the south and west entries, and four employee residences.[125]

The first survey map of the park since 1899 is completed.

During the 1930s, Mound A is "freely used" for Army training and social events, resulting in modern debris, holes, and surface modifications.[126] Historic photographs show steps on some of the mounds and benches at the top (Figure 2–28).

1935

The practice of grazing and keeping of livestock/poultry within the park is ended; all remaining older farm buildings are razed.[127]

Approximately 118 boxwood are planted at the entrance stations and headquarters area beginning this year. Approximately half are dead or dying by 1938.[128]

Following a heavy rainfall, some experimental erosion control dams are found to be ineffective; the park's erosion chief recommends building the dams closer together and lower in height, and using plant material, such as blackberry, honeysuckle, and a few trees, to assist in erosion control.[129]

New bridges for the Tillman Creek Branch, Rea Spring Branch, and Shiloh Branch are designed, as well as culvert extensions and headwalls.

A new loop drive off Eastern Corinth Road leading past the Wisconsin, Ohio, and Iowa Monuments is designed.[130]

The administration and museum building, entrance stations, and employee residences are completed under PWA contracts. Sanitary sewer and water distribution systems, and underground and overhead electrical distribution systems are completed in the headquarters area (Figure 2–29).

1936

The old park headquarters building is demolished and the concession/post office building constructed on its foundation. The ca. 1910 park

125 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 50.

126 Lindsay Christine M. Beditz, "Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee, Excavations at Mound A" (National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 1980), 9.

127 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 47.

128 Assistant Landscape Architect, Shiloh National Military Park, to Regional Director, National Park Service, "Letter," December 6, 1938, Series II, Box 9, Folder 169, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

129 Principal Foreman (Acting Erosion Chief), Shiloh National Military Park, "Erosion Control, Shiloh National Military Park, Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, Camps MP-3 and MP-7," March 1, 1935, Series III, Box 3., Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

130 National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design, "Layout Grading and Staking Plan, Wisconsin Monument Road (Drawing)," May 2, 1935, 304-1086 (ID 14616), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.



Figure 2–29. Aerial photograph of the headquarters area, 1938. At the center is the newly built administration and visitor center, top left is the maintenance/utility area, and top right is the staff residential area (Tennessee State Archives).

store is also removed after the new building's completion. An oil storage house and four garages built for the new residences are completed. CCC enrollees work on the improvement of ten miles of park roads (Figure 2–30 and Figure 2–31).[131]

Shiloh Spring is closed and drained. Although the spring water had been condemned and NPS staff posted signs, visitors were still using the spring. The spring is capped and drained into a nearby creek.[132]

A developed picnic area is constructed at Rea Spring, including a half-circle parking area, dry-laid stone walls, and picnic and play areas.[133]

Eastern Corinth, Hamburg-Savannah, and Peabody Monument Roads are paved, and Rea Springs road is removed.[134]

1937

The Superintendent requests permission from the Director of the National Park Service to use regular park force labor (rather than Emergency Conservation Work) to restore the Peach Orchard. He notes that the Peach Orchard is one of the iconic sites of the Battle of Shiloh, second only to the Hornets' Nest for the intensity of the fighting, and that it is difficult for a visitor to understand the historic landscape without the presence of peach trees.[135]

131 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 51.

132 Superintendent, Shiloh National Military Park, "Revised Sixth Enrollment Period Work Program, Tennessee Camp MP-3," December 3, 1935, Series II, Box 9, Folder 169, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

133 National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design, "Rea Springs Development Plan (Drawing)," January 1, 1936, 304-1151 (ID 64499), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

134 United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads, "Final Construction Report, Project 4A1," February 4, 1938, 304-D29 (D 20779), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

135 Superintendent, Shiloh National Military Park, to Director, National Park Service, "Letter," February 16, 1937, Series II, Box 9, Folder 169, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.



Figure 2–30. CCC workers building a culvert on the Dill Branch, ca. 1941 (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–31. Riverside Drive near the Dill Branch, 1930s (Shiloh National Military Park).

Brick walks are completed in the headquarters and cemetery area to provide access to the newly constructed buildings.[136]

Paving is completed on Hamburg-Purdy and Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Roads within the park, including roads in the headquarters area.[137]

1938

The park's assistant landscape architect recommends replacing four dead or dying boxwood at the park entrance stations with Pfitzer's Junipers; and three boxwood at cottages 3, 4, and 5 with one Pfitzer Juniper, one cherry laurel, and one Glossy Abelia (*Abelia x grandiflora*), respectively. He recommends retaining or replacing the boxwood at the headquarters area.[138]

Restoration of the Bloody Pond area is completed.[139]

The superintendent reports that CCC work accomplished at the park includes:

- Development of a picnic area at Rea Spring, including six fireplaces, six seat and table combinations, six seats, three foot bridges, and 1.4 miles of foot trails.
- At the Overlook and Landing, construction of nine seats, a foot bridge, and a foot trail extending 8/10ths of a mile from the Landing via the Overlook to the mouth of the Dill Branch.
- Three seats and a short trail at the Indian Mounds.
- A 6/10ths of a mile long trail paralleling Sherman's battle line along Shiloh Ridge.

Work planned includes more facilities at Rea Spring, a picnic area for African Americans near the CCC camp, additional foot trails, new utility buildings, and a comfort station in the headquarters area, as well as other landscaping work.[140]

1939

The River Road at the Dill Creek Branch is realigned.[141]

1940

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) opens the Pickwick Lake Dam on the Tennessee River. The creation of the dam and the impoundment behind it, as well as the clearing of vegetation along the shoreline to a certain navigation threshold, increases erosion issues on the Tennessee River, including the mounds area. A number of other low-lying archeological sites are inundated by the

136 National Park Service, "Final Report, Construction of Brick Walks, Headquarter Area," February 20, 1937, 304-D19 (ID 96441), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

137 US Department of Transportation, "Plans for Proposed Project NP-SHIL 11(1), 18(1), Rehabilitation of Corinth-Plttsburg Landing Road (Route 11) and Hamburg-Purdy Road (Route 18)" (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, March 2016).

138 Assistant Landscape Architect, Shiloh National Military Park, to Regional Director, National Park Service, "Letter."

139 National Park Service, "Restoration of Bloody Pond (Drawing)," January 31, 1938, 304-2051 (ID 92920), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

140 Acting Superintendent, Shiloh National Military Park, to Director, National Park Service, "Letter," March 3, 1938, Series II, Box 9, Folder 169, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

141 National Park Service, "Realignment River Road at Dill Creek," 1939, 304-5300 (ID 99640), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.



Figure 2–32. CCC workers at Shiloh, ca. 1930s (Shiloh National Military Park).

creation of dams along the Tennessee River by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s.[142]

A segregated brick comfort station for whites is built at the northwest corner of the National Cemetery along with a brick wall on the west side of the cemetery to replace an existing concrete wall. African Americans use a cemetery storage/work barn before an agreement to use the concession building is arranged. Black CCC workers also build a segregated picnic area for African Americans including pit toilets, parking, and a trail.[143]

In other CCC work, an 87-foot tall steel fire tower is built on the south boundary of the park, an equipment storage building is constructed in the service/utility area, and parking areas are built at the Iowa Monument and Confederate Monument areas.[144]

CCC laborers build new brick walkways and a new brick wall on the west side of the cemetery.[145]

1941

The CCC builds a warehouse at the service/utility area. Older buildings are removed and their materials salvaged for new construction. The CCC also completes the realignment of a portion of Riverside Drive and builds a culvert at the Dill Creek crossing.[146]

November 1: CCC Camp NP-9 is designated as a side camp, ending major development at Shiloh, but the camp remains in operation until the following April to complete existing unfinished projects.[147]

142 Mark R. Barnes, "'Shiloh Indian Mounds Site' (National Historic Landmark Nomination)" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, June 6, 1988).

143 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," n.d., July 10, 1941, Shiloh National Military Park Archives; National Park Service, "Comfort Station Job 122 (Drawing)," 1939, 304-2075 (ID 3635), Shiloh National Military Park Archives; National Park Service, "Negro Picnic Area, CCC Camp Area (Drawing)," 1939, 304-2076 (ID 144479), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

144 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1941.

145 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 313.

146 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 52; "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1942.

147 Michael A. Capps, "Shiloh National Military Park: An Administrative History," (draft report), 1993, 45-46.

Period Plans, 1934-1960

PP 10: Shiloh National Military Park (Overall)

Since the 1930s, the NPS took an active role in enhancing the interpretation of the Battle of Shiloh within their legislative boundaries. The agricultural development and expansion that occurred from the 1860s to the early 20th century began to be reduced by introducing woodland in areas that were not historic fields present during the battle. As a result, the field clearings began to return to their original 1862 structure, and woodland coverage increased to accomplish this. Some of the roads that were being used for agricultural or private purposes were removed as well, while retaining any of the original circulation routes that existed in 1862. NPS also introduced routes to enhance the visitor experience from the 1930s, and included a more comprehensive tour road strategy based on the principles of Mission 66 in the 1960s. Beginning in the 1930s, the NPS administration area near Pittsburg Landing expanded to include more utility and residential capabilities to improve park services through the construction of a utility court and residential area for park employees.

PP 11: Headquarters/Visitor Center Area

During this time, roads and buildings were configured similarly to how they are today. A circular driveway allowed for vehicular access to the new Administration Building/Visitor Center, while parking to the east of the building was also constructed. The road to newly built residences and what was to become the maintenance area was built at this time, along with the current road to Pittsburg Landing and south into the rest of the park. Vegetation and views were largely the same as they are today. While the pavilion was still in place, the community building had been repurposed as a concessions building.

PP 12: Corinth

The city of Corinth expanded since the events of the battles that occurred in 1862, building out from the railroad and beginning to grow north and south of the historic city area. The landscape around the city had substantially increased in agricultural development since the 1860s, reducing woodland cover and utilizing areas of cultivation where siege works from the time of the Civil War remained. As a result, some of the earthworks were severely impacted or lost over time. Views that were significant to the battle were altered as well due to the expansion of the city, the increase of farm activity, and subsequent decrease in woodland cover. Corona Female College was demolished after the battles that occurred at Corinth in the 1860s.

Many of the major circulation routes from the battle remained in their original alignments during this period, notably the Mobile-Ohio Railroad and the Memphis-Charleston Railroad, and elements of Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Road (old Shiloh Road) and the roads connecting Corinth east of Farmington and south along what was the Danville Road to the Tuscumbia River south of Camp Davies. Both Wenasoga (historic Memphis Road or Chewalla Road) and Purdy (now N. Polk Street) roads also had portions of their historic alignment intact, but were altered slightly when close to the city of Corinth. New transportation routes include a railroad connection east to Counce, Tennessee that was added in 1959, running through Corinth and the Contraband Camp; and two major roads running to and around the south of the city of Corinth, including Highway 72 and South Tate Street.

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Battlefield Unit - LCA 1

Period Plan 1934-1960

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- NPS Boundary (1950s)
- Stream
- Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Paved Road (1950s)
- Gravel Road (1950s)
- Indian Mound
- Building
- 1862 Field Locations
- Private Property Within Park

Lew Wallace Road
Owl Creek
Tilghman Creek
Glover Field
Service and Utility Group/ Maintanence Compound
Residence Area
NPS Administration and HQ Building
Shiloh National Cemetery
Pittsburg Landing
Sowell Field
Mulberry Field
Cavalry Field
Grant Road
Cloud Field
Dill Branch
Overlook
Cresent Field
Ben Howell Field
Jone's Field
Indian Mounds
Water Oaks Pond
Corinth-Pittsburb Landing Road (Confederate Drive)
Duncan Field
Review Field
Hornets Nest Road
Lew Wallace Road (Johnston Road)
Federal Road
Shiloh Church
Shiloh School
Superintendent Residence
Bloody Pond
Sarah Bell's Cotton Field
Tennessee River
Rea Springs Picnic Area
Rea Field
Barnes Field
Gladden Road
Davis Wheat Field
Hamberg Road
Larkin Bell's Field
McCuller's Field
State Route 22 (Corinth Road)
State Route 22 (Confederate Drive)
Fraley Field
Wood's Field
Seay Field
Spain's Field
Lick Creek

Sources:
1. Battlefield America: A Civil War Map Series; Trail Head Graphics, 2017
2. Bearrs Historical Base Map, 1973
3. *Road & Trail System Plan, Part of the Master Plan,* NPS 1951

0 1,000' 2,000' 4,000'

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 10**

January 2022

Residence #6
Residence #4
Residence #3
Residence #5
Administration Building
Concessions Building
Pavilion
Cemetery LCA1B
The Cemetery is covered in detail in PP-9

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Visitor Center - LCA 1A

Period Plan 1934-1941

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- View
- Building / Building Remnant
- Cemetery / Monument, Grave Marker
- Monument
- Troop Position Marker
- Open Areas
- Forest
- Planned Maintenance Area

Sources:

1. Historic Photographs, Shiloh NMP Archives.
2. US Department of the Interior, Shiloh NMP, *Proposed Development for Headquarters Area*, May 11, 1934.
3. US Department of the Interior, Shiloh NMP, *Plan Plan Showing Road Layout and Key Grades - Headquarters Area*, July 31, 1935.

0 75' 150' 300'

N

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January 2022

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Corinth Unit - LCA 3

Period Plan 1947

Tennessee

Mississippi

3E: Federal Lines 5/19

3F: Federal Lines 5/28

3K: October 3rd Battle-AM

3G: Confederate Siegeworks

3L: October 3rd Battle-AM

3D: Federal Lines 5/17

3H: October 3rd Battle-PM

3J: Battery F

3A: Battery Robinett and Corinth Interp Center

3B: Corinth Contraband Camp

3C: Corona Female College

3I: Federal Redan

Mobile and Ohio Railroad "Gulf Mobile and Ohio Railroad"

Purdy Road

Wenasoga Road

Corinth

Corinth Highschool

Hwy 72

South Tate Street

Corinth National Cemetery

Memphis and Charleston Railroad "Southern Railway"

Sources:
1. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies;* Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 1891-1895.
2. 1947 USGS Aerial
3. USGS, USDA

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- State Line
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- City of Corinth (1862)
- City of Corinth Expansion (1947)
- Railroad (1862)
- Railroad Expansion (1947)
- Field
- Woodland

NPS Parcel Number:

3A	Battery Robinett and Corinth Interp Center
3B	Corinth Contraband Camp
3C	Corona College
3D	Federal Lines 5/17
3E	Federal Lines 5/19
3F	Federal Lines 5/28
3G	Confederate Siegeworks
3H	October 3rd Battle - PM
3I	Federal Redan
3J	Battery F
3K	October 3rd Battle - AM
3L	October 3rd Battle - AM

N

0 2,750′ 5,500′ 11,000′

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **PP - 12**

January 2022

NPS Stewardship (1942-present)

Little physical work took place in the park during World War II and staff lost ground in maintaining the 1862 landscape, with forest encroachment affecting a number of the historic fields. In the following decades, the park administration continued to develop new visitor facilities, tweak the tour route and stops, and improve interpretation. Throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, the National Park Service dealt with periodic flooding of the Tennessee River and erosion of the riverbanks adjacent to the park. In the 1930s and 1940s, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) had constructed dams and other infrastructure along the Tennessee River in an attempt to increase the provision of hydroelectric power in the area. Although erosion had been an issue even before the work of the TVA, the alterations to the river increased instances of flooding and riverbank destabilization. Flooding of roads adjacent to the river and washouts occurred throughout the period. The National Park Service worked with the TVA and the United States Army Corps of Engineers to address erosion issues, but inappropriate repairs and lack of funds delayed work.

As the park's area continued to increase through land acquisition, the task of maintaining the historic scene became larger. NPS staff continually worked to preserve and maintain historic buildings, conserve the monuments and markers, manage vegetation in historic fields, and repair roads. The Peach Orchard, a key resource at the heart of the battle, saw continued efforts to plant and maintain peach trees, an effort often thwarted by ice and wind storms, disease, and animals.

Greater attention was also being paid to the Shiloh Indian Mounds. Erosion of the riverbank below the mounds prompted the National Park Service and the Southeast Archeological Center to document the mounds and develop strategies for their preservation from 1975 to the early 2000s. The Indian Mounds were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1989. Increased respect for the historic significance and cultural meaning of the mounds led to NPS efforts to discourage climbing on the mounds. The last round of archeological investigation at the mounds in 1999-2004 was guided by a Memorandum of Agreement with the Chickasaw Nation and included participation by a Chickasaw archeologist.

The latter part of the twentieth century also saw the ending of the National Cemetery as an active burial site. Available gravesites had dropped to just a handful by 1981, and the cemetery was officially closed in 1984, although some burials in previously allocated gravesites (such as widows of veterans already buried there) continue to take place.

The focus of the park in the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century moved to acquiring and opening the Corinth Unit and the battle sites at Fallen Timbers and Davis Bridge, in a plan to more fully preserve and tell the story of the Shiloh-Corinth Civil War operations and events of 1862-1863. The Corinth Civil War Interpretation Center was authorized in 1996 and constructed in 2003-2004, and the Corinth Unit of the park was authorized by the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000. The Corinth Unit includes the site of the Contraband Camp, which housed escaped enslaved people following the Union capture of Corinth in 1862. The Civil War Trust (present American Battlefield Trust) acquired major portions of the Fallen Timbers site, which has changed little since the Civil War, in 2012 and is in the process of transferring the land to Shiloh National Military Park. The park, which possesses a small parcel of the battlefield, is also in the process of acquiring, by transfer from the State of Tennessee, the remaining portion of protected lands at Davis Bridge Battlefield, a key engagement linked to the October 1862 Battle of Corinth fought near Pocahontas, Tennessee, and which retains a high degree of integrity.

Chronology

1942-1947

Few physical alterations are made at SNMP due to World War II, which causes material and labor shortages.[148]

1943

The cemetery administration consolidates with Shiloh National Military Park.[149]

1944

The National Park Service issues a special use permit to the Tennessee Valley Authority to inundate some lands within the boundaries of SNMP as a consequence of construction of the Pickwick Landing Dam and the creation of the impoundment (reservoir) behind it. An agreement

148 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1942–47.

149 "Shiloh National Cemetery," National Park Service Bulletin, 2018.

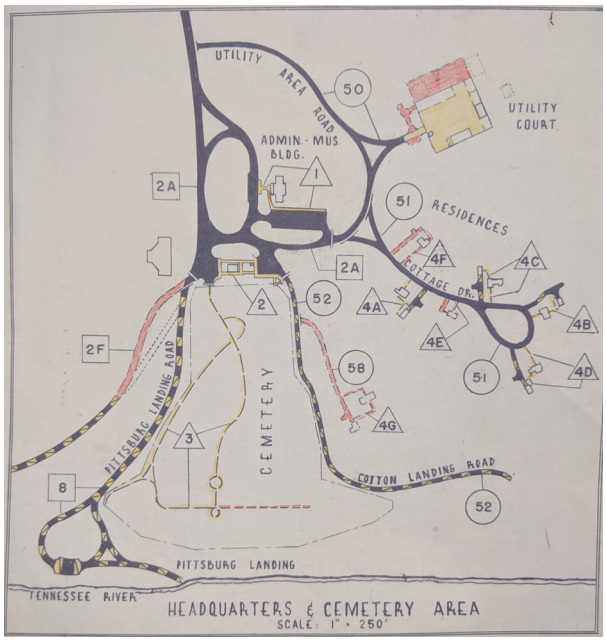


Figure 2–33. Detail from a drawing showing spatial organization and circulation at the headquarters and cemetery, 1951 (Shiloh National Military Park, Drawing 304_2061G).

between the TVA and the National Park Service requires the TVA to correct damage to river banks caused by the dams and impoundments constructed on the Tennessee River by the TVA.[150]

The NPS begins negotiations with the TVA, which is planning to construct two roads touching the park boundary, to instead build a bypass road skirting the west side of the park. This would permit NPS to replace eleven park entry points with one, close park roads to all but local traffic, and allow the creation of a self-guided interpretive tour of the battlefield.[151]

1946

A new concession center, consisting of a garage, service station, and restaurant at the park's southern entrance, opens. This development is deeded to the concessioner the following year.[152]

1947-1949

The cemetery participates in a program to re-inter World War II soldiers who had been buried in foreign countries.[153]

1949

January: Shiloh Methodist Church completes a new building on the site of the original church that gave the battle its name. The superintendent notes that this will make it difficult to acquire this property, now an inholding in the park, in the future.[154]

1950

Quarters No. 9 and its outbuildings and a circa-1875 frame building on Grant Road are demolished.[155]

1951

January: A severe ice storm strikes Shiloh, destroys and damages trees, knocks out power, and closes roads, but does not cause serious damage to structures or to the monuments. The superintendent reports that some "old-timers" believe the storm to be more destructive to the park than the 1909 tornado, as destruction is more widespread throughout the park.[156]

1952

The small structure in the cemetery housing the "long-abandoned" restrooms and a brick walk are removed.[157]

1953

A soil conservation program is initiated at SNMP. Funds are used to plant cover crops to reduce

150 National Park Service, Regional Director, Region One, to the Director of the National Park Service, "Riverbank Erosions, Shiloh National Military Park, Memorandum," March 22, 1956, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives; Director, National Park Service, to Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, "Letter," June 1, 1955, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

151 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1945.

152 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 53; "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1948.

153 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 313.

154 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1949.

155 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1950.

156 Superintendent, Shiloh National Military Park to Regional Director, Region One, National Park Service, Memoranda Dated February 6 to February 28, 1951, Series II, Box 7, Folder 96, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

157 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1952, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.



Figure 2–34. Washed out area at Pittsburg Landing, 1954 (Shiloh National Military Park).

erosion in fields under permit, and fertilize historic fields to encourage the growth of grasses.[158]

A short-lived boat concession is initiated at Shiloh to provide tour access at Pittsburg Landing.[159]

1954

Total park acreage stands at 3,729.26 acres.[160]

January: Heavy rains flood Pittsburg Landing and demolish portions of the cemetery wall, bank, and tour road (Figure 2–34).[161]

NPS and Hardin County reach an agreement for the latter to transfer land to the NPS to develop a boundary line road on the north side of the park and permit the elimination of access roads currently being used by landowners.[162]

October: The United States Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District, prepares plans for the National Park Service to reconstruct the concession boat landing and address erosion problems. The Corps' proposed actions include construction of a cantilever sheet pile wall at Pittsburg Landing, flattening the bank and creating a crib-type wall opposite the overlook, and installing riprap on the slope of the river near the Dill Branch.[163]

At the cemetery, available grave sites had dropped to 288. [164]

1955

SNMP management are negotiating the acquisition of the former Shiloh School site near Shiloh Church. The NPS establishes a historic field management plan, issuing permits to local farmers to cultivate crops on park fields in a manner consistent with the historic scene. Over 100 deteriorated blue and grey tour route markers are replaced.[165]

June: The Director of the National Park Service requests that the Corps begin work immediately on the plans prepared the previous year, and that the TVA pay for it in accordance with the 1944 agreement.[166]

1955-1956

Shiloh-Corinth Road is transferred to the states of Mississippi and Tennessee.

1956

Inauguration of the Mission 66 program at Shiloh. Like many parks, Shiloh had suffered from lack of labor and funding for maintenance and expansion in the 1940s and 1950s despite increasing visitor numbers. In addition to deferred building maintenance the historic fields began to suffer from tree encroachment. Planners develop a prospectus for road, trail, and facility development and plan to build a new visitor center at Fraley Field.[167]

March: Representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Army Corps of Engineers, and National Park Service meet to discuss responsibility for repairing and correcting river bank damage. Corps of Engineers representatives state that the Corps

158 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1953.

159 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1953.

160 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 33.

161 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1954.

162 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1954.

163 Nashville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Proposed Corrective Measures Along Tennessee River," October 25, 1954, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

164 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 313.

165 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1955.

166 Director, National Park Service, Letter to Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, June 1, 1955, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

167 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 61–62.

only has authority for work that affects navigation, and that since the washout did not endanger navigation, the Corps cannot request funds to repair. The TVA claims that the erosion is caused by surface water saturation that is the result of natural, seasonal processes, not the impoundment of water by the dam system. The NPS argues that the dam impoundment raising river levels by 12 feet has accelerated the natural processes, and notes that no major topography changes occurred at Pittsburg Landing between the battle and the installation of the dam. The NPS Regional Director considers the matter of the TVA's responsibility for funding repairs to be at a stalemate.[168]

Three new signs are placed at the main entry points to the park, replacing the old log-type signs, as well as new informational and direction signs to direct visitors to the headquarters (Figure 2–35). Correction of soil erosion problems and planting of trees and shrubs around the five Confederate burial trenches begins.[169]

1957

The park implements screen plantings to remove views not consistent with the historic scene.[170]

1958

The non-historic Residence 11 is removed. Brush removal and vista clearing takes place at the Sunken Road, Peach Orchard, and other areas.[171]

1959

The park acquires the 6-acre Shiloh school property.[172]

1960

The NPS issues a new General Development plan for the park. Additional landscaping is installed at the Confederate burial trenches and a paved one-mile trail through the Hornet's Nest is completed. Paving of all park roads is initiated. The 14 mile



Figure 2–35. New park entrance sign, 1966 (Shiloh National Military Park).

long Shiloh Military Trail hiking route is designed. The 14-mile route mostly follows existing historic roads and battlefield monumentation access trails, with short new tie-in sections to link existing routes.[173]

1961

The park's Mission 66 Master Plan is published. Construction of a new road rerouting Highway 22 to a different location within the park begins.

The Shiloh school building is demolished.

1962

Centennial of the Battle of Shiloh.

The park pavilion (built in 1912) is removed in conjunction with the development of a picnic facility in the historic Sowell Field on the west side of TN Highway 22.[174]

Rerouting of Highway 22 is completed.

The visitor contact station parking area is expanded and 215 trees are planted.[175]

The updated Mission 66 prospectus at SNMP included the following proposed physical alterations:

> Circulation and entrance controls following construction of a bypass road by the State of Tennessee, creating one main entrance, reducing non-visitor traffic and providing more

168 National Park Service, Regional Director, Region One, to the Director of the National Park Service, "Riverbank Erosions, Shiloh National Military Park, Memorandum," June 1956, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

169 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1956.

170 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 78.

171 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 81.

172 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 82.

173 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 83.

174 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 40.

175 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 85.

control over traffic flow and parking within the park.

Removing all picnic/comfort facilities within the park except at the Visitor Center. New wayside area to be constructed by the State of Tennessee along the Hwy 22 bypass, outside the park.

Expansion of the existing Visitor Center.

Restoration of the Sunken Road and Indian Mounds.

Demolition of the open-air pavilion.

Removal of a number of non-historic roads.

Construction of parking areas or pullouts at major tour points.

Construction of walking/loop trails.

Consolidation of employee housing in the cottage area north of the park headquarters.

The prospectus also discussed protection of the war cabin (George Cabin) through construction of a barrier but a note that "as long as it is to be retained" suggests park management is considering removing the building.[176]

The Superintendent reports that all retaining walls along the Dill Branch have been swept away and erosion control is urgently needed there and at Pittsburg Landing.[177]

1963

Asphalt trails are built leading to the five mass Confederate burials located south of Rea Springs, to the west of Lost Field, north of Water Oaks Pond, west off McClernand Road at Wolff Field, and adjacent to Cavalry Road. [178]

Concrete from obliterated roads is used to create rip-rap stabilization of the riverbank at Pittsburg Landing. This, along with the relocation of Riverside Road inland from the Dill Branch, is expected to solve the riverbank erosion and eliminate the need for a previously requested bank stabilization project. However, it had the reverse effect, enhancing hydraulic activity and erosion.[179]

1964

March: Heavy rains wash out a section of the road leading to Pittsburg Landing.[180]

Work on the Sowell Field picnic area is completed.

An interpretive marker is installed at the George cabin and a memorial for Texas organizations engaged in the Battle of Shiloh is erected along the Hamburg-Purdy Road south of Sarah Bell field.[181]

The parking area at the Visitor Center complex is reconfigured.[182]

The first of two primitive group camping areas is developed and opened to Boy and Girl Scout use. The site selected was the location of CCC camp MP-7 (later re-designated NP-9) west of Highway 22, south of Shiloh Branch. The primitive camping area is tent use only with pit toilets installed for appropriate gender use. Scouting organizations register at Park Headquarters to use the facility, which is limited in group capacity to control impacts on the park environment.[183]

1965

March: The Tennessee River floods, with portions of Riverside Drive covered. Portions of the river bank at the National Cemetery wall wash out and are repaired in May.[184]

A new master plan and general development plan drawings are prepared.

176 National Park Service, "Mission 66 Prospectus, Shiloh National Military Park (Updated)," September 19, 1962, Series II, Box 3, Folder 44, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

177 Bernard T. Campbell, Superintendent, to James B. Newmann III, US Army Engineer District, "Letter," November 6, 1962, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

178 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 86.

179 Superintendent, Shiloh, memorandum to Regional Director, Southeast Region, "Erosion Control, Pittsburg Landing," September 12, 1963, Series II, Box 5, Folder 71, Shiloh National Military Park Archives; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

180 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 88.

181 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 89.

182 National Park Service, "As Built Headquarters Parking Area," May 1964, 304-41003 (ID 3545), Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

183 National Park Service, "Recreation Activities-Others-Scout Activities (a)," Series I, Box 61, Folder 934, L34, Shiloh National Military Park Archives.

184 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 91.

New entrance and visitor signs are installed. A new shop and firehouse are built.[185]

1966

End of the Mission 66 program at Shiloh. Improvements to the park completed during the Mission 66 era include rerouting of Highway 22, creation of the new picnic ground at Sowell Field, expansion of the Administration Building/Visitor Center and reconfiguration of the parking area, construction of the fire stall and maintenance shop in the maintenance area, and a number of trail projects. Projects that were planned but not completed include a new Visitor Center and improvements to interpretive features. Implementation of the full Mission 66 program may have been impacted by frequent turnover of park superintendents during the 1950s and 1960s.

Following the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, Shiloh National Military Park is administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

A 24-pound Howitzer transferred from Petersburg National Battlefield is placed on the Battlefield flanking McAllister's Illinois Battery Monument, at Review Field.[186]

Further riverbank stabilization takes place. However, it eventually accelerates the erosion rather than halting it.[187]

Late 1960s

A new ethic of environmental stewardship impacts natural resource management in national parks, including Shiloh, while the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) introduced new compliance requirements for work on historic properties and environments.

1967

Riverbank stabilization and cemetery wall repairs take place this year.



Figure 2–36. The Peach Orchard, 1973 (Shiloh National Military Park).

Spring: Forty-seven peach trees are planted in the Peach Orchard (Figure 2–36).[188]

Two buildings and a pump house near one of the park entrances are removed. A number of non-historic interior roads are removed.[189]

1968

Seven masonry waysides are installed in the park, including at Pittsburg Landing, the Sunken Road, Ruggles Battery, Fraley Field, and Bloody Pond. Two aluminum flagpoles and 37 aluminum mounting posts for wayside markers are also installed.[190]

The second group camping area is developed and opened to scouting use at the former CCC camp facility. Operated as Camp Sites A and B, annual use of the two areas is eventually rotated each year to lessen overall impacts, granting each site a full year to recover. As with the initial camp, the most significant impact is installation of the necessary pit toilets.[191]

1969

Park acreage: 3,520.7 acres.[192]

185 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 93.

186 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 95.

187 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 95.

188 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 107.

189 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 108.

190 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 109.

191 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

192 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 109.



Figure 2–37. Flooding at Riverside Drive near the Dill Branch, 1970s (Shiloh National Military Park).

1971

Park acreage: 3,544.7 acres.[193]

1972

A general public trail at the Indian Mounds is opened, in conjunction with the B.S.A. Shiloh Military Trails, Inc., Indian Mounds trek route, including a new interpretive guide booklet published by Eastern National Parks & Monument Association.[194]

1973

March: Another devastating flood causes more erosion along Riverside Drive at the Indian Mounds and cemetery (Figure 2–37).

NPS Historian Edwin Bearss prepares a Historical Base Map that records the character of the 1862 battlefield landscape, proposing limited landscape restoration actions to various historic fields.[195]

1975

Dr. Gerald P. Smith of Memphis University leads an investigation to analyze the 1933-34 archeological work at the Indian Mounds, document the extent of the site, and conduct stratigraphic testing.[196]

Smith also places three permanent grid benchmarks at the site, consisting of concrete markers 10" in diameter and 12" deep, with a central iron rod to mark the point of the grid line intersection. These are placed slightly below grade. Welch could not find the markers in 1999 and concluded that they had been removed.[197]

A new Master Plan for the park is prepared.

1976

A National Register nomination form is prepared by park staff for SNMP, including the National Cemetery. The nomination is signed by the Keeper of the National Register in October.

1977

Cemetery brick walks are repaired. The new walks use dry-laid bricks in a basket-weave pattern.[198]

1978

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History conducts an archeological investigation at Battery Robinett.[199]

1979

Accessible trails are designed for a number of areas in the park. In response to erosion in the mound area, SEAC investigates Mound A's internal composition and develops a topographic contour map.[200]

A path and wooden stairway to the top of the mound are still present at this time, as are stone steps installed on the southeast corner of the mound by the War Department.[201]

193 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 110.

194 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 110.

195 Edwin C. Bearss, "Historical Base Map, Shiloh National Military Park and Cemetery" (National Park Service, Denver Service Center, August 1973).

196 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 322.

197 Welch, *Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1899-1999,* 24.

198 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 315.

199 Cornelison, Jr. and Cooper, "Archeological Investigations of Battery Robinett and the Confederate Attack on Corinth," 20.

200 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 322; Beditz, "Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee, Excavations at Mound A."

201 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.



Figure 2–38. Flooding at Pittsburg Landing, dated 1980 (Shiloh National Military Park).

April 27: The Shiloh Indian Mounds are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination notes that, in addition to riverbank erosion, the mounds are also being damaged by visitors climbing on them.[202]

1980

Youth Conservation Corps crews renovate campgrounds and restore historic fields.[203]

A monument to honor Missouri soldiers is planned.

More flooding occurs at Pittsburg Landing (Figure 2–38).

1981

The park completes a General Management Plan. Recommendations include reducing the number of access points into the park, a Hamburg Road bypass, and a new entrance into the park at Federal Road, including a visitor contact station. Other proposals included new interpretive trails and other interpretive programs.[204]

The Tennessee Valley Authority collaborates with the National Park Service to repair erosion damage along the riverbank at the cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, and Riverside Drive.[205]

Replacements for incorrectly worded signs are installed at tour route stops.[206]

May 17: The new Missouri monument is installed and dedicated.[207]

Available grave sites in the cemetery have dropped to 36. [208]

SEAC conducts limited magnetometer survey of the mounds area in 1981-1982, which reveals anomalies suggesting more subsurface archeological features. Core samples are taken in those areas in 1982.[209]

1983

Field boundary restoration work continues, pruning back encroachment.[210]

1984

A comprehensive monument conservation program is initiated. Work continues over the next several years.[211]

The cemetery is officially closed, although some burials still take place.[212]

A comprehensive study to address streambank stabilization in the park summarizes NPS requirements and design alternatives, but no construction funding is provided at the time.[213]

1985

The final gravesite is allocated in the cemetery. Later, a partial half-plot is discovered and allocated to a memorial headstone for a Gulf War veteran lost in an aircraft accident off the California coast.

202 Robert Nash, "'Shiloh Indian Mounds' (National Register of Historic Places Nomination)," April 15, 1975.

203 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 105.

204 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 119.

205 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 126.

206 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 128.

207 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 128.

208 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 314.

209 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 322.

210 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 132.

211 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 133.

212 "Shiloh National Cemetery," National Park Service Bulletin, 2018.

213 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

Some burials continue in previously allocated plots. [214]

1986

Universal access modifications are made to the Visitor Center and picnic area, including ramps and restroom improvements.[215]

1987

New wayside exhibits, including two new stops, are installed along the tour route.[216]

1988

The footbridge and trail at Fraley Field are relocated to the edge of the woodline. Erosion at Rea Spring Bridge area is corrected. Silt buildup is removed from Bloody Pond.[217]

Riverbank Erosion along the eastern border continues to threaten the cemetery.[218]

1989

Tour stops are paved with washed aggregate concrete to control erosion and compaction. A historical marker honoring the CCC camp is built along Highway 22.[219]

The 143-acre Roberson (historic Glover) tract is acquired. The site contains remains of the 1870s Glover residence, now a ruin.

May 5: Shiloh Indian Mounds is designated as a National Historic Landmark. The nomination notes that the site is "the largest extant fortified Mississippian ceremonial mound complex in the Tennessee River Valley" and that its unusual level of integrity is due to the site's acquisition as part of Shiloh National Military Park in the 1890s.[220]



Figure 2–39. Deforestation in progress at Mound A,1989. Note steps to top of mound are still in place. (Shiloh National Military Park).



Figure 2–40. Deforestation in progress at Indian Mounds, 1989 (Shiloh National Military Park).

In the summer, deforestation of the mounds takes place with labor by park staff, who also drain and clean woody debris and roughly one foot of slit buildup from Bloody Pond, down to the clay basin installed by the NPS in the 1938 (Figure 2–39 and Figure 2–40).[221]

1990s

All of the major historic roads (primary routes with a documented name in 1862) renamed in 1934 revert to their historic names. These include Hamburg-Purdy, Eastern Corinth, Corinth-Pittsburg Landing, etc. Some non-historic names,

214 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 315; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

215 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 135.

216 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 136.

217 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 138.

218 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 43.

219 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 139.

220 Barnes, "'Shiloh Indian Mounds Site' (National Historic Landmark Nomination)."

221 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

including Sherman, Peabody, Reconnoitering, and Cavalry Road, are still used by NPS. [222]

1990

The park and the US Army Corps of Engineers develop a comprehensive approach to stream bank stabilization to address loss of shoreline soils and structure through incremental erosion and flood events. Over $6 million is spent on stream bank stabilization over the next two decades (see entries for 1993, 1997, and 2008).[223]

Flooding causes an 8' x 40' section of the riverbank to collapse near the Shiloh Indian Mounds, uncutting Riverside Drive and bringing the riverbank to within 7 feet of the eastern cemetery wall (Figure 2–41).[224]

A state historical marker is erected to commemorate Black CCC workers.

Temporary ramping is constructed at the bookstore to provide accessibility to the front entrance.[225]

1991

The Roberson Tract, more than two-thirds of it being bottomland, is acquired. Originally the SNMP Commission had considered acquisition of bottomlands bordering the battlefield superfluous, given virtually little to no troop movement and limited combat occurred in the creek and river bottoms bordering the higher plateau. In addition, given funding was limited, they considered the bottomlands unsuitable for development and therefore believed them naturally protected. Its acquisition is now considered important to preserve the integrity of the entire battlefield as authorized, and modern funding and partnerships have materially altered the ability to acquire these important natural components of the historic battlefield landscape. [226]

April: The free primitive group camp, located in the area once used by the CCC for their primary



Figure 2–41. Riverbank collapse near Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1990 (Shiloh National Military Park).

camp facility on the battlefield, which had been used by Boy Scouts for 25 years, is closed. [227]

Riverside Drive (Dill Branch Road) is closed to buses and recreational vehicles due to erosion.[228]

1992

A new mowing plan is developed to approximate 1862 historic vegetation patterns while also accommodating visibility and neatness along the roads. The sewage lagoon is eliminated.[229]

Park administrative offices move to the cemetery lodge. [230]

1993

Another flood year on the Tennessee River. Riverside Drive is closed to all vehicle traffic due to erosion. [231]

With mounting concerns about recent blowouts at the base of the National Cemetery bluff, enough funding is secured to permit an initial incremental

222 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 50.

223 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 314.

224 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 44.

225 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 173.

226 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, 33; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

227 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 175.

228 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 126.

229 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 177.

230 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 315.

231 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 126.

riverbank stabilization project, dealing with placement of riprap, from Pittsburg Landing northward (downstream) to the northern park boundary.[232]

Peabody Road is reopened to automobile traffic. A new storage building for the museum collection is added to the maintenance complex.[233]

1994

February: A severe ice storm damages and destroys over 8000 trees in the park and damages a few of the monuments. Boundary signs and roads signs are replaced, and historic road names are restored. A new road is constructed over the historic trace connecting Pittsburg Landing Road and Corinth-Pittsburg Road.[234]

1995

Walkways are heightened and sloped, along with the permanent addition of an additional layer of porch stones, to provide required accessibility to the main entrance to the Visitor Center. This work also witnesses removal of the original iron sideway railing and a shortening of the four entryway porch columns. In addition, a permanent switchback accessibility ramp is added to the bookstore, replacing the temporary features installed earlier. The concrete ramp, brick walls, and iron railing match the existing architecture of the New Deal Concessions building. Underground fuel tanks at the visitor center and maintenance areas are removed and replaced with aboveground vaulted tanks.[235]

1996

A memorial flagpole is placed at the largest of the five Confederate Burial Trenches.

A new radio tower is built on the site of an old water tower east of the maintenance areas.

A 2000 gallon septic tank is installed at the Visitor Center and concrete pads are built at tour stops 9, 10, and 11. Park rangers note continual minor erosion along the riverbank, along with undercutting of the levee across the mouth of the Dill Branch. [236]

November: The US Congress authorizes the acquisition of property for and construction of an interpretive center for the Siege and Battle of Corinth and other Civil War actions in the region, to be administered by Shiloh National Military Park.[237]

1997

A concept report for Tennessee River streambank stabilization is completed. Phased construction takes place from 1999-2008.[238]

The former superintendent's residence (built in 1918) and some support buildings in the residence area are demolished.

Nearly all of the 100 immature trees planted in the Peach Orchard the previous year are killed by deer.

Vegetation is removed from the Larkin Bell Field and two Indian Mounds to restore historic conditions.[239]

1998

Five historic wells are filled in due to public safety concerns.

A team led by Paul Welch excavates two house mounds at Shiloh. Welch also creates a new system of grid markers at the site. Welch documents that erosion occurred at these sites during their occupation.[240]

The twenty-acre site of Battery Robinett is donated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and City of Corinth to the NPS, for the intended purpose of constructing the authorized Civil War Interpretive Center at that location (Figure 2–42).[241]

232 US Army Corps of Engineers, "Concept Report: Shiloh National Military Park Streambank Stabilization Study," Nashville District, TN, October, 1997, 10.

233 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 179.

234 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 181.

235 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 183.

236 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1996.

237 "Corinth, Mississippi Battlefield Act," Section 602 of *Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996*, Public Law 104-333, 110 Stat. 4093 (November 12, 1996).

238 US Army Corps of Engineers, "Concept Report: Shiloh National Military Park Streambank Stabilization Study," Nashville District, TN, October, 1997; Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

239 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1997.

240 Welch, *Archaeology at Shiloh Indian Mounds, 1899-1999*, 36–38.

241 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 1998.

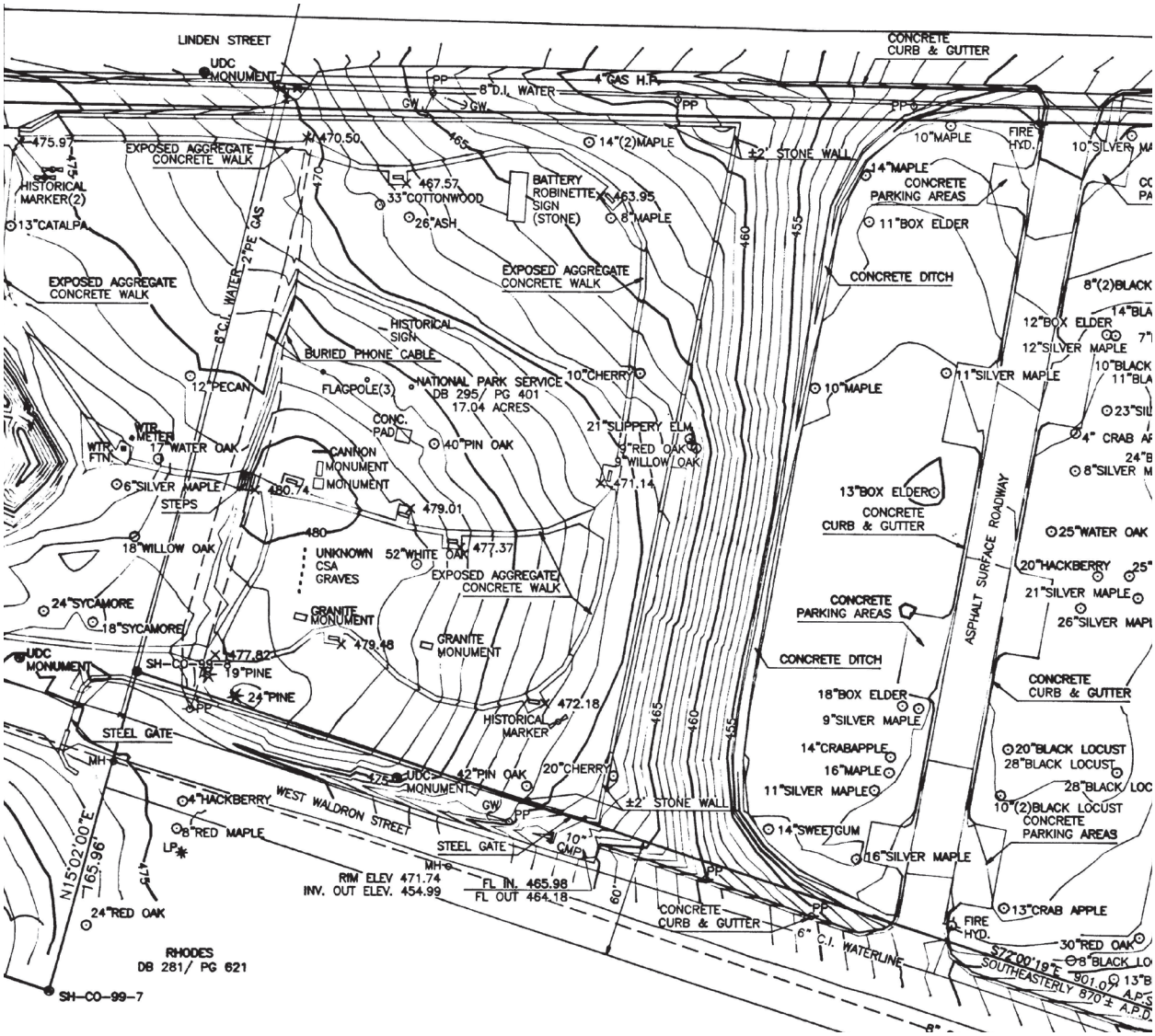


Figure 2–42. Detail from 1999 Topographic Survey of Battery Robinett (Shiloh National Military Park, Drawing 304_41021).

The site of the Battle of Davis Bridge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.[242]

1999

A chain link fence is built to enclose a black powder magazine.[243]

Erosion continues to undercut the Mounds site. NPS contracts with archeologist Paul Welch to document the causes and develop a mitigation strategy. An archeology field school is held on the site. Prior to any work being done, the NPS consulted with representatives of the Chickasaw Nation and develop a Memorandum of Agreement with the Nation to guide the work. A Chickasaw archeologist is present during the work. The excavation of the mound takes place between 2001 and 2004 and represents an effort to protect the site's information potential in light of the dangers posed by erosion.

At the same time, the Army Corps of Engineers works on shoring up the river's edge below the site with a wall of riprap in wire mesh cages. However, erosion continues to be an issue.[244]

The Southeast Archeological Center conducts archeological testing at Battery Robinett to recover information about the Civil War era, and to determine if construction of the Civil War

242 Philip Thomason and Doug Cubbison, "Davis Bridge Battlefield (National Register of Historic Places Nomination)," January 29, 1997.

243 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 189.

244 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 322–24.



Figure 2–43. Johnston memorial tree stump, 1999 (Historic American Engineering Record HAER-27).

Interpretive Center on the site would have an adverse effect.[245]

2000

Park acreage stands at 3,964.37 acres, including the in-holding at Shiloh United Methodist Church and Tennessee Highway 22 (a total of 55 acres).[246]

The Corinth Unit is authorized and added to Shiloh National Military Park, under the Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000.[247]

The erosion stabilization project is implemented.[248]

2001

The tree believed to mark the site where Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston was found mortally wounded (Figure 2–43), having been dead for nearly two decades, is removed.

An electric gate is added to the entrance of the maintenance compound.

A replica of the Civil War Shiloh Church, based on historic documentation and plans provided by the NPS, is reconstructed on the inholding property owned by the Methodist Church.[249]

The Southeast Archeological Center surveys the former Phillips Farm to determine the location of the Corinth contraband camp. Although Civil War-era artifacts are found, suggesting the area was once used as a firing range, only fragmentary evidence of the site's use either as the contraband camp or as siege earthworks is found.[250]

2002

A number of wayside exhibits and other interpretive features are modified for barrier-free access.

Work begins to upgrade the park's road system, including realignment of the entrance road, improvements to sidewalks and the visitor center parking lot, and accessibility.[251]

2003

Construction begins on the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center.

The State of Tennessee, working with assistance of the park and Davis Bridge Memorial Foundation, acquires 200 acres of the Davis Bridge Battlefield in Hardeman County, Tennessee.[252] This includes the 5.6 acres of land cited as a contributing property to the Corinth National Historic Landmark designation (later donated to the park in 2012).

2004

July 24: The Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center is opened to the public.

The park begins replacing missing and damaged historic markers.[253]

Beginning this year and continuing to 2009, a new trail, parking area, and shelter at the Indian Mounds site is developed and installed (Figure 2–44). The steps on Mound A are removed and a loop trail built to take visitors around but not on many of the mounds. The work includes construction of the trail surface, footbridges, a palisade crossing, and a parking area with an interpretive structure.

245 Cornelison, Jr. and Cooper, "Archeological Investigations of Battery Robinett and the Confederate Attack on Corinth."

246 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 33.

247 *Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000,* Public Law 106-271, 114 Stat. 792 (September 22, 2000).

248 "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Shiloh National Cemetery and Shiloh National Military Park," 45.

249 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 2001.

250 Cornelison, Jr., Lawson, and Cooper, "Archeological Survey and Remote Sensing to Locate the Remains of the Civil War Era Contraband Camp, Corinth, Mississippi," 66-69.

251 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 2002.

252 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 2003.

253 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 2004.

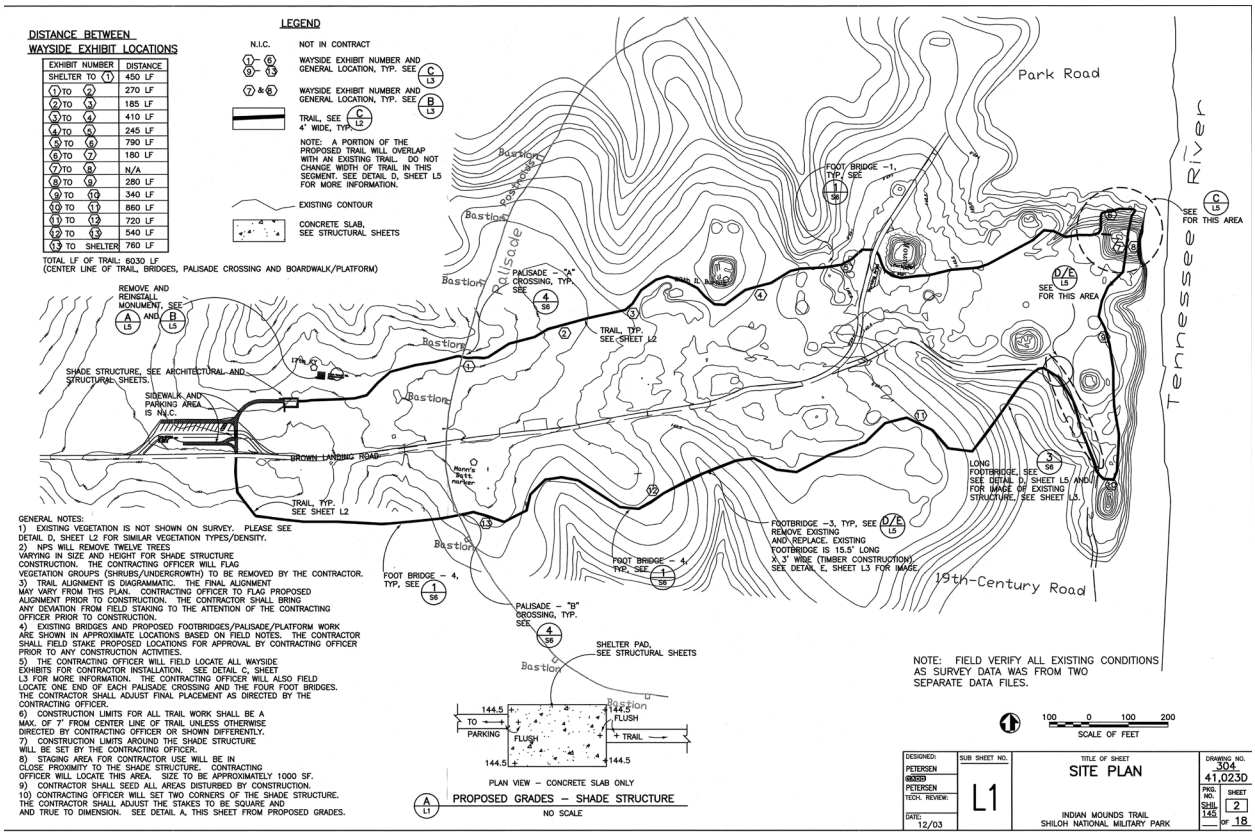


Figure 2–44. 2004 Site Plan for new trail, parking area, and shelter at Shiloh Indian Mounds (Shiloh National Military Park, Drawing 304_41023D).

New wayside exhibits are also installed for interpretation. Portions of the trail follow existing trails.[254]

2005

June 3: The Tennessee State Monument is completed and dedicated, "the first new monument in a generation."

One hundred peach trees are planted in the Peach Orchard and at the Larkin Bell orchard. Wire enclosures are used to protect the trees from deer.[255]

2007

More cast-iron troop position markers are replicated, and some cast-iron gun carriages replaced.[256]

2008

Several buildings dating to the New Deal Era (1933-1941) are determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Brown's Landing Road and Dill Branch Road between Hamburg-Savannah Road and Pittsburg Landing Road are reconstructed. The box culvert at Dill Branch is extended, a section of Dill Branch Road is re-aligned, and a new parking lot is installed at the Indian Mounds site. Brown's Landing Road and Riverside Drive are reopened. Also four pullouts are added near the Dill Branch.[257] This work is the last phase in the streambank stabilization work following the Concept Report completed in 1997.

2009

A new bridge crossing the Tilghman Branch is constructed.[258]

254 "Trail Shelter - Indian Mounds Trail (Construction Documents)" (National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, December 2003); SRS, Inc, "Shiloh National Military Park, Trail Shelter - Indian Mounds Trail, Substantial Completion Report," June 12, 2009.

255 "Superintendent's Annual Report, Shiloh National Military Park," 2005.

256 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 205.

257 Federal Highway Administration, "Brown's Landing Road and Dill Branch Road Between Pittsburg Landing Road and Hamburg-Savannah Road, Final Construction Report," 2011.

258 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 207.

2010

The auto tour loop at the Tent Hospital site is changed. Fraley Field footbridge is rebuilt. [259]

Following the reopening of Cavalry, Sherman, Brown's Landing, and Dill Branch (Riverside Drive) roads, the auto tour route and stop numbers are revised. Four stops (#11 and #12 on Cavalry Road and #18 and #20 on Dill Branch Road) are added to the existing 14 stops, and new signage is added.[260]

2012

The Civil War (now American) Battlefield Trust acquires 270 acres of the targeted 468 acres comprising the battlefield of Fallen Timbers, with the intent to add the land to Shiloh National Military Park, once legislative boundary authorization and funding exists to permit acquisition by the park.

2013

881.24 additional acres of land have been acquired since 2000, bringing park acreage to 4,790.61 acres.[261]

The Park assists interpretation at the privately owned Shiloh Church site with a bronze interpretive plaque.[262]

2015

32 new waysides are installed in the park. The State of Mississippi monument is installed and dedicated on October 10.[263]

2016

Plans are issued for rehabilitation of the Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Road and Hamburg-Purdy Road.[264]

A performance work statement is issued for repair of the west wall of the National Cemetery due to cracking and shifting of the ca. 1940 brick wall.[265]

Burials at the cemetery stand at approximately 3,900. A few burials happen each year, mostly widows of soldiers already interred.[266]

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) investigation of the plaza area at the mounds takes place.[267]

2017

The west cemetery wall is replaced on its existing foundation.

2019

Park acreage at the Shiloh Battlefield Unit is nearly 5,004 acres, while the Corinth Battlefield Unit is roughly 806 acres and the Davis Bridge tract is 5.6 acres. The John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 expands the park's boundary authorization from the existing 6,975 acres to over 9,194 acres including the areas of the Fallen Timbers, Russell House, and Davis Bridge Battlefields.[268]

259 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 209.

260 Stacy D. Allen, Chief Ranger, Shiloh National Military Park, comment provided July 23, 2020.

261 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 33.

262 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 216.

263 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 219.

264 US Department of Transportation, "Plans for Proposed Project NP-SHIL 11(1), 18(1), Rehabilitation of Corinth-PIttsburg Landing Road (Route 11) and Hamburg-Purdy Road (Route 18)."

265 Ben Marnell, "Performance Work Statement: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Historic Cemetery Wall at the Shiloh National Cemetery," September 1, 2016, Shiloh National Military Park Archives, Document Number SHIL 304-143746.

266 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 315.

267 Sargent, Slaton, and Penich, "Shiloh National Military Park: Administrative History," 326.

268 *The John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019,* Public Law 116-9, 133 Stat. 580 (March 12, 2019), Sect 2101.

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Existing Condition and Analysis

Overview

This chapter documents the existing landscape condition of Shiloh NMP and its discontiguous parcels. This chapter provides an evaluation of landscape integrity and an analysis of contributing landscape features.

The study area is characterized by gentle flat-topped rolling hills, ridges, small open agricultural fields, mostly deciduous forest with some native and introduced pine stands, and drainages including the Tennessee River, which borders the eastern edge of the Shiloh battlefield (Hardin County). The study area spans two states, Tennessee and Mississippi, and portions of the park are located within the City of Corinth and rural Alcorn County, Mississippi. For purposes of this CLR, the study area has been divided into four units: Shiloh Battlefield, Fallen Timbers, Corinth, and Davis Bridge. The overall study area is described first, with more detailed discussion provided for each unit. Nineteen landscape character areas then provide additional detail for key locations. Each character area is described using photographs, maps, and narrative text. A table of contributing and non-contributing (N/C) features is provided for each landscape character area.

The analysis identifies those qualities and features that retain integrity, and contribute to the significance of the landscape. Evaluation of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape is based on a comparison of current condition to those present during the period of significance.

Existing condition documentation and analysis is organized by landscape characteristic. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that collectively create historic character and aid in understanding cultural importance. The landscape characteristics used to describe the study area are:

Natural Systems are naturally occurring aspects of geology, hydrology, and climate that influence development and physical features.

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface.

Archeological Sites are resources containing tangible surface and subsurface remains related to historic or prehistoric land use.

Land Use is the organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.

Spatial Organization is the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create space, including the arrangement of topography, buildings, and vegetation.

Views and Vistas contain natural or man-made features that create or allow varying range of vision on a landscape.

Circulation is features and materials that constitute systems of movement including vehicular and pedestrian routes.

Buildings and Structures are three dimensional man-made constructs.

Earthworks are three dimensional man-made constructs made predominately of earth. Earthworks include military earthworks including parapets and gun embrasures, as well as the Shiloh Indian Mounds.

Small-Scale Features are human-scaled elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics.

Vegetation includes indigenous and introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials.

The existing condition and analysis of the landscape is evaluated using the following criteria. Condition is good unless indicated otherwise.

Good - There are no major problems and the features do not require intervention. Only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

Fair – Some deterioration, decline, or damage is noticeable; the feature may require immediate intervention. If intervention is deferred, the feature will require extensive attention in a few years.

Poor – Deterioration, decline, or damage is serious; the feature is seriously deteriorated or damaged, or presents a hazardous condition. The feature requires extensive and immediate attention.

Evaluation of Landscape Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. In order for a property to retain its integrity, it must possess the essential characteristics and features that characterized it during the period of significance.

Integrity varies by landscape character area, and a separate evaluation is provided for each area.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

LCA 1. Shiloh Battlefield Overall. The Shiloh battlefield retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The battlefield possess the essential characteristics and features that characterized it during the period of significance, including rolling topography, narrow roads, broad agricultural fields, and dense patches of forest. The Shiloh battlefield retains integrity of association with the Civil War, system of National Cemeteries, relationship to U.S. war veterans, and continued stewardship.

LCA 1.A Visitor Center retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, particularly witnessed in the extant features added to the landscape by the CCC/WPA in the 1930s.

LCA 1.B Shiloh National Cemetery retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, characterized by extant features from the Commemoration period, including the stone wall, circulation routes, iron gates, grave markers and monuments.

LCA 1.C Shiloh Indian Mounds retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, particularly witnessed in the Woodland and Mississippian mounds. Integrity of setting and feeling are somewhat diminished due to the presence of Dill Branch Road which cuts across the center of the site and one of the mounds, and the lack of historic views. Integrity is also diminished due to the effects of river erosion that has damaged and removed features.

LCA 1.D William Manse George Cabin retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association. It lacks integrity of design, as circulation routes and vegetation patterns have changed since 1862 and since 1940, and no longer reflect the appearance of the historic landscape.

LCA 2. Fallen Timbers retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, in essential features that characterized the area such as the Ridge Road and Thacker Hill. The site lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, due to the loss of vegetation patterns and features such as the mass of fallen timber

LCA 3.A Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center retains integrity of location, setting, and association with the battery and memorials on a high ridge overlooking the City of Corinth and

the railroad. Integrity of feeling, materials, and workmanship is diminished due to the loss of the battery. The site lacks integrity of design due to the loss of the battery and new features including roads and buildings that have rendered the original design of the battery difficult to understand.

LCA 3.B Corinth Contraband Camp retains integrity of location and association as the site of the Mary Phillips farm where the camp was established. It lacks integrity in other aspects due to the loss of features, including the farmland and gardens and structures that were present as part of the camp.

LCA 3.C Corona Female College lacks sufficient documentation of the historic condition. There are few features present on the site today but further research is needed to evaluate integrity.

LCA 3.D Federal Lines 5/17 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, evident in the complex system of earthworks arranged on the hill that reflect the historic use and construction.

LCA 3.E Federal Lines 5/19 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, evident in the complex system of earthworks that reflect the historic use and construction.

LCA 3.F Federal Lines 5/28 retains integrity of location, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, evident in the complex system of earthworks. Setting is diminished due to the adjacency of Mississippi State Route 2, which cuts across the north edge of the site.

LCA 3.G Confederate Siegeworks retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, evident in the earthworks arranged on the hill that reflect the historic use and construction.

LCA 3.H October 3rd Battle - PM retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association witnessed by the valley and pastoral setting surrounded by fields, forest, and rural properties that was similar to what existed during the battle.

LCA 3.I Federal Redan retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, evident in the large of earthwork that reflects the historic use and construction.

LCA 3.J Battery F retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, evident in the large of earthwork that reflects the historic use and construction. The site has diminished feeling and setting due to the suburban surroundings and adjacent circulation systems that create a backdrop that is different from the historic appearance.

LCA 3.K October 3rd Battle - AM retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association, as the battlefield remains in a rural setting and earthworks are situated along a high ridge overlooking the valley below.

LCA 3.L October 3rd Battle - AM retains integrity of location and setting, as evidenced by the open rolling countryside and views across agricultural fields to the battlefield. It lacks integrity in other aspects, as it does not have extant resources that are connected with the Civil War.

LCA 3.M Camp Davies retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship due to the absence of physical features on the property.

LCA 4. Davis Bridge retains integrity of location, feeling, design, and association, evident in the remaining landforms, views, vegetation patterns, and circulation routes. Materials and workmanship are diminished due to the loss of physical features including the bridge, nearby buildings, and portions of Old State Line Road.

Overall Study Area

The overall study area is described here in general detail, in order to provide a context and baseline for understanding the whole area. More detailed discussion is then provided under each unit and landscape character area.

Natural Systems and Topography

Existing Condition

Geology

The cultural landscape is located on coastal plain deposits at the edge of the Western Tennessee Uplands physiographic province, which is part of the Mississippi Embayment, a large depression that runs south to the Gulf of Mexico.[1] Shiloh is dominated by fluvial deposits in rolling upland areas, dissected by narrow ravines with younger alluvium along streams and creeks. In areas of deeper incision, the underlying Coffee Formation and Eutaw Formation bedrocks, formed during the late Cretaceous period, are revealed.[2]

Topography

The topography of the study area is characterized by river terraces, ridges, and steeply cut stream channels. A distinct river terrace is elevated above the Tennessee River within much of the Shiloh battlefield. The terrace is broken in places where streams connect to the river. Ridges extend generally east-west within the Shiloh Battlefield. A larger geologic formation, the Tennessee Divide, separates the Tennessee River watershed from the Mississippi watershed, dividing the study area. Prominent elevations include Thacker Hill at Fallen Timbers, and Metamora Hill on the west side of Davis Bridge. The numerous creeks in the area create further hollows and ridgelines. Distinct ridges surround the town of Corinth, particularly on the north side of town.

The elevation within the study area ranges from a high of approximately 500 feet at Metamora Hill to a low of approximately 360 feet at Pittsburg Landing along the Tennessee River.

Soils

The high terrace above the Tennessee River where Shiloh is located was deposited by the Tennessee River and tributaries. As a result much of the landscape rests on loosely consolidated sand and gravel alluvial deposits.[3] This soil condition is highly susceptible to erosion.

The Fallen Timbers Unit is located in McNairy County, TN, where the soil is generally very deep, strongly acidic, silt loam, with some areas of sandy loam.[4]

In Alcorn County, MS, where the Corinth Units are located, soils are generally strongly acidic, with drainage ranging from poor to moderate. Both sandy loam and silty loam are present in different areas.[5]

The Davis Bridge Unit is located in Hardeman and McNariry Counties, TN. This area has very deep soils largely from marine deposits, including clay loam, sandy loam, silt loam, and loam, with a wide variety of drainages.[6]

Waterbodies

Waterbodies within the study area include rivers, springs, creeks, intermittent streams, and associated floodplains. The study area is within the Tennessee River and Mississippi River watersheds. The water bodies in Shiloh battlefield contribute to the Tennessee River, while those in Corinth flow to the Mississippi River.

The Tennessee River carves a steep embankment along the east edge of the Shiloh battlefield, flowing south to north. River bank erosion has occurred along the edge of the Shiloh Indian Mounds, causing damage to the archeological features. Erosion has affected features from the village/mound site locations northward beyond the National Cemetery. The erosion destroyed the mouth of Dill Branch and the historic Pittsburg Landing area beyond the National Cemetery, and both the original (lower) landing location and the current (upper) landing area, before recent measures eliminated the periodic blowouts the park was experiencing.

Today, the management of the Tennessee River is a key parkwide issue. Extensive erosion and flooding controls have been put in place along the Tennessee River by the Army Corps of Engineers, which annually monitors and inspects bank stabilization projects.[7] Many of these stabilization efforts have focused on the Dill Branch area of the park. Shiloh

1 Geologic Resources Inventory Report, 1

2 Geologic Resources Inventory Report, 9

3 Shiloh National Military Park GMP, 1981, 26

4 NPS, 2004 Boundary Adjustment Study, 3-3

5 NPS, 2004 Boundary Adjustment Study, 3-2

6 NPS, 2004 Boundary Adjustment Study, 3-4

7 NPS, Shiloh Foundation Document, 34.

Indian Mound A is the closest mound to the river and in the past, portions of this prehistoric mound have eroded into the river. Erosion and bank stabilization in the Shiloh Indian Mound area of the park continues to be a challenge.[8]

Several streams flow through the battlefield and into the Tennessee River, including Dill Branch, Shiloh Branch, and Owl Creek. Several springs and small ponds (e.g. vernal pools) occur throughout the Shiloh battlefield.

The Hatchie River flows south to north at the Davis Bridge Unit, dividing the battlefield into two halves (east and west). The river floods annually, and stream bank erosion/sedimentation has occurred due to increasing runoff from more frequent and severe flood events.

Analysis

The natural systems of southern Tennessee and northern Mississippi are contributing features of the cultural landscape. These systems created the character of the landscape and influenced the events that took place during the Civil War. At Shiloh Battlefield, the loose soils have potential to erode and cause damage to contributing features.

Land Use

Existing Condition

The study area is comprised of over 6,000 acres encompassing several discontiguous properties associated with the Battle of Shiloh (4,970 acres), Battle and Siege of Corinth (811 acres), Battle of Fallen Timbers (270 acres), and Battle of Davis Bridge (850 acres). Between these areas, land uses span public and private uses, encompassing both rural settings and the urban setting of the City of Corinth. Transportation corridors of the Tennessee River, railroads, major highways, and residential roads pass many of the parcels.

NPS uses include administrative, maintenance, and housing. Administrative uses are located at the Shiloh Battlefield and at the Corinth Interpretive Center. Staff housing is provided in a small residential area north of the visitor center. A maintenance area is north of the visitor center, and another, smaller maintenance area at the Corinth Interpretive Center.

Public uses within the units include touring, learning/interpretation, visiting graves and memorials, picnicking, bird watching, and hiking.

Much of the study area is surrounded by rural, forested, and agricultural settings. The Corinth Unit is located partially within the city of Corinth, and these landscape character areas are often in semi-urban settings, with adjacent residential or commercial land uses. Most of these character areas have a visual buffer between them and adjacent residential or commercial properties.

Existing Condition plans illustrate the NPS legislated boundaries, and show tract information. This information is included as some parcels continue to be in private ownership while also within the legislated boundary.

Analysis

Existing agricultural land uses, and areas managed as forest are contributing to the cultural landscape. These land uses are similar to the historic and assist in preserving the rural character of the landscape.

The portions of the study area that are located in the City of Corinth have a similar interface with the urban area that existed historically. In some of the landscape character areas commercial and residential development is visible and affects views and the character of the setting.

Several adjacent lands that are in current NPS ownership are not part of the story related to the events of 1862. This especially the case in the Corinth Unit, where privately owned properties contain remnant earthworks that date from the Civil War.

Archeology

Existing Condition

A high concentration of archeological resources are related to the battle of Shiloh and the siege and battle of Corinth. Numerous unmarked graves exist throughout the battlefields. Foundations of former buildings and structures, destroyed during the Civil War, are possibly extant as archeological features throughout the study area.

Archeological investigations have been conducted at Shiloh Battlefield, the Shiloh Indian Mounds, Battery Robinett, and the Contraband Camp.

8 NPS, Shiloh Foundation Document, 34.

In the past 25 years, investigations at Shiloh battlefield have been undertaken of the Larkin Bell home site, the two cabins east of the peach orchard, the ground where the Tennessee monument was installed, and a GPR survey of the Confederate burial trenches. Archeological investigations have been conducted over many years at Shiloh Indian Mounds (see LCA 1.C). At Corinth, recent investigations have been undertaken at the Contraband Camp (see LCA 3.B), Battery Robinett in advance of the construction of the Corinth Interpretive Center (see LCA 3.A), and a GPR survey of the earthwork sites.

There have been more investigations of Shiloh battlefield; in 2007 a wide area was investigated extending across the entire battlefield. The primary purpose of these investigations reflected need for mitigation of FHWA work in the 2000s and an associated investigation to gauge the integrity of the battle archeological integrity, investigating an equal number of open sites (fields) to forested zones. Forested zones were determined to retain extremely high – near pristine - integrity of archeological value in relationship to the battle.[9]

Analysis

Archeological features within the study area are contributing features of the cultural landscape. These features hold potential to expand further knowledge and understanding of the landscape.

9 Cornelison, Jr., John E.with contributions by Tammy D. Cooper. "An Archeological Report on a Metal Detecting Survey and Limited Site Testing at Shiloh National Battlefield, Shiloh, Tennessee." National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida, 2007

SHILOH BATTLEFIELD UNIT

The Shiloh battlefield is described in this section, with detailed discussion provided for four landscape character areas: Visitor Center; Shiloh National Cemetery; Shiloh Indian Mounds; and William Manse George Cabin.

LCA1. Shiloh Battlefield

The existing condition of the Shiloh Battlefield Unit is illustrated on drawing EC-1. Shiloh is significant as the site of the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862. The landscape retains features that were present at the time of battle, including natural features, topography, spatial organization patterns, views, and structures. The essential features that characterized Shiloh during the period of significance are extant.

The battlefield retains integrity of location, as the battlefield incorporates numerous features of the historic battlefield including Fraley Field, where fighting commenced on April 6, 1862; the Hornets' Nest; Duncan Field (Figure 3–1); the ravine where General Albert Sidney Johnston died; the site of Grant's last line; the site of the Union field hospital; Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River (Figure 3–2); Dill Branch Ravine, where Union gunboats bombarded Confederate forces in defense of Grant's last line; and Water Oaks Pond, where Confederate forces attempted to blunt the Union counterattack of April 7, 1862. The setting of the battle occurred in the fields and forests between Pittsburg Landing and Fraley Field, and these spaces retain their historic character and form. The battlefield retains integrity of feeling, as the landscape is rural, pastoral, quiet, and peaceful, with few intrusions from the modern world.

The battlefield retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, evident in the rolling topography, narrow roads, broad agricultural fields, and dense patches of forest. The Shiloh battlefield retains integrity of association with the Civil War, as part of the NPS, system of National Cemeteries, relationship to U.S. war veterans, and continued stewardship (Figure 3–3).

The Shiloh battlefield also retains integrity related to the commemorative period of significance. Integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship, and association are retained. The landscape exhibits commemorative features that were placed by Union and Confederate Civil War veterans, including



Figure 3–1. View across Duncan Field (QE 2019)



Figure 3–2. The Tennessee River. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–3. Main entrance to Shiloh NMP, with Pittsburg Landing Road on left, and typical worm fencing. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–4. Jones Field and commemorative period iron marker. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–5. Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–6. Eagle's Nest. (QE 2019)

monuments, memorials, troop position markers, wayfinding markers, and Confederate burials Figure 3–4). The placement of these features are in original locations, in settings similar to the historic. In some cases there has been a loss of materials, as the monuments are frequently vandalized.

Natural Systems and Topography

Existing Condition

Natural systems include native vegetation, waterways, and underlying natural systems of climate and geology that create the overall landscape setting.

The Shiloh Battlefield landscape is crossed by numerous creeks and intermittent drainages that create the character of rolling hills and steep, narrow ravines.

The Tennessee River forms the east edge of the battlefield landscape and a steep embankment separates the river from the elevated landform of the battlefield. Pittsburg Landing is one of the few places along the river where access to the riverbank is possible (Figure 3–5). The bottomlands along Owl Creek are topographically level, forming a wide floodplain along the creek. There are several small, naturally occurring ponds and fresh-water springs.

Native vegetation communities were extensively mapped in 2004, with over 700 plant species and 27 National Vegetation Classification associations identified.[1] Much of the forest cover is healthy, with prescribed burning performed in specific areas.

The natural ecology and healthy vegetation communities support a variety of wildlife. An eagle nest is at the intersection of Hamburg-Savannah Road and Browns Landing Road. The nesting site is protected by a wood fence (Figure 3–6).

Analysis

Natural systems and topography contribute to the cultural landscape. The natural landscape and topography defined and influenced the positioning of troops and movement across the battlefield. The Union called their encampment "Shiloh Hill" in reference to the elevated terrace above the river. These natural features are extant today and reflect the historic character.

1 NatureServe, Plant Community Classification for Shiloh National Military Park. NPS SERO, 2004.

Land Use

Existing Condition

Land use within the Shiloh Battlefield includes permitted day-use public recreation such as interpretation, touring, picnicking, bird watching, and hiking. The inholding at Shiloh Church provides church services and maintains a private cemetery. Cycling and running are popular recreational activities within the park. The bookstore and visitor center provide points of contact for visitors.

National Park Service uses include administrative, maintenance, and housing. Administrative uses are housed in the visitor center, Park Headquarters building (historic Cemetery Lodge), and the Shiloh Education Center. Staff housing is provided in a small residential area north of the visitor center. A maintenance area is north of the visitor center, composed of four rectangular buildings and a covered carport, for storing equipment and maintenance office space.

Analysis

Existing land uses contribute to the cultural landscape, as they are related to the Commemorative and CCC/WPA periods of significance.

During the Civil War, land use was primarily agricultural, with crops such as cotton, wheat, and corn grown. The area was also a prosperous hog production area, and numerous other activities took place that supported small farms, such as fruit, honey, and animal husbandry. This broad range of agricultural activities is not extant in today's landscape.

Archeological Sites

Existing Condition

Archeological sites include the Shiloh Indian Mounds (see LCA1c) and a high concentration of archeological resources related to the battle of Shiloh. The extended Union encampment on "Shiloh Hill" has a high potential for archeological resources, and numerous unmarked graves exist, in addition to five marked mass Confederate burial trenches.

Remnants of the CCC/WPA Camp are probably extant below-grade.

Foundations of former buildings and structures, destroyed during the Civil War, are probably extant as archeological features.

Analysis

Archeological sites contribute to the cultural landscape. Due to the highly erodible soil, archeological resources adjacent to waterways are susceptible to erosion and loss of materials.

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

Spatial organization of the Shiloh battlefield is organized by fields, forest, and roads. Roads connect distinct areas, and the tour route is organized by key areas during the battle. The contrasting open spaces (hayfields) and the enclosed spaces (woods) divide the battlefield into distinct places, each with its own character and views. Each field feels like a discrete space, typically open and framed by a wall of deciduous vegetation, the field dotted with monuments (Figure 3–7, Figure 3–8 and Figure 3–9).

The Shiloh Indian Mounds (LCA1b) are a separate space from the remainder of the battlefield, separated by vegetation and topography. The Shiloh National Cemetery (LCA1a) is also a distinct space, separated by roads and walls from the remainder of the landscape.

Analysis

The spatial organization contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape. Patterns of open versus enclosed spaces, and the road network are extant from the battle.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are defined by topography and vegetation. Views to battle-related events have been created to be seen from the tour road and from tour stops. Often, tour stops are oriented in a particular direction, in order to provide a view into the field, forest, or point of view that was prominent during the battle.

Views to the river are fair, blocked by dense vegetation in most places. The river is visible from the edge of the Shiloh Indian Mounds, the Cemetery, and at Pittsburg Landing.

Analysis

Views are contributing features. In some instances, views are related to battle-specific scenes, such as the view across Duncan Field towards the Hornets' Nest. In other cases, views are towards the monuments from the tour route.



Figure 3–7. Review Field. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–8. Fraley Field. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–9. Duncan Field. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–10. Hamburg-Purdy Road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–11. Pittsburg Landing Road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–12. Mown Path. (QE 2019)

In some locations, the view that was visible during the battle is not readily apparent today, due to dense vegetation. In 1862 the forest was a climax forest that was heavily grazed by livestock. Today's forest is in a different stage in growth. The trees are younger with more understory vegetation present. Views that are obscured today are at Rea Spring which historically had a view to Shiloh Church, Tour Stop 8 with a view across the ravine looking north, and Tour Stop 21 that had a view to the ravine below.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Vehicular Circulation

Primary access to the Shiloh battlefield is by automobile. State Route 22 provides the main access to the battlefield and visitor amenities. Vehicular access is along several park roads, and visitors tour the park along a defined route that utilizes both historic and non-historic roads (Figure 3–10 and Figure 3–11). Roads are typically narrow, an average of 20 feet across, and are paved in either concrete or asphalt. Some road are designated as one-way routes. Several historic roads are no longer in use and are maintained as grass pedestrian routes.

Pedestrian Circulation

Numerous pedestrian trails cross the park. Many are mown routes, linking the paved tour roads with monuments and markers located in the hayfields (Figure 3–12). The mown routes vary in width from 5 to 10 feet wide. Other trails are dirt hiking trails. Trails are in good condition with the exception of trails to one the Confederate Burials, Rea Spring, and the Johnston Memorial. These trails have erosion issues and are in fair condition. Trail surfaces include grass, dirt, and footbridges that cross streams. Each tour stop includes a short, concrete pedestrian path that leads to a wayside exhibit.

The Sunken Road is a dirt route that is not open to vehicular traffic, but is used by pedestrians (Figure 3–13). Portions of this route have been surfaced with gravel. Portions of the Sunken Road are in fair condition due to erosion, particularly northwest of East Corinth Road at Tour Stop 10 (Figure 3–14 and Figure 3–15).

Analysis

Historic roads are extant from the battle, and these contribute to the cultural landscape (see Shiloh Battlefield Contributing Features Table).



Figure 3–13. Sunken road and the Hornets Nest. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–14. Sunken road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–15. Tour Stop 10 at the Hornet's Nest. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–16. Footbridge across the East Branch of Shiloh Branch, below Rea Spring. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–17. Monuments at tour stop 1. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–18. Johnston Mortuary Monument. (QE 2019)

Routes that are missing from the period of significance include smaller farm lanes. Other routes are not contributing features of the cultural landscape but provide a means to access and interpret battle-related locations, such as State Route 22. It is not a contributing feature, and although the speed is reduced on this route as it traverses the park, this route feels distinct from the remainder of the park setting, and distracts from the otherwise peaceful feeling of the park.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

Most buildings and structures are located in the north portion of the Shiloh battlefield, including the visitor center, bookstore, restroom building, maintenance buildings, residences, and the NPS headquarters building. (see LCA1a and LCA1b).

A picnic shelter and restroom building are located at the picnic area, west of State Route 22. The Shiloh Education Center and a metal Quonset hut are located on the east side of State Route 22, north of the main park entrance. The Education Center structure and Quonset hut are structures acquired by recent land acquisition, and represent adaptive reuse of these added buildings.

The only standing buildings within the battlefield are the William Manse George Cabin (see LCA1d) and the residential building on Hamburg-Purdy Road. The Shiloh Church is an inholding, and includes a replica of the 1850s Shiloh church, and a contemporary church that regularly holds service.

The Shiloh Indian Mounds are large earthen structures described in LCA 1c. An open-air trail orientation shelter with interpretive panels stands to the west of this Mississippian mound village on the eastern edge of Cloud field (see LCA1c).

Several footbridges cross creeks throughout the battlefield. These are constructed of wood, or more typically, composite lumber. Some of the footbridges are in fair condition, including the bridge at Rea Spring, and at Fraley Field (Figure 3–16).

Grant's Last Line (Earthwork) is the only known Civil War-era fortification at the Shiloh Battlefield. The earthwork, a small two-gun artillery lunette, is approximately 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, with a parapet 4 feet high. The earthwork is covered with grasses and deciduous trees create an overhead canopy.

Analysis

Most buildings and structures contribute to the cultural landscape (see Shiloh Battlefield Contributing Features Table). Grant's Last Line (Earthwork) is the only known Civil War-era earthwork at the Shiloh Battlefield. This artillery earthwork was constructed the night of 6-7 April, occupied and made use of by an Illinois battery as a prepared earthen artillery position during the battle. It is a contributing feature.

The landscape today is missing buildings and structures that would have been present during the battle. Historically, there were buildings and structures throughout the battlefield that related to the farming community. These would have included homes, barns, and other outbuildings. Most of these buildings were destroyed outright, or so heavily damaged during the battle, they were later removed and/or replaced by new structures.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include monuments, troop position markers, iron field signs, stone culverts and retaining walls, worm fencing, and flagpoles. Each tour stop includes at least one wayside panel. Wood wayfinding signs occur throughout the battlefield identifying the names of trails, roads, and entrances.

The picnic area includes a restroom, pavilion, drinking fountain, wood and metal pipe picnic tables and benches.

Monuments

The Shiloh battlefield unit includes over 150 commemorative monuments and other commemorative features, listed in the List of Classified Structures (LCS)(Figure 3–17 and Figure 3–18). A number of the monuments are erected at headquarters locations of the brigades and divisions comprising the Union Army of the Tennessee commanded by Major General Ulysses S. Grant and the Army of the Ohio commanded by Major General Don Carlos Buell. A larger number of monuments were erected on the ground where the various state units from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania fought. Five battle-related historic sites are marked with mortuary monuments to indicate the locations where high-ranking officers commanding brigades, divisions, or an army, were either mortally-wounded or killed in action. The Confederate Memorial (Tour Stop 2) commemorates a "Defeated Victory," marking a high point for the Confederates at the close of the first day of battle, in the area where Confederate forces encircled and captured more than 2,250 Union defenders of the Hornets' Nest on April 6. Recently, two additional Southern states, Tennessee and Mississippi, with organizations engaged in the battle have added monuments to the battlefield.



Figure 3–19. Confederate burial trench. (QE 2019)

Most of the commemorative monuments are in good condition. A few are in fair condition as they have minor cyclic maintenance issues with ponding water and erosion at the base, or chipping paint.

Iron Markers

Iron markers are placed throughout the battlefield, marking troop positions. Other iron markers note field, orchards, and stream names. Other small markers note specific combat related events or locations, like identified regimental burial sites for Union soldiers killed during the battle and later removed to the National Cemetery, locations such as General Johnston's field headquarters at the "two cabins" site, or Beauregard's field headquarters at "the crossroads" near Water Oaks Pond. Most of the commemorative monuments are in good condition, and a few have chipping and faded paint. The NPS repaints the markers on a cyclical basis.

Confederate burial trenches

Five Confederate burial trenches are located at the Shiloh battlefield (Figure 3–19). Each of these is in a unique setting, in a clearing within the deciduous forest. They are marked by a concrete coping, topped with cannonballs. These are in various states of repair, with most of the copings cracked, erosion evident at the edge, and cannonballs missing. Park staff report that theft is a frequent issue at the burials.



Figure 3–20. Stone culvert at Shiloh Branch. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–21. Tour stop at Rea Spring. During the battle, Shiloh Church was partially visible from here. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–22. Stone walls and steps at Rea Spring. (QE 2019)

Each burial is marked by a commission-erected iron tablet and a granite monument dedicated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The memorials are in fair condition.

Stone culverts and walls

There are over 35 stone culverts at the Shiloh battlefield (Figure 3–20). They range in size from 2 feet long to 30 feet long at Shiloh Branch. They are constructed of stone, hand dressed, with raked mortar joints. Stone is also used to line the road gutter at Corinth Road as it descends to Shiloh Branch. The culverts are in good condition, although the top of the largest culvert is covered by thick moss and grass, making this feature hard to see from the road.

Stone walls are located at Tour Stop 5 across from Shiloh Church, and at Tour Stop 6 at Rea Spring. At Rea Spring there are three walls, each 2 feet high and 18 inches wide that frame the parking area, and a set of stone steps descends to Shiloh Branch (Figure 3–21 and Figure 3–22). The walls are in good condition, although the repair work on the mortar joints has covered up portions of the stone face. The stone steps are in need of resetting, as most are broken, tilted, and create an uneven rise and run.

Worm Fencing

In a few instances, wood worm fencing is placed at the edges of fields, where fences occurred historically. Typically, the fencing is 3 feet high, created with unpeeled, split timber. These fences are in good condition.

Analysis

All monuments, troop position markers, iron field signs, the Confederate burial trenches, stone culverts and walls contribute to the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes natural forest communities, hayfields, orchards, and mown lawn.

The landscape is characterized by alternating areas of small open fields and considerable forest. There are several fields with permitted small grain or hay crops leased to private parties. The grasses are a typical mix used throughout the park. The fields are typically edged by oak-hickory forest.

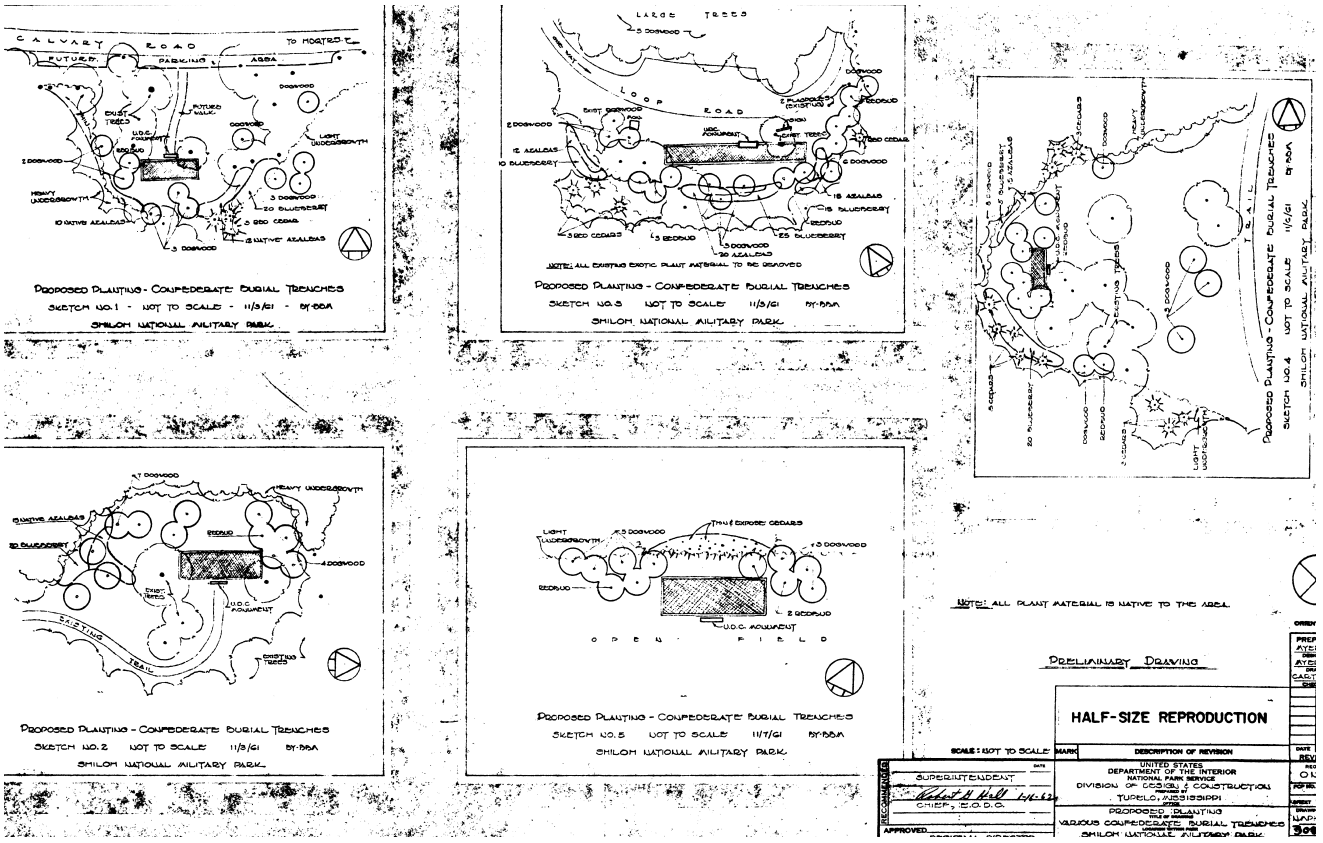


Figure 3–23. Plan illustrating planting improvements at the Confederate Burial Trenches. Some of the ornamental plantings are extant, 1961. (NPS)

A strip of mown right of away maintained along all the edges of all park roads. It varies in width from 5 to 40 feet, and surrounds the tour road pullouts and waysides. Some portions of the park consist mostly of mown grass with mature deciduous trees, particularly in areas with a high concentration of monuments, such as Woolf Field and Pittsburg Landing Road near Tour Stop 1. The greatest areas of mown lawn are within the Visitor Center area (LCA1a) and cemetery (LCA1b). Mown paths are maintained that link park roads and prescribed tour stops with monuments and markers located in open fields and surrounding forest.

Although several more orchards existed in April 1862, there are two peach orchards, and one apple orchard, currently maintained on Shiloh battlefield. The Larkin Bell apple orchard currently consists of a single tree in poor condition, while the Larkin Bell peach orchard has a grove of 14 trees, most of which are in poor condition. The other peach orchard is the Sarah Bell peach orchard, discussed in section LCA1d.

Forest vegetation includes species of oak and hickory, and covers the majority of the park landscape. Lower elevations adjacent to creek bottoms and the river contain a different mix of species that include sycamore, elm, and maple.

Wetland vegetation grows at the edges of the park's ponds and springs including Water Oaks Pond, Shiloh Spring, and Bloody Pond. These species include low-growing grasses, reeds, and sedges.

Planted, ornamental vegetation is not common, but areas of ornamental vegetation occur adjacent to some of the tour stops and the Confederate burial trenches (Figure 3–23). Planted species are typically native, including dogwoods and eastern red cedar. The ornamentals that exist frequently occur/mark the location of the historic house sites, whether they date to the Civil War or the post-war period. In most cases, this planted vegetation is in fair to poor condition. Within the Visitor Center area (LCA1a) and the cemetery (LCA1b) are additional areas of ornamental vegetation.

Exotic vegetation species include relatively small areas of privet, ivy, Johnson grass, mimosa, Japanese honeysuckle, periwinkle, princess tree, and cat's ear.[2]

2 Resource Management Plan – Shiloh National Military Park," National Park Service (1991).

Analysis

Vegetation patterns within the Shiloh Battlefield contribute to the cultural landscape. The pattern of field versus forest closely reflects the appearance during the battle.

Agricultural vegetation that was extant during the war included a wider variety of plant species that exists today. Fields were used for a wide variety of crops including cotton, wheat, and corn, which are not in use today. The forest vegetation during the Civil War would have been primarily old growth open forest undergoing natural succession. The practice of free-range grazing animals would have kept underbrush lower than it is today. The vegetation patterns seen today reflect targeted reforestation efforts of the CCC/WPA; along with later park management decisions that permitted a number of oversized non-historic field dimensions to return to forest through natural succession. Much of the planted vegetation outside of the visitor center was added by NPS as part of Mission 66 improvements to the park. This vegetation is not contributing to the character of the cultural landscape.

Shiloh Battlefield Unit Overall - Contributing and Non-Contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
NATURAL SYSTEMS & TOPOGRAPHY		
Tennessee River	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Dill Branch	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Shiloh Branch	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Water Oaks Pond	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Owl Creek	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Tilghman (Glover) Branch	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Spain (Locust Grove) Branch	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Rea Spring	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Shiloh Spring	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Lick Creek	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Briar Creek	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Hornets' Nest	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Pittsburg Landing	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Deeply cut stream valleys	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Elevations occupied during the battle	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Owl Creek Bottomlands	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Eagle's Nest	N/C	
LAND USE		
Agricultural (small grain and hay lease)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Visitor Use	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)

Shiloh Battlefield Unit Overall - Contributing and Non-Contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
Commemorative/Memorializing	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Administrative/Housing/Maintenance	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION		
Open areas of fields contrasted with dense forests	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Formal organization of cemetery, visitor center, headquarters, maintenance, and residential areas	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Distinct area of Shiloh Indian Mounds	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Arrangement of monuments and tablets	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
VIEWS AND VISTAS		
Views along tour road of fields and monuments	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
View of Tennessee River	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Views from prominent ridges	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
CIRCULATION		
Hamburg-Savannah Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Brown's Landing Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Hamburg-Purdy Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Sunken Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Corinth-Pittsburg Landing Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Corinth Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Cavalry Road (c.1933)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Eastern Corinth Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Mown paths to monuments and markers	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Pittsburg Landing Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Dill Branch Road (1904-1912)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Jones Field Road (1933)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
State Route 22 (c.1960)	N/C	
Peabody Road (c.1933)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Reconnoitering Road (c.1933)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Tour Stops (pull-outs and walks) (c.1933)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES		
Grant's Last Line Earthwork (1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Picnic Shelter (1963)	N/C	
Picnic Area restroom (2018)	N/C	
Shiloh Education Center	N/C	
Residence on Hamburg-Purdy Road	N/C	
Metal Quonset Hut	N/C	
Footbridges	N/C	

Shiloh Battlefield Unit Overall - Contributing and Non-Contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
SMALL SCALE FEATURES		
Monuments (1895-1932)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Monuments, post-1932	Contributing	Significant in their own right
Iron markers (c.1908)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Confederate Burials (1 to 5)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862) Commemoration (1894-1932)
CCC Culverts at Shiloh Branch (c. 1933)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
CCC culverts along tour route (c. 1933)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Worm Fencing	N/C	
Waysides	N/C	
Entrance signs	N/C	
Wayfinding signs	N/C	
Picnic tables	N/C	
Firepits	N/C	
VEGETATION		
Oak Hickory forest	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Floodplain forest	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Historic Orchards	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Historic Fields	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Mown Lawn	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Ornamental vegetation	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Exotic species	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)

LCA1A. Visitor Center

The existing condition of the Visitor Center area is illustrated on drawing EC-2. The Shiloh Visitor Center landscape character area is significant as the site of the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862. It is further significant as part of the Commemoration and Memorialization of the battle (1894 to 1932), and the work of the CCC/WPA (1933 to 1940).

The landscape retains features that were present at the time of battle, including natural features and topography. The landscape retains features from the Commemoration period, including road alignments and iron markers. The landscape is most reflective of the CCC/WPA period, and retains many features from that era including spatial organization, circulation routes, and buildings.

The Visitor Center character area retains integrity of location and setting, with features set on a level terrace above the Tennessee River. The entrance experience for the visitor remains similar to what it was historically, with views towards the visitor center, bookstore, and cemetery prominent as one enters the area. The landscape retains integrity of feeling, as the vegetation patterns of open lawn and mature deciduous trees, and the formal brick buildings create the feeling of welcome and reverence (Figure 3–24 and Figure 3–25).

The character area retains integrity of design, evident in the campus-like design that was developed by the CCC/WPA, that segregated uses into different areas. The area retains integrity of materials and workmanship seen in an extensive use of brick, architectural details, extant plant material.

Integrity of association is retained, as the visitor center remains the active headquarters of the NPS, continuing the legacy from the period of significance.

Topography

Existing Condition

The visitor center landscape character area is set on a level rise above the Tennessee River. The topography is generally level within this area, and descends steeply towards the river on the east. The maintenance area, to the north, is at a slightly lower elevation than the visitor center.

Analysis

The topography is a contributing feature, as it forms the setting and character of the area, and is extant from the battle.



Figure 3–24. The visitor center, left, and bookstore, right. (QE 2019)

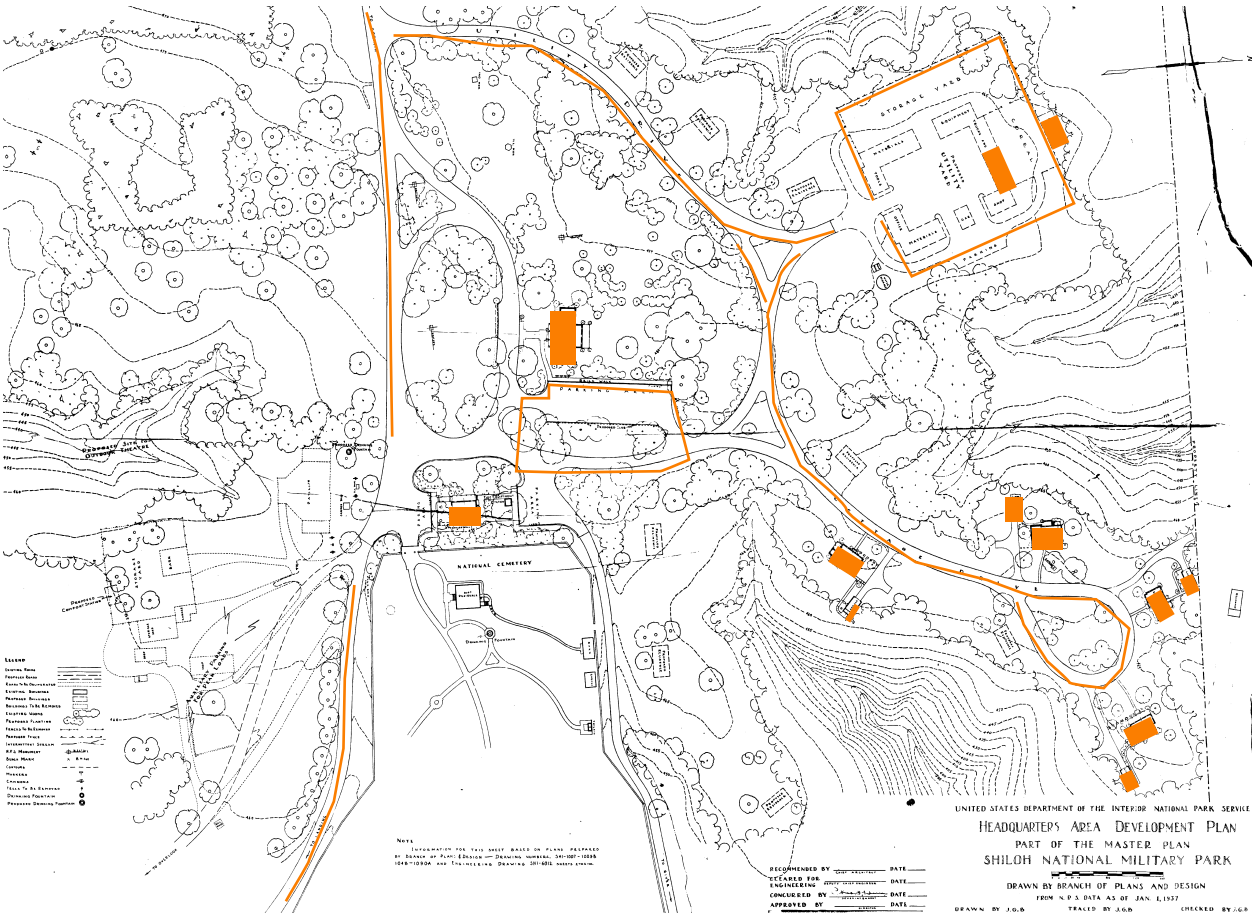


Figure 3–25. Design of the Visitor Center area, with discrete spaces for visitors, maintenance, and housing. Circulation routes, spatial organization patterns, and buildings are extant, indicated in orange. (NPS 1937)

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

This character area is organized into three main sections: 1. the visitor center (Figure 3–26), bookstore (Figure 3–27), and parking area (Figure 3–28); 2. maintenance area (Figure 3–29) and 3. residential area (Figure 3–30 and Figure 3–31). Each area is separated from the other by roads and vegetation that screens one place from another.

Around the visitor center is a large, mown lawn that creates an openness across the landscape. Pittsburg Landing Road provides access into this space and leads to a large parking area which separates the visitor center from the bookstore.

The maintenance area is to the north of the visitor center, enclosed by a fence and tucked away from public view by topography and vegetation.

The residential area is similarly tucked away from public view, set to the northeast of the character area and accessed by a narrow road. The four homes are surrounded by lawn and shade trees that enclose the space.

Analysis

Spatial organization is extant from development that occurred during the NPS stewardship of the landscape during the 1930s and 1940s, and is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape. The original design of the area had a circular driveway that created an approach to the visitor center from the south. This route was removed and in the 1960s the parking area was added to the east of the visitor center which modified the spatial organization and approach into the building.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are broad across the south portion of the character area. The view that welcomes visitors is from the tour road towards the visitor center, bookstore, and cemetery. Within the maintenance and residential areas, views are restricted by vegetation.

Analysis

The view from the tour road into the character area is a contributing feature. This view originated



Figure 3–26. Visitor center. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–27. Bookstore. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–28. Parking area. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–29. Maintenance area. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–30. Residential area with historic Union camp marker. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–31. One of four residences. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–32. Pittsburg Landing Road spliting toward the visitor center (left) and to Pittsburg Landing (right). (QE 2019)



Figure 3–33. Accessible walk into the bookstore and concrete sidewalks around the building. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–34. The Service Road leading north toward the maintenance and residential areas. (QE 2019)

prior to the war the viewshed across the cleared landscape with scattered trees, existed prior to establishment of the park. The pattern, number, and nature of the evolving structures and their alignments date from the Commemorative period, but were expanded and highlighted by the work of the CCC/WPA.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Access to the visitor center is by Pittsburg Landing Road. The road splits south of the visitor center, heading east towards Pittsburg Landing, or north into a visitor parking area (Figure 3–32). The parking area has 78 vehicle slots and 6 slots for buses, while the parking area at the National Cemetery has 10 slots.

Concrete and brick sidewalks connect the parking area to the visitor center, bookstore, restroom, and cemetery. The sidewalks are in good to fair condition. An accessible walk into the bookstore is located on the south side of the building (Figure 3–33).

A Service Road connects to Pittsburg Landing, to the west of the visitor center (Figure 3–34). This Service Road heads north and provides access to the maintenance and residential areas. A parking lot occurs immediately south of the maintenance area. Within the maintenance area is a covered parking area for equipment.

Circulation within the residential area includes the access road that forms a circular loop through this area. Each residence has a paved driveway and brick entrance walk to the front door of the home. In most cases these walks are in good condition, a couple of them are in fair condition.

Analysis

Circulation routes are contributing features from the 1930s, except for the visitor parking area. The circular driveway that was once in front of the visitor center is gone today, replaced by mown lawn. Despite this alteration, the circulation routes are very similar to the historic.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

This character area has the highest concentration of buildings and structures within the entire Shiloh battlefield. These include the visitor center, bookstore, restroom building, and a kiosk.

The visitor center is a brick, two-story, Classical Revival building with a columned front porch and classical pediment. It provides visitor orientation, exhibits, and amenities, and also provides office space for NPS staff. The bookstore is a two-story brick building with a narrow front porch extending along the front facade.

The maintenance area has 8 buildings and structures.

There are four residential buildings. They are similar in style, each is single-story wood frame with brick foundation, gable asphalt roof and matching garage. There is also a free-standing government vehicle carport in the residential area and iron marker for a Union camp.

Analysis

The visitor center, bookstore, two maintenance buildings, and employee housing are contributing features. Over time, the complex of maintenance buildings has been altered as needs have changed. New buildings and additions remain in generally the same footprint and pattern as the historic design.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features within the visitor center landscape character area include numerous iron markers, several monuments, numerous cannons on carriages, a drinking fountain, wayfinding signs, wayside exhibits, fencing, a flagpole, benches, trash receptacles, and bicycle racks.

Analysis

The iron markers contribute to the cultural landscape. Other small scale features are not contributing but are compatible additions.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation within this character area includes mown lawn, deciduous shade trees, and ornamental shrubs. Trees are used to provide shade and as a visual screen between the public areas and NPS residential and maintenance facilities.

A grouping of eastern red cedar grow adjacent to the maintenance area, screening this area from the residential area. A mature row of trees occurs between the visitor center and the maintenance road.

Within the residential area, homes are surrounded by lawn and shade trees, with additional ornamental plantings adjacent to some of the homes.

Analysis

Vegetation patterns are contributing features to the cultural landscape as they reflect the design and aesthetic of the Commemorative period and the work of the CCC/WPA. In the residential area, ornamental plantings were intended to be more complex and blend with the natural surroundings. This design intent is not apparent in the landscape today.

Visitor Center - Contributing and Non-contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
TOPOGRAPHY		
Level terrace above river	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION		
Distinct spaces for visitors, maintenance, and residential	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
VIEWS AND VISTAS		
View to visitor center from tour road	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
CIRCULATION		
Pittsburg Landing Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862) Commemoration (1894-1932)
Service Road to maintenance and residential	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Brick walks	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Residential driveways and walks	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Parking area (c.1960)	N/C	
Concrete walks	N/C	
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
Visitor center (1935)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Bookstore (1936)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Restroom building (c.1940)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Maintenance buildings (c. 1940 to 1960)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Residence #3 and garage (c.1937)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Residence #4 and garage (c.1937)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Residence #5 and garage (c.1937)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Residence #6 and garage (c.1937)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Carport at residential area	N/C	
Kiosk behind bookstore	N/C	
SMALL SCALE FEATURES		
Iron Markers (c.1908)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Flagpole (c.1908)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Wayside exhibits	N/C	
Wayfinding signs	N/C	
Wayside exhibits	N/C	
Trash receptacles	N/C	
Benches	N/C	
Bicycle rack	N/C	
Drinking fountain	N/C	
Chainlink fence	N/C	
VEGETATION		
Deciduous trees	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Mown lawn	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Screen of trees between public areas and residential/ maintenance areas	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)

LCA1B. National Cemetery

The existing condition of the National Cemetery is illustrated on drawing EC-3. The Battle of Shiloh saw 23,746 casualties of both Union and Confederate forces. Shiloh National Cemetery was created to bury the Union dead from the Battle of Shiloh, as well as those who died from other operations along the Tennessee River from no less than 565 different localities (Figure 3–35). The cemetery holds 3,584 Civil War dead, of which 2,359 are unknown.[3] The total interred includes veterans from later American wars. It was officially closed in 1984, but still averages two or three burials a year, mostly widows of soldiers already interred.

The Shiloh National Cemetery landscape character area is significant as the site of the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862. It is further significant as part of the Commemoration and Memorialization of the battle (1894 to 1932), and the work of the CCC/WPA (1933 to 1940).

The landscape retains features that were present at the time of battle, including natural features, views, a historic road trace, and topography. The landscape retains features from the Commemoration period, including the organization of the cemetery by section, the stone wall, circulation routes, iron gates, grave markers and monuments. The landscape contains improvements completed by the CCC/WPA, including brick walks and the brick wall.

This character area retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, with features set on a rise overlooking the Tennessee River. The orderly rows of stone markers, mown lawn with mature shade trees, and views to the river frame the setting and create a feeling of reflection and peace.

The character area retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Design integrity is witnessed by the original layout of the grave sites on the hill enclosed by a stone wall, the detail within the design of the stone wall. Original materials are extant in the stone wall, marble grave markers, iron gates, steps, and signs. Workmanship is evident in the stonemasonry, detailing of the brick walks, and in the iron gates.

Integrity of association is retained as the final resting place for Civil War soldiers.

3 Shiloh NMP Foundation Document.



Figure 3–35. Shiloh National Cemetery. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–36. View of the Tennessee River from the cemetery in 1895. (NPS)



Figure 3–37. View of the Tennessee River from the cemetery. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–38. Original Pittsburg Landing road, north side of the cemetery. The stone wall is on the right. (QE 2019)

Topography

Existing Condition

The cemetery is set on a rise above the Tennessee River, with the highest elevation at the center of the cemetery (Figure 3–36 and Figure 3–37). The topography descends steeply on the east, south, and north sides. At the east and north perimeter, the grade was modified to provide level space for circulation routes.

Analysis

The topography is a contributing feature, as it provided an elevated and prominent space for creation of the cemetery that provided views to the river.

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

A combination of walls, topography, and circulation routes create the spatial organization of the cemetery. The cemetery plots are organized into sections, indicated by tall concrete section markers. A flagpole marks the center of the cemetery and a central brick walk runs the length of the cemetery dividing it into a north and south half. A grass-surfaced road forms the north and east edges (Figure 3–38). A stone wall that averages 3 to 4 feet in height forms the south edge and part of the northern edge. A tall brick wall encloses the cemetery's west edge. The interior of the cemetery includes lawn and shade trees, which keep views across the cemetery open.

Analysis

Spatial organization is extant from the initial development of the cemetery in 1866-1868, and is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape. The cemetery was expanded west after the storm of 1909, but since that time it has remained in the same configuration and same size.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Major views from the cemetery include the view to the Tennessee River, seen predominantly from the cemetery's eastern edge. This view is in fair condition and is semi-obscured by vegetation. The view into the cemetery from the entrance gate and along the brick walk is a sweeping vista across the cemetery landscape. The view towards the cemetery entrance and gates is prominent from the tour road and visitor center area.

Analysis

The views are contributing features. The view to the river was historically more open than it is today, with fewer trees and less dense vegetation.

Circulation

Existing Condition

The primary access to the cemetery is through a brick walkway that begins at the west side of the cemetery and forms a central spine through the cemetery (Figure 3–39). This main path steps down on the east side and connects to another brick walk runs parallel to the edge of the river bluff. A third brick walkway parallels the south stone wall and steps connect to Pittsburg Landing below. Portions of this walk are in fair condition, as the bricks are in need of resetting and grouting.

Informal walks are along the rows of grave markers, although they are not paved. A lawn path, approximately 12 feet wide, edges the lower slope of the cemetery on the north and east sides.

Service vehicle access to the cemetery is from the north, adjacent the cemetery maintenance building. A narrow unsurfaced path leads from the maintenance building towards the Headquarters building, where it stops at the base of the hill. An unsurfaced perimeter road follows the exterior edge of the cemetery on three sides, along the stone wall. This route is in fair condition.

Analysis

Circulation routes are contributing features. Most routes were established during the Commemorative period and were later resurfaced by the CCC/WPA. Since that time there has been little change to the circulation system.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

There are two buildings within the Shiloh National Cemetery landscape character area, the NPS Headquarters (1911 Cemetery Lodge) and a maintenance storage barn.

The NPS Headquarters building is a two-story white stucco building with a gambrel roof and front and rear screened porches (Figure 3–40). The building faces south, at the entrance of the cemetery. The cemetery maintenance building is a rectangular stucco building at the northern edge of the cemetery. Both buildings are in good condition.



Figure 3–39. Brick path through the cemetery. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–40. Cemetery Lodge (c. 1911), current Park Headquarters (QE 2019)



Figure 3–41. General Grant's Headquarters Monument. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–42. Marble cemetery headstones for Unknown solider burials. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The two buildings are contributing features. The NPS Headquarters building has undergone several minor interior modifications over the years, but retains integrity.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features within the cemetery include signs, brick and stone walls, iron gates, flagpoles, site furnishings, markers, and the General Grant's Headquarters Monument (Figure 3–41).

Markers (headstones) include low, square marble markers for individual unknown soldiers (Figure 3–42). The cemetery has hundreds of marble tablets with a rounded top; these stones display names for individuals, and symbols, text varies between them. A fewer number of markers are completely unique from the others, in more ornate styles, fashioned for individuals whose identity was known. Concrete section markers indicate sections of the cemetery (Figure 3–43).

Six painted iron poem signs are placed along the brick path. They display stanzas from "Bivouac of the Dead."

The stone wall surrounds the cemetery on all sides (Figure 3–44). The wall is typically 2 feet wide, and around 4 feet high. The wall is coursed ashlar stone with exposed mortar joints.

The brick wall is in good condition.

The iron gates are black painted with ornamental gold accents (Figure 3–45). The gates are in good condition.

Analysis

The majority of the small scale features within the cemetery are contributing features.

The stone wall has evidence of several attempts at mortar repair, and much of the wall is in need of repointing.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation within the cemetery includes lawn and mature deciduous shade trees. A row of eastern red cedar grow along the east edge of the cemetery. Ivy grows as a thick groundcover on the slope between the cemetery and the river.



Figure 3–43. Regiment Section marker and headstones. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–44. Stone wall (QE 2019)



Figure 3–45. Cemetery iron gates. (QE 2019)

Analysis

Vegetation patterns are contributing features to the cultural landscape as they reflect the design and aesthetic of the cemetery when it was first established. Over time, vegetation has become overgrown along the river bank, and the ivy groundcover has spread into locations where it was not originally intended.

Cemetery - Contributing and Non-contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
TOPOGRAPHY		
Terrace above river	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862) Commemoration (1894-1932)
Central rise at middle of cemetery	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862) Commemoration (1894-1932)
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION		
Arrangement of markers by section	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Arrangement of markers in relation to topography	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Separation of the cemetery from the remainder of the battlefield and enclosed space created by walls	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
VIEWS AND VISTAS		
View to river from cemetery	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
View of cemetery from brick path	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
View of cemetery gates and entrance	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
CIRCULATION		
Brick walks and steps (1882 design; brick added 1934; rebuilt 1977 and 1998)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932) CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Informal grass routes between rows	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Informal Dirt Path	N/C	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Lawn Path (c.1891)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Perimeter Road (c.1891)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Iron Steps (1891)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
NPS Headquarters (1911)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Maintenance Building (1911)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
SMALL SCALE FEATURES		
Markers (Headstones) (c.1882)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Section Markers, concrete (c.1882)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Cannon Monuments (1 through 3) (c.1934)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Grant Headquarters Monument (1914)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Brick Wall (c. 1940; Rebuilt in 2017; 1940 foundation is extant)	N/C	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Stone Wall (and wall drains) (1867); Modified and extended west in 1911	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Iron Gates (1911)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Poem Signs (1 through 6) (c.1895)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Gettysburg Address (1908)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Cemetery Act Sign (1908)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Remnant Fountain (c.1934)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)

Cemetery - Contributing and Non-contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
Flagpole (1882)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Battlefield sign (c.1908)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Benches	N/C	
POW Flagpole (1999)	N/C	
Wayside and Cemetery Map	N/C	
Fire Hose Enclosure and Hydrant	N/C	
VEGETATION		
Mature, deciduous canopy trees	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Row of Red Cedar	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Ivy groundcover	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Mown Lawn	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)

LCA1C. Shiloh Indian Mounds

The existing condition of the Indian Mounds area is illustrated on drawing EC-4. Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark are significant as one of the finest examples of a complete Woodland and Mississippian-era archeological town site in the nation. The landscape retains features that were present during the period of significance (500 to 1000 AD; and 1400 to 1600 AD) including natural features, topography, spatial organization, mounds, and archeological features.

The area retains integrity of location, as the mounds and archeological features are in the same location on a elevated terrace above the river. It retains integrity of setting, formed by the relationship between the mounds, forest, and river, and the physical and visual separation between the mounds and the battlefield. The area retains integrity of feeling due to the semi-enclosed space formed by the tall deciduous trees and the view to the river. Setting and feeling are somewhat diminished due to the presence of Browns Landing Road which cuts across the center of the site and one of the mounds. Views to the river were also likely more open during the period of significance.

The area retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, evident in the mound structures, house sites, and palisade wall that reflect Woodland and Mississippian construction methods. The Shiloh Indian Mounds retain integrity of association with native communities, through continued care, use, and stewardship.

Topography and Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

The Shiloh Indian Mounds are constructed on an elevated terrace above the Tennessee River. The terrace drops away steeply on the east, north and south sides. To the east is the river, and the terrace is approximately 80 feet above the level of the river. On the north, the topography descends steeply into the ravine of Dill Branch. At the south, there is a steep embankment that descents into a ravine and Brown Branch (Figure 3–46).

The placement of the mounds is strongly oriented to topography and adjacent bodies of water. The mounds are maintained within a forest opening, including a mowed space around the mounds, enclosed by forest canopy overhead. The mounds are arranged linearly, about a central plaza (Figure 3–47 and Figure 3–48). In the surrounding forest, lower vegetation obscures views to smaller features. The earthen foundation of a semi-circular palisade wall, which once protected the mounds and village area, on the west side, is visible in some locations.

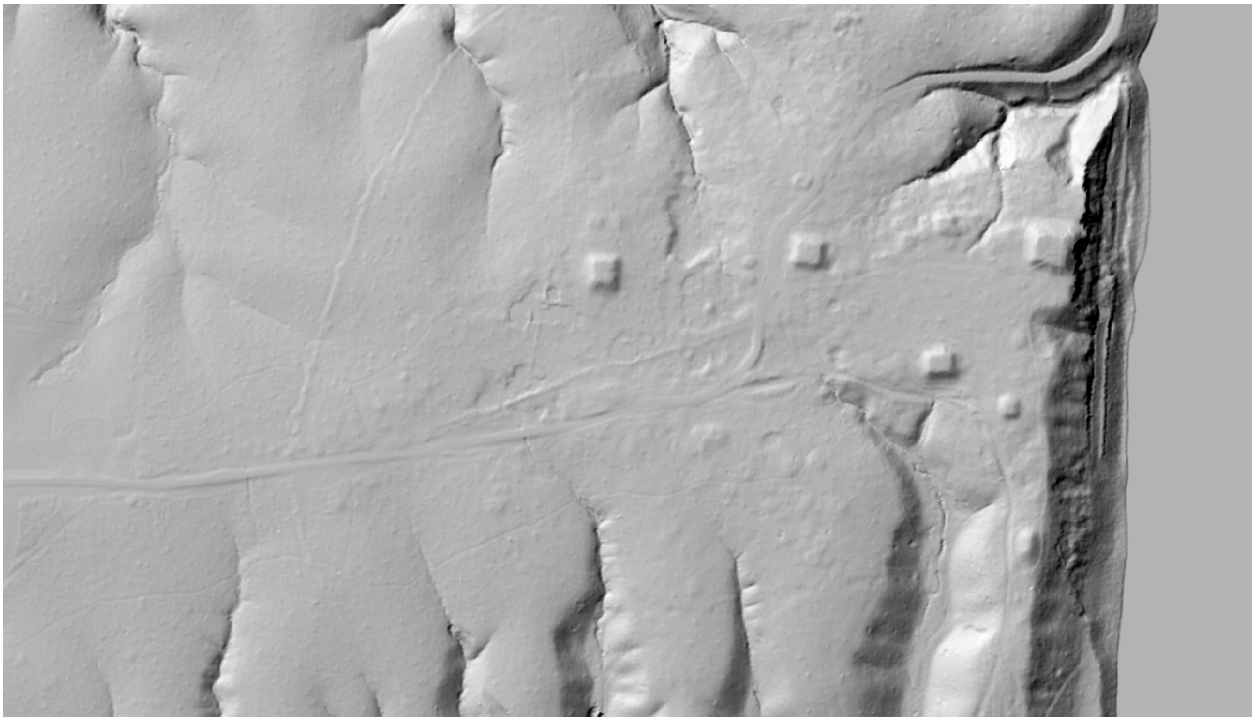


Figure 3–46. Hillshade of Indian Mounds character area. The mounds are seen as the raised rectangular shapes, with the river to the right side of the image. Browns Landing Road can be faintly seen as the east-west route through the area. (NPS)



Figure 3–47. View of the plaza at Shiloh Indian Mounds. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–48. 'Plaza' in between mounds. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–49. Mound A, looking east. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The topography and spatial organization contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. The elevated terrace where the mounds were constructed retains the essential character of the historic setting, and the arrangement of the mounds enclosed by a palisade wall. The central plaza is difficult to understand today, particularly due to the management of vegetation, and the negative impact of Browns Landing Road, which cuts through the historic plaza space. The full extent of the town is also difficult to grasp today, due to the dense forest vegetation that covers much of the townsite within the palisade wall.

Mounds

Existing Condition

There are 7 major mounds and 23 house mounds documented in the List of Classified Structures within the character area. Of these, 18 mounds were field verified. The largest, Mound A, is about 20 feet high and 130 feet long by 100 feet wide. This ceremonial mound is steeply sloped, with a large, flat surface on top (Figure 3–49).

The smallest mounds are barely perceivable, measuring about 50 feet across and 1 to 2 feet high. These smaller mounds were most likely used as house mounds. Some are visible above-grade, while others are extant below-grade as archeological features. There are 4 borrow pits, the largest is approximately 200 feet by 100 feet, and is located south of Mound G, along with three other borrow pits (Figure 3–50). The earthen remains of a palisade (stockade) wall partially encloses the former town on three sides. It is low, approximately 1 to 2 feet high, and 6-12 feet wide.

Archeology

Archeological features occur throughout this character area. Past documentation of the Shiloh Indian Mounds began in 1899, with subsequent investigations in 1933-1934, 1976, 1979, and 1998-1999.[4] The latest documentation was in 2001-2004, when Mound A underwent an extensive mitigation program.[5]

The 1899 excavations were undertaken by the Chairman of the Shiloh National Military Park Battlefield Commission, Colonel Cornelius Cadle.[6] Trenches on Mound C revealed four



Figure 3–50. Mound G and borrow pit. (QE 2019)

graves and a number of artifacts, including the Shiloh 'Crouching Man' Effigy Pipe.[7] CWA excavations, led by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1933-1934 reopened the earlier trenches on Mound C, as well as new ones on Mounds E, F, and A.[8] No contemporary, comprehensive reports on findings were compiled on this excavation, with only mapping data and photographs remaining.[9] It was during this excavation that the apron around Mound A was found, as well as the remains of two buildings and four possible house floor fragments on the apron.[10] Roberts was also the first to observe the palisade and bastions which encircled the site.[11] In 1976, Gerald Smith of Memphis State University, under contract from SEAC, conducted excavations in the central plaza and along the outer palisade.[12] This revealed that the plaza had been leveled and filled in prehistoric times.[13] The erosion of the bluff below Mound A led to deep testing of the mound in 1979 to determine how it was constructed and if important information would be lost if it continued to erode.[14] Three pits were excavated, revealing artifacts and the first evidence of multi-stage construction, recorded in soil profiles, although it was not identified as such at the time.[15] Artifacts indicated that the mound was built during the Mississippian period, using fill with Late Forest and Mississippian period remains mixed together.[16]

4 Archeological Investigations at Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, 30-41

5 Ibid, 43

6 Ibid, 30

7 Ibid, 30

8 Ibid, 32

9 Ibid, 32

10 Ibid, 34

11 Ibid, 35

12 Ibid, 35

13 Ibid, 35

14 Archeological Investigations at Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, 35

15 Ibid, 35-36

16 Ibid, 37



Figure 3–51. Boardwalk and View on Mound A. (QE 2019)

House Mound excavations in 1998-1999 by Paul Welch found burned houses on two mounds, with artifacts indicating crafting activity.[17] In 1999, intensive fieldwork around Mound A began.[18] Ground penetrating radar (GPR) revealed the locations of the previous excavation sites, as well as the internal features and construction stages of all seven major mounds.[19] The 2001-2004 mitigation program on Mound A confirmed the staged construction, and found floors and artifacts associated with habitation at various points in time during the mound's construction.[20]

Analysis

The mounds and archeological features contribute to the cultural landscape. Certain features are difficult to understand today, in particular the house mounds and palisade wall, due to the vegetative cover. Mound F is being negatively impacted by Browns Landing Road and the parking area that was constructed at the base of the mound. Erosion of the riverbank also threatens the mounds and archeological features.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views within the Shiloh Indian Mounds are towards the river and across the open plaza. The view to the Tennessee River is seen principally from the character area's far eastern edge, and the top of Mound A (Figure 3–51). This view is in fair condition and is mostly obscured by vegetation. The view across the plaza is semi-enclosed due to the overhead canopy of trees, but views are present across the lawn between mounds.

Analysis

Views to the river and across the plaza are contributing features. The view to the river would have been wider along the bank of the river and more open during the period of significance.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Vehicular circulation includes Browns Landing Road and Dill Branch Road, which traverses across the character area's center. A small parking area for 4 vehicles occurs adjacent to one of the mounds (Figure 3–52). A larger parking area is located at the west side of the character area.

Pedestrian circulation includes a dirt-surfaced interpretive trail that makes a loop around the character area (Figure 3–53). Concrete sidewalks connect the large parking area to the visitor shelter. A wooden staircase leads to the summit of Mound A, and a boardwalk crosses the top of the mound. The boardwalk is in poor condition.

Analysis

Circulation routes are not contributing features. Browns Landing Road cuts directly across the landscape, disrupting the spatial organization of the space and impacting several mounds. The small parking area negatively impacts one of the mounds. The wooden staircase and boardwalk negatively impact the structure and character of Mound A.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

Structures within this character area include two footbridges and the visitor shelter.

The two footbridges are made of wood and are 6 feet long. One crosses a borrow pit, and the other crosses the palisade wall. The visitor shelter is a semi-enclosed space, constructed of three stone walls (Figure 3–54). The interior has benches and interpretive information.

Analysis

The visitor shelter and footbridges are not contributing features. The shelter is sited outside of the palisade wall, so it does not intrude onto the historic landscape.

17 Ibid, 40-41

18 Ibid, 41

19 Ibid, 53

20 Ibid, 713-714

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include site furnishings, waysides, fencing, and one iron marker related to the battle of Shiloh.

The iron marker notes the temporary burial of Civil War troops, interred in Mound G. The marker is at the summit of the mound. At the summit of Mound A are two wayfinding sides. Other wayfinding signs are placed along the interpretive trail and within the visitor shelter. A bronze model next to the visitor shelter depicts the historic appearance of the mounds. A wooden fence occurs at the edge of the riverbank, adjacent to Mound A.

Analysis

Small scale features do contribute to the cultural landscape. The placement of the iron marker on Mound G, although commemorating a Civil War era event, negatively impacts the mound and its setting. The wayfinding signs at the summit of Mound A negatively impact the character of the mound.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation within Shiloh Indian Mounds includes mown grass, deciduous shade trees, and forest. Vegetation changes within the lower elevations and along the river, to a species mix adapted to floodplain condition. Along the river bank the vegetation is very dense, obscuring the view from the mounds to the river.

Mown grass covers the plaza, large mounds, and spaces between the mounds. Shade trees create an overhead canopy within this space. These trees are mainly hickory and oak. The vegetation is thicker, with less grass, more undergrowth and young trees, at the edges of the plaza and across the palisade wall. Wetland vegetation grows within and adjacent to the borrow pits.

Analysis

The forest and floodplain vegetation is contributing to the cultural landscape. It is unknown what the vegetation was like within the town during the period of significance. However, native forest vegetation and the floodplain forest likely occurred in adjacent areas. The town was likely covered in native grasses, although archeological evidence suggests the mounds were not covered in grass,



Figure 3–52. Mound F with parking lot. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–53. Interpretive trail and footbridge. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–54. Visitor Shelter. (QE 2019)

but the dirt was left exposed. It seems likely that adjacent lands outside of the town would have been used for agriculture, but this is unconfirmed.

Shiloh Indian Mounds - Contributing and Non-contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
TOPOGRAPHY		
Elevated terrace above river	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Steep ravines to north and south	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
MOUNDS / ARCHEOLOGY		
Mounds A to W	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Palisade Wall	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Borrow Pits	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Unknown archeological features	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION		
Arrangement of mounds, plaza, palisade	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Open plaza area	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Relationship and orientation to TN River	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
VIEWS AND VISTAS		
View to river	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
View across plaza	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
CIRCULATION		
Browns Landing Road	N/C	
Browns Landing Road Trace	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Dill Branch Road (1904-1912)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Interpretive trail	N/C	
Parking area along Browns Landing Road	unconfirmed	
Parking area at Visitor Shelter	N/C	
Boardwalk and steps	N/C	
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
Visitor Shelter (2009)	N/C	
Footbridges	N/C	
SMALL SCALE FEATURES		
Iron marker (1895)	N/C	
Wayside exhibits	N/C	
Wood Fencing	N/C	
VEGETATION		
Oak Hickory forest	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Floodplain forest	Contributing	Mounds (500-1600 AD)
Mown grasses	N/C	
Wetland vegetation	N/C	

LCA1D. George Cabin

The existing condition of the George Cabin location is illustrated on drawing EC-5. The William Manse George Cabin landscape character area is significant as the site of the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862. It is further significant as part of the Commemoration and Memorialization of the battle (1894 to 1932), and the work of the CCC/WPA (1933 to 1940).

The landscape retains features that were present at the time of battle, including natural features, topography, circulation routes, and vegetation patterns. The George Cabin character area retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling with features extant that reflect the historic character of the landscape. The large open field of Sarah Bell's cotton field and the evenly spaced rows of peach trees contrast with the wooded setting of the Sunken Road and the George Cabin set on the edge of the forest (Figure 3–55 and Figure 3–56). The pastoral and agricultural qualities retain integrity of feeling. The character area lacks integrity of design. Circulation routes have changed since 1862, with exception of the Sunken Road. The overall landscape design that was Sarah Bell's farm, and later developed by the NPS into a tour stop for visitors, lacks integrity of either construction episode. The area retains integrity of materials and workmanship seen in the George Cabin and the Sunken Road. Integrity of association is retained, as the battlefield continues its association with the Civil War and its continued stewardship and remembrance.



Figure 3–55. The George cabin, worm fence, and cedar trees behind. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–56. George cabin and peach orchard. (QE 2019)

Topography and Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

The character area is defined by the cabin and adjacent peach orchard and field, Sunken Road, Bloody Pond (Figure 3–57), and the tour road and pullouts. This character area is set on a level terrace. The land slopes gradually from the cabin down towards the field at the south end of the character area (Figure 3–58), and the topography dips slightly at the edge of the Bloody Pond.

A worm fence lines the north edge of the peach orchard, Sarah Bell's cotton field, path to the cabin, and borders the cabin on two sides. A large yard surrounds the cabin on the south and east sides, framed by the worm fence. The cabin is nestled into the forest vegetation on its west and north sides.



Figure 3–57. Bloody Pond. (QE 2019)

The Sunken Road is north of the cabin, in an east-west alignment. As it did in 1862, it ends at (junctions with) the Hamburg-Savannah Road on the east and continues west-northwest through the Hornets' Nest and Duncan Field. The road divides the George cabin space from Bloody Pond to the north.

Bloody Pond is set within a clearing of forest, edged by the Hamburg-Savannah Road on its east side. The pond is its own space, separated from other areas by dense forest vegetation.

Analysis

The topography is a contributing feature. Spatial organization patterns, including the openness of hayfield, separate space for the orchard, and orientation of the Sunken Road are contributing features. During the Civil War, the distinct spaces of the cabin, orchard, and Bloody Pond would have been less distinct, with views between these places and less dense forest vegetation that currently segregates these spaces.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views of the George cabin character area have sweeping vistas across Sarah Bell Field, edged by forest (Figure 3–58). The George cabin can be seen from Hamburg-Purdy Road on the south and Hamburg-Savannah Road on the east, with views across the peach orchard and field. From the cabin, views are south and to the east.

Along the Sunken Road, the view is narrow following the roadway that is edged by dense forest. The view opens up where the road is just behind the cabin. The Sunken Road is not readily apparent at its intersection with Hamburg-Savannah Road.

Bloody Pond is easily seen from Hamburg-Savannah Road, but is screened from the rest of the character area by the dense forest.

Analysis

Views across the Sarah Bell Field and peach orchard are contributing features. Missing views are from the Sunken Road to the peach orchard and the pond. In 1862, the forest vegetation was much thinner, and may not have occurred at all between the road and the orchard.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Circulation includes the tour road and pullouts, unpaved path/road remnant to the George cabin, the Sunken Road, and informal pedestrian paths through the forest.



Figure 3–58. View south from the George cabin. (QE 2019)

There are two tour stops within this character area, tour stops 18 and 19. The road forms a loop and widened area for parking at tour stop 18, and a concrete path connects to an interpretive wayside overlooking the peach orchard (Figure 3–59). Tour stop 19 is composed of a pullout on either side of Hamburg-Savannah Road with a view towards Bloody Pond. Portions of this pullout are paved in gravel.

A wide dirt path/road remnant, closed to vehicular traffic, connects tour stop 18 to the George Cabin. This route is approximately 20 feet and is in fair to good condition due to storm damage and rutting of the road surface.

The Sunken Road is closed to vehicular traffic, is unsurfaced, and varies in width from 10 to 12 feet wide (Figure 3–60). The road is in good to fair condition.

Informal pedestrian routes connect tour stop 18 with the Sunken Road, Bloody Pond, and tour stop 19. These routes are unimproved.

Analysis

The Sunken Road and Hamburg-Savannah Road are contributing features. The pullout at tour stop 16 is sited on an old roadbed, that was not present during the battle, but was added between 1862 and 1955. This road connected Hamburg-Savannah Road to the George Cabin. The east portion of this road is not extant. Missing routes from 1862 include two farm lanes that crisscrossed the hayfield (see Period Plan, William Manse George Site 1862). Tour stop 19 contributes to the Commemorative Period, as this stop has been in this location since the 1930s.



Figure 3–59. Tour stop 18 at the peach orchard and George cabin. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–60. The Sunken Road, left, is north of the George cabin. (QE 2019)

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

The George cabin is the only structure in the character area. The cabin is also referred to as the War Cabin. It is a single story log structure with mud chinking that measures 22 feet by 18 feet. The building faces southeast and rests on four stone pillars as the foundation. It is constructed of hewed logs with dovetail joints, a wood shingle roof, and stone chimney.

Analysis

The George Cabin is a contributing feature. It was constructed prior to the Civil War, in the 1850s, in Perry Field, roughly 1.5 miles from its present location. The cabin was relocated to its present site soon after the battle. Since that time, it has undergone several stabilization projects. In 1963 the building was completely dismantled and reconstructed with the same materials, and a complete period stick and mud chimney and front porch were added. Although the cabin lacks integrity as an individual structure, it contributes to the setting and character of the landscape.



Figure 3–61. Worm fence and path/road remnant to the George cabin. (QE 2019)

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include a worm fence (Figure 3–61), two wayside panels, and iron markers.

Analysis

The iron markers are contributing features. Other small scale features are compatible additions. The worm fencing is not historic, and it is unconfirmed if the fencing is placed in historic locations, particularly along the path/road remnant and in front of the George cabin, where it may give a false sense of historic spatial organization.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes hayfields, peach trees, forest, planted trees including dogwoods and eastern red cedar, and wetland vegetation.

The hayfield dominates the setting south of the cabin. The grass species mix is typical to the remainder of the park.

The peach orchard includes 18 trees, most of which are in poor condition. Older trees appear to be in better health than younger trees.

Forest vegetation includes oak, hickory, and eastern red cedar. Wetland vegetation surrounds the pond edges. This includes grasses, sedges and rushes.

Dogwoods have been planted in the loop around tour stop 18. Four large eastern red cedar are located north of the cabin. These are generally in good condition.

Analysis

Vegetation patterns including the open historic field and orchard are contributing features. The species variety of plants that would have been grown in the area during the Civil War is not reflected in the landscape today, including the cotton that was grown in Sarah Bell's cotton field. The peach orchard was historically within a differently shaped space than today, with many more trees present, wedged between farm lanes. The density of the forest would have been much thinner than today, and it detracts from the setting and understanding of this landscape as a whole. The forest was historically more open, with less underbrush, that allowed views between the orchard, Sunken Road, and Bloody Pond. The dogwoods at tour stop 18 and eastern red cedars were deliberately planted in these locations but are not considered contributing features.

George Cabin - Contributing and Non-contributing Features		
Feature	**Evaluation**	**Historic Context/ Period of Significance**
NATURAL SYSTEMS & FEATURES		
Bloody Pond	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
TOPOGRAPHY and SPATIAL ORGANIZATION		
Openness and slope of historic field and orchard	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Distinct spaces of cabin, Sunken Road, and Bloody Pond	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
VIEWS AND VISTAS		
View of cabin	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
View across peach orchard	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
View to Bloody Pond	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
CIRCULATION		
Sunken Road (c.1862)	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Dirt path/road remnant to cabin	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Hamburg-Savannah Road	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Tour stop 18 at Peach Orchard (pull-out)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Tour stop 19 at Bloody Pond (pull-out)	Contributing	CCC/WPA (1933-1940)
Informal pedestrian paths	N/C	
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		
George Cabin (c.1848; moved to present location c.1862; reconstructed 1963)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
SMALL SCALE FEATURES		
Iron Markers and Monuments (1902-1904)	Contributing	Commemoration (1894-1932)
Worm fence	N/C	
Wayside exhibits	N/C	
VEGETATION		
Peach orchard	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Sarah Bell Field	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)
Dogwoods	N/C	
Eastern red cedar	N/C	
Wetland vegetation	Contributing	Battle of Shiloh (1862)

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Battlefield Unit - LCA 1

Existing Condition Plan

Owl Creek Bottomlands
Owl Creek
Tilghman Creek
Russian Tenant Field
State Route 22
Shiloh Education Center
Metal Quonset Hut
Chambers Field
Glover Field
Perry Field
Visitor Center
LCA 1A
Shiloh National Cemetery
Picnic Shelter
Picnic Area
Sowell Field
Pittsburg Landing Road
LCA 1B
Pittsburg Landing
Mulberry Field
Cavalry Field
Grant's Last Line Earthworks
Cavalry Road
Dill Branch
LCA 1C
Jones Field
Cresent Field
State Route 22
Woolf Field
Indian Mounds
Ben Howell Field Residence
Stacy Field
Hamburg-Savannah Road
Water Oaks Pond
Browns's Landing Road
Cloud Field
Eagle's Nest
Corinth
Pittsburg Landing Road
Duncan Field
Hornets' Nest
Shiloh Church
Review Field
Shiloh Spring
Stone Culverts
Hamburg-Purdy Road
LCA 1D
Sarah Bell's Cotton Field
Sunken Road
Shiloh Branch
Rea Spring
Davis Wheat Field
Johnston Memorial
Larkin Bell Apple Orchard
Barnes Field
Peabody Road
Corinth Road
Rea Field
Eastern Corinth Road
Tennessee River
Fraley Field
Larkin Bell's Field
Lick Creek
Wood's Field
Reconnoitering Road
Seay Field
Spain's Field
McCuller's Field

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- Pond
- Road
- Road Trace
- Path
- Earthwork
- Building / Building Remnant
- Tour Stop
- Confederate Burial Trench
- Orchard
- Monuments
- Markers
- Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Lowland Forest

LCA 1A Visitor Center (EC-2)
LCA 1B Shiloh National Cemetery (EC-3)
LCA 1C Shiloh Indian Mounds (EC-4)
LCA 1D William Manse George Site (EC-5)

0 1,000' 2,000' 4,000'

N

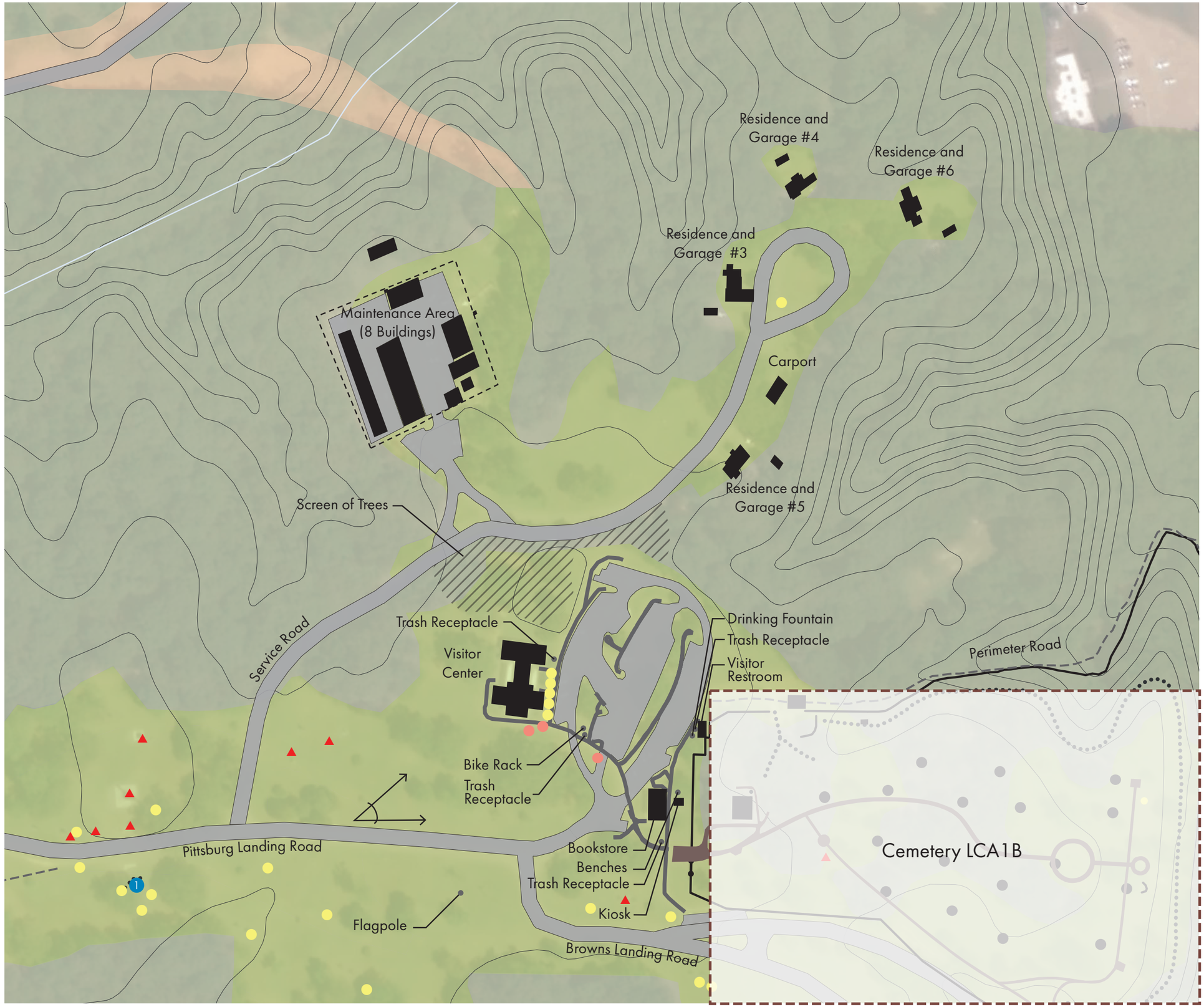
NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 1**

September 2021

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Visitor Center - LCA 1A

Existing Condition



Legend

- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Road Trace
- Sidewalk
- Path
- Brick Path
- Chain Link Fence
- View
- Building / Building Remnant
- Cemetery / Monument, Grave Marker
- Monument
- Marker
- Wayside
- Tour Stop
- Small-Scale Features
- Chain Link Fence
- Mown Lawn
- Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Screen of Trees

0 75′ 150′ 300′

N

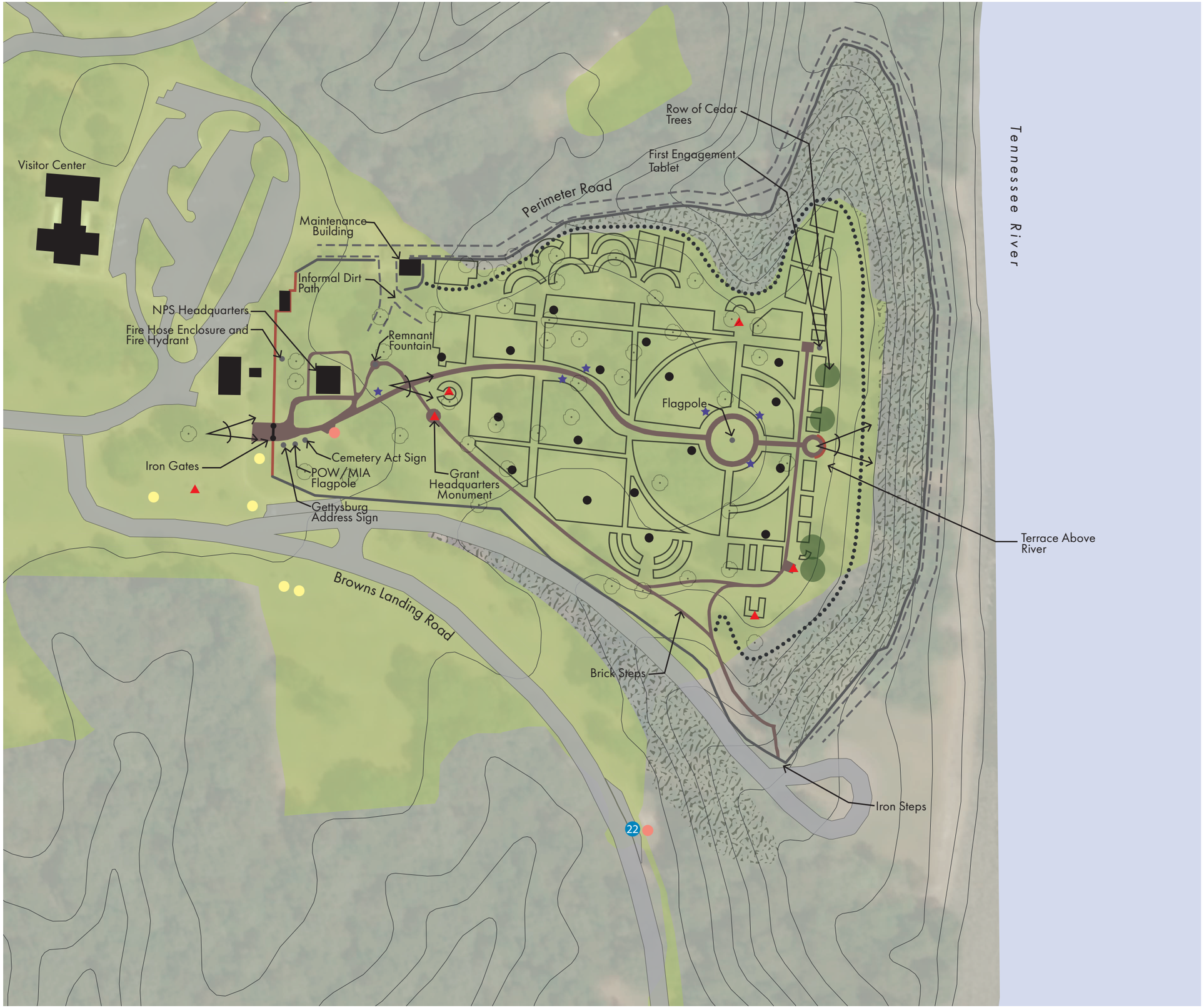
NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 2**

September 2021

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh National Cemetery - LCA 1B

Existing Condition



Legend

- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Perimeter Road
- Lawn Path
- Brick Path
- View
- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Cemetery Section
- Building
- Section Marker
- Cannon Monument
- Wayside
- Marker
- Tour Stop
- Small-Scale Feature
- Poem Sign
- Gate
- Mown Lawn
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Ivy Groundcover (overgrown)
- Row of Cedar Trees
- Mature Deciduous Canopy Trees

0 62.5′ 125′ 250′

N

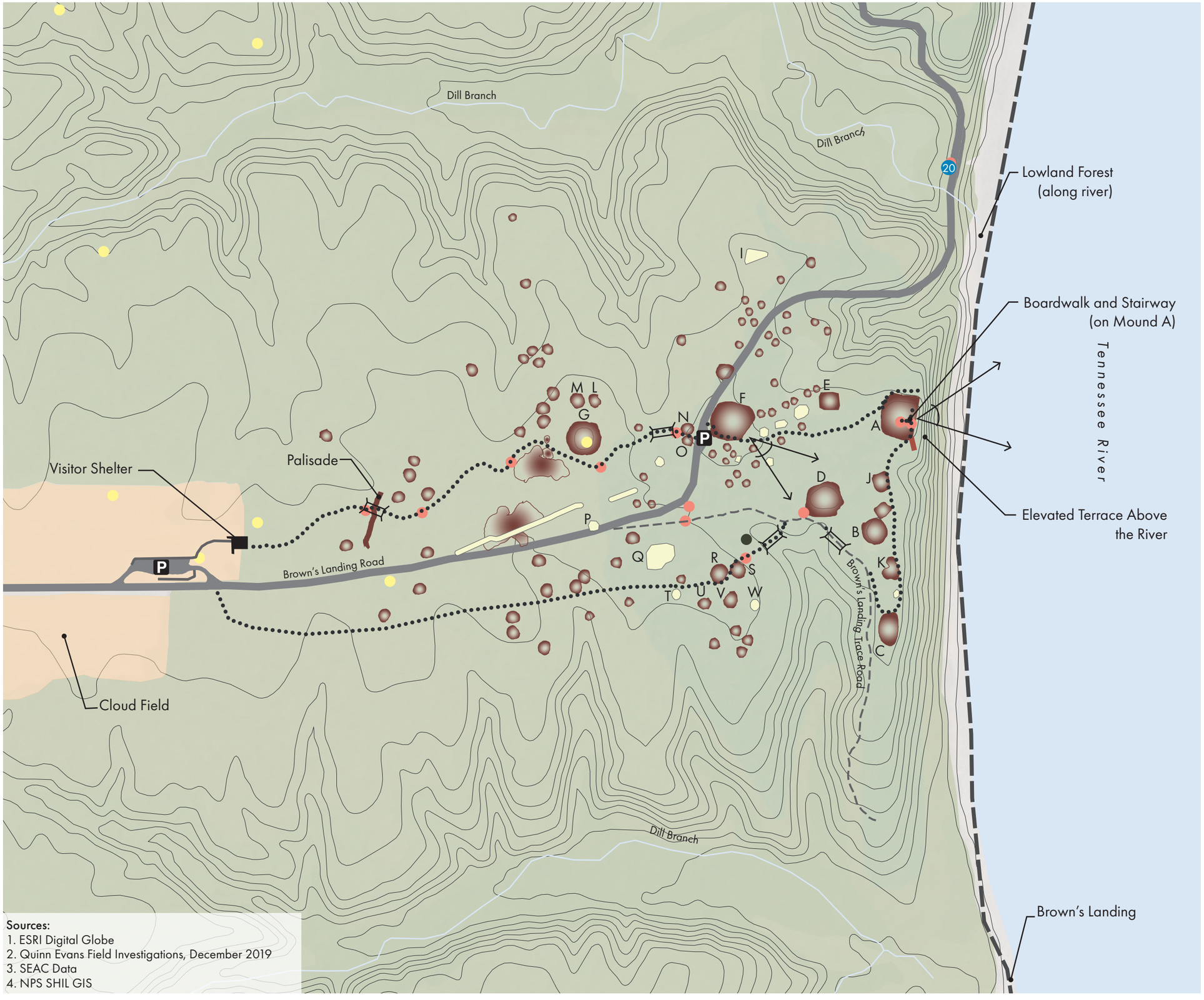
NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 3**

September 2021

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Indian Mounds - LCA 1C

Existing Condition



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. SEAC Data
4. NPS SHIL GIS

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Interpretive Trail
- View
- Earthwork
- Mound
- Borrow Pit*
- Potential Features (Not Field Verified)
- Building / Building Remnant
- Footbridge
- Parking Area
- Wayside
- Marker
- Tour Stop
- Wood Fence
- Potential Witness Tree/Mature Tree
- Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest

Note: *Wetland vegetation found in Borrow Pits

0 150′ 300′ 600′

N

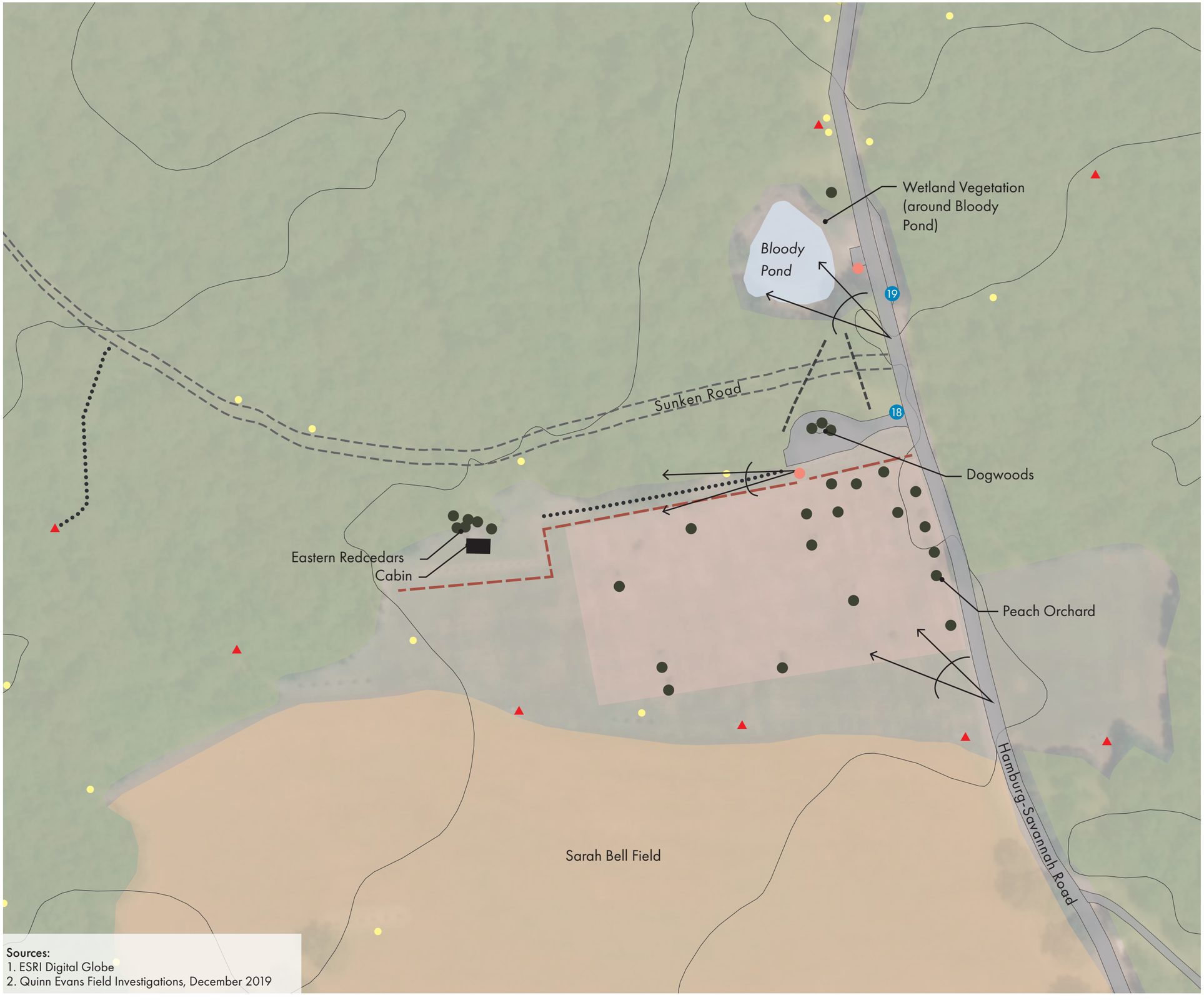
NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 4**

September 2021

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

William Manse George Site - LCA 1D

Existing Condition



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Road Trace
- Dirt Path/Road Remnant to Cabin
- Informal Pedestrian Path
- View
- Building
- Monument
- Marker
- Wayside
- Tour Stop
- Worm Fence
- Notable Tree
- Mown Lawn
- Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest

0 75′ 150′ 300′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 5**

September 2021

FALLEN TIMBERS UNIT

LCA 2. Fallen Timbers

The existing condition of the Fallen Timbers Unit is illustrated on drawing EC-6 and from Figure 3–59 through Figure 3–64.

Fallen Timbers is significant as the site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers on April 8, 1862. The landscape retains features that were present at the time of battle, including road traces, topography, views, and natural features. The essential features that characterized Fallen Timbers during the period of significance are extant (Ridge Road, Thacker Hill), and the site retains integrity of location and feeling. The skirmish occurred in a shallow drainage area between two ridges, which included an expanse of dead trees and "fallen timber." The depressed area between the two ridges is intact, however the vegetation has grown to obscure many of the views that were present at the time of battle. The site lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, due to the loss of vegetation patterns and features such as the mass of fallen timber that were in place during the battle. The area retains its association with the Civil War, as part of the Civil War Trust's landholdings and continued stewardship.

Topography

Existing Condition

The topography at Fallen Timbers consists of two ridgelines separated by a ravine, and rolling hills on the south. The setting is dominated by Thacker Hill on the west and a high ridge on the east that continues east to Shiloh Battlefield. Between these two landforms is a low ravine and intermittent creek. On the hillside of Thacker Hill, as it rises above Harrison Road, is a level terrace that was the site of the Confederate hospital (Figure 3–62).

Analysis

The topography at Fallen Timbers contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape. The topography that influenced the beginning and outcome of the Battle of Fallen Timbers remains evident in the landscape.

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

The Fallen Timbers is spatially defined by topographic features, roads, and vegetation. Joe



Figure 3–62. Approximate location of the hospital site on Thacker Hill. (QE 2019)

Dillon Road and Harrison Road form a "Y" at the center of area, and dividing it into three portions. The east and south portion are dominated by open fields and cropland. The north portion contains an agricultural field bordered by dense forest.

At the north end of the character area, immediately off of Joe Dillon Road, are two post-war former home sites that were owned by the Farris family. The former Farris house site is found west of Joe Dillon Road, where remnants of a driveway and a house remain. East across the road, a clearing defines the general location of the former Farris home site, surrounded by barbed wire fencing. These formerly residential properties are cleared, mostly level, open spaces surrounded by mature trees.

Analysis

Sufficient documentation of the historic condition and importance of spatial organization to the significance of the Fallen Timbers site has not been located to determine if current patterns contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at Fallen Timbers are open across agricultural fields towards Thacker Hill and the high ridge. The low ravine is less visible from adjacent roadways, enclosed by forest vegetation.



Figure 3–63. View looking west from Joe Dillon Road, looking across the old residential area towards the ravine and Thacker Hill (QE 2019)



Figure 3–64. Joe Dillon Road and the old residential area. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–65. Existing wayside at Fallen Timbers, soybean field, and forest beyond. The ravine is on the right. (QE 2019)

From Joe Dillon Road at the top of the high ridge, is a view towards the ravine and Thacker Hill in the distance. This view is mostly obscured by tall vegetation (Figure 3–63).

Analysis

The view from the top of Joe Dillon Road towards Thacker Hill contributes to the historic character of the landscape. However, this view would have possibly been more prominent during the battle, and today is encroached upon by vegetation.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Vehicular access to Fallen Timbers is obtained by Joe Dillon Road (Figure 3–64), and Harrison Road, both two-lane roads, approximately 20 feet wide. A vehicular pullout on Harrison Road is adjacent to an interpretive wayside and a single lane dirt track that leads into the adjacent soybean field (Figure 3–65). This route is in fair condition. A pullout/ driveway is located at the former Ferris House.

A trace of Ridge Road runs east-west along the high ridge, into the ravine and along the base of Thacker Hill. Portions of this route are clearly visible within the ravine, while other portions of the route are missing due to cultivation and other disturbances. The Ridge Road is in poor condition (Figure 3–66).

A single lane, unpaved vehicular route ascends Thacker Hill from Harrison Road and extends north for approximately 1/4 mile before terminating. It is in fair condition (Figure 3–67).

Analysis

The remnant of Ridge Road contributes to the historic character of the property. The route was used by soldiers retreating from the Shiloh Battlefield. Although portions of the road are not currently visible due to vegetation growth, more sections are potentially intact. The remainder of the roads in the units are not historic.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include a wayfinding sign, fencing at the former residential area, foundations of former buildings/structures, and a few areas with trash/farm equipment debris. Remnants of barbed wire fencing are found east of Joe Dillon road surrounding the general area of the former Farris



Figure 3–66. Historic Ridge Road trace at Fallen Timbers, viewing east. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–67. Dirt road into the Fallen Timbers site, viewing east towards the ravine. (QE 2019)

home site and along the Ridge Road Trace.

Analysis

No small scale features have been identified that contribute to the historic character of the property.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes deciduous forest, young pine forest, riparian vegetation adjacent to the pond, agricultural crops, and domestic vegetation.

Pine and oak forests cover Thacker Hill and the ravine. Dominant species are southern red oak, post oak, loblolly pine, eastern red cedar. Portions of the forest are very young, succeeding from cropland back to forest, and are covered with young sweet gum trees.

Vegetation associated with the former home sites includes mature shade trees, and fruit trees at the east side of Joe Dillon Road.

Fields are cultivated as cropland. At the time of field investigations, fields were growing soybeans. Due to the tilling that is required for maintaining this vegetation type, erosion is present along the low-lying slopes, specifically along the southern end of the ravine.

Analysis

Sufficient documentation of the historic condition and importance of vegetation to the significance of the Fallen Timbers site has not been located to determine if current patterns contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

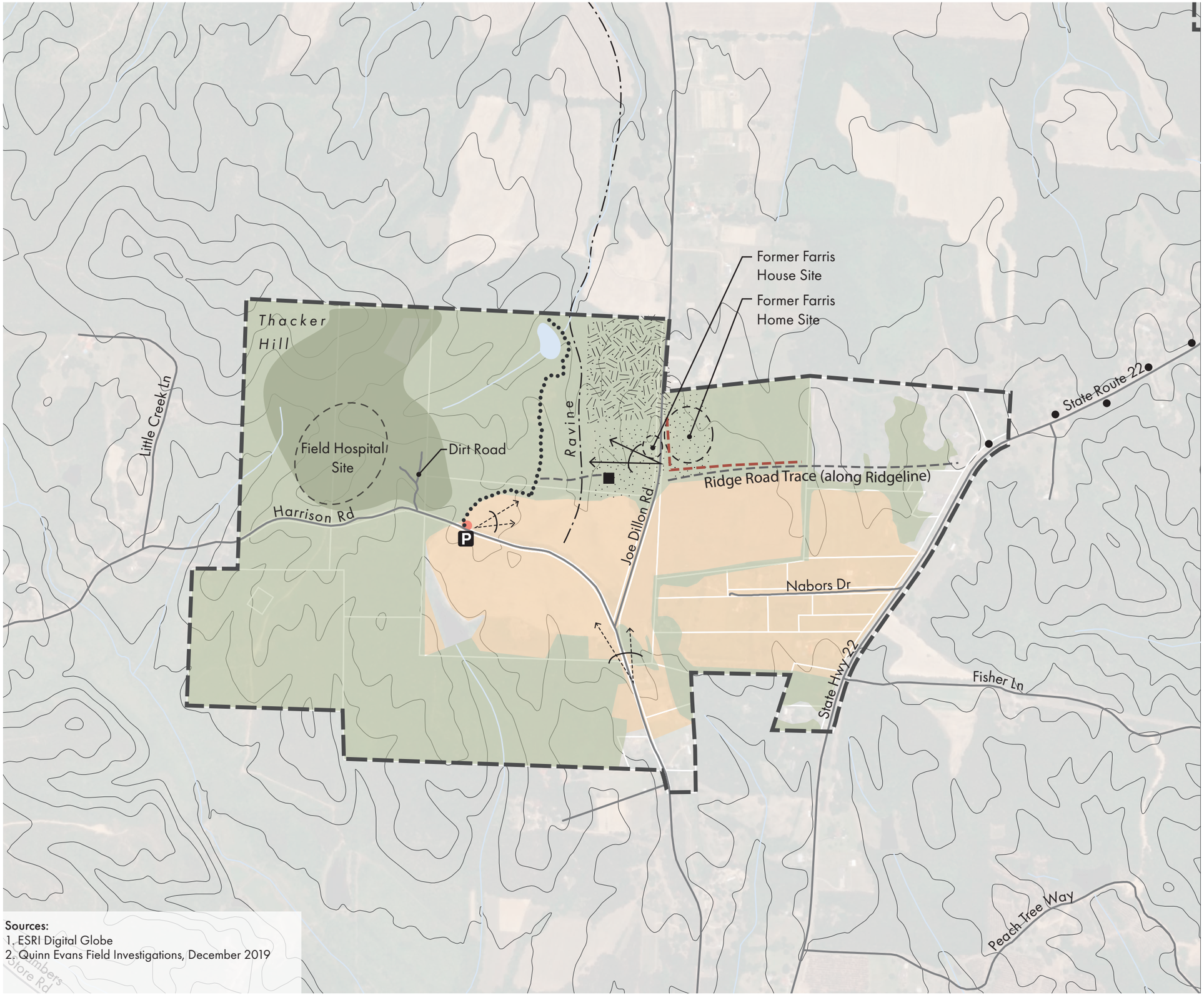
Fallen Timbers - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
TOPOGRAPHY	
Thacker Hill	Contributing
Ravine	Contributing
Ridge	Contributing
Terrace of former hospital site	Contributing
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION	
Areas of forest vs. cropland	N/C
Former Farris House Site	N/C
Former Farris Home Site	N/C
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View to Thacker Hill from Ridge	Contributing
View across agricultural fields	N/C

Fallen Timbers - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
CIRCULATION	
State Route 22	N/C
Joe Dillon Road	N/C
Harrison Road	N/C
Parking/pull-out off Harrison Road	N/C
Dirt road past hospital site	N/C
Ridge Road Trace	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Wayside	N/C
Remnant barbed wire fencing at residential area	N/C
Building foundation/ruin	N/C
Trash/farm equipment debris	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak Forest	undetermined
Cropland	undetermined
Pine Forest	N/C
Orchard	N/C
Residential plantings	N/C
Riparian	N/C

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Fallen Timbers Unit - LCA 2

Existing Condition



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract Lines
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Ravine
- Road
- Road Trace, Ridge Road
- Path
- Contributing View
- Non-Contributing View
- Building Remnant
- Troop Position Marker
- Parking Area
- Wayside
- Remnant Barbed Wire Fencing at Former Residential Area
- Cropland
- Oak Forest
- Pine Forest
- Successional Forest
- Unmown Grasses

0 400′ 800′ 1,600′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 6**

January 2022

CORINTH UNIT

Corinth Overview

The Corinth Unit includes thirteen discontiguous properties, within and in close proximity to the City of Corinth (EC-7). The discontiguous properties include lands associated with the post-Shiloh advance upon and partial siege conducted by three Union armies, against two Confederate armies defending Corinth and its vital railroad hub, April 29 – May 30, 1862; along with the subsequent two-day Battle of Corinth, where Union occupation forces repelled an attack by a Confederate Army, October 3-4, 1862. The unit includes surviving Union and Confederate fortifications dating to the siege period, and fortified battery positions prepared by the occupying Union garrison, along with landscapes associated with the battle.

The Corinth Unit includes other resources associated with the Civil War including the Corinth Contraband Camp, established by the Union Army for formerly enslaved people who took their first steps from slavery to citizenship through cooperative farm programs, education, and military service. The Corinth unit landscape also includes the Corona Female College site.

Additional features related to the Civil War occur in Corinth that are not in NPS ownership, but are included in the 1992 Siege and Battle of Corinth NHL. These properties include the railroad crossing, historic homes, several portions of the Federal Lines, and Corinth National Cemetery (Figure 3–71).

The number of sites spread across a wide area poses a challenge for management, wayfinding, and interpretation.

Management

The Corinth Unit is still a relatively new developing park unit. Management must travel between sites in order to protect resources, maintain vegetation and trails, and to provide in-person interpretation. A small maintenance area at Battery Robinett serves the Corinth landscape character areas, but some equipment and most staff must travel down from Shiloh. Due to the number of sites, it may be necessary to prioritize properties for interpretation and maintenance.

Wayfinding and Circulation

The multiple properties spread across approximately 40 square miles is challenging for visitor wayfinding. Many visitors who see the Shiloh battlefield do not visit Corinth, and those who do visit Corinth typically only go to Battery Robinett and the Corinth Interpretive Center. Wayfinding between the discontiguous properties is difficult due to lack of signage and visual cues that signal each historic site. Several of the properties have no signage and no designated place for visitors to park vehicles or access the site and its resources.

Minor highways and county roads connect the properties, including Mississippi State Highway 2, Wenasoga Road (County Road 700), and Harper Road (Route 145). Many other properties are accessed by local roads that are not easily accessed by principal routes.

Interpretation

Currently, interpretive themes are conveyed through printed materials available at the Corinth Interpretive Center and a mobile app. However, without these materials in hand, the themes are not well conveyed at each property, and the appropriate sequencing and order in which sites should be visited is not clear.

The Corinth unit includes multiple interpretive themes to which each site relates. These include the following.

1. Siege of Corinth (Figure 3–68): (LCA: 3D Federal Line 5/17; 3E Federal Lines 5/19; 3F Federal Lines 5/28; 3G Confederate Siegeworks; 3I Federal Redan; 3J Battery F; 3M Camp Davies)

2. Fortified Corinth (Figure 3–69): (LCA: 3A Battery Robinett; 3I Federal Redan; 3J Battery F)

3. Battle of Corinth (Figure 3–70): (LCA: 3H October 3rd Battle-PM ; 3K October 3rd Battle-AM; 3L October 3rd Battle-AM)

4. Commemorative (LCA: 3A Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center)

5. Community Connections (LCA: 3B Corinth Contraband Camp; 3C Corona Female College; and other sites in Corinth not in NPS ownership including the railroad crossover, Corinth National Cemetery, and historic homes)

Topography and Spatial Organization

The discontiguous parcels at Corinth are part of a much larger system of military earthworks. Federal and Confederate earthworks surround Corinth and directly reflect the strategic use of topography, vegetation, views, and other geographic features. As the Union army advanced southward towards Corinth, they created a series of linear fortifications under offensive conditions to protect every successful advance. As the Union army group advanced on Corinth from late April through May, it pushed forward in successive stages, often fighting sharp skirmishes and engagements with strongly manned Confederate outposts to seize ground, upon which they constructed new lines of earthworks to hold and defend the points gained. The natural topography was used tactically for placement and hasty construction of these earthworks, which were routinely erected along the military crests of ridgelines and hillsides, providing for proper defense and best line of sight should they be attacked by Confederate forces. Where the topography was less dramatic, if necessary, earthworks were often extended between the ridges and hills to maintain the lines.

The discontiguous parcels today reflect only a portion of the whole arrangement and larger pattern of earthworks erected in and around Corinth during the war, altogether covering nearly forty linear miles. Of this total, only roughly six miles remain extant. Other than the earthworks, the greater spatial organization patterns defined by vegetation and roads is not well understood. However, the landscape does communicate the presence of the historic siege.

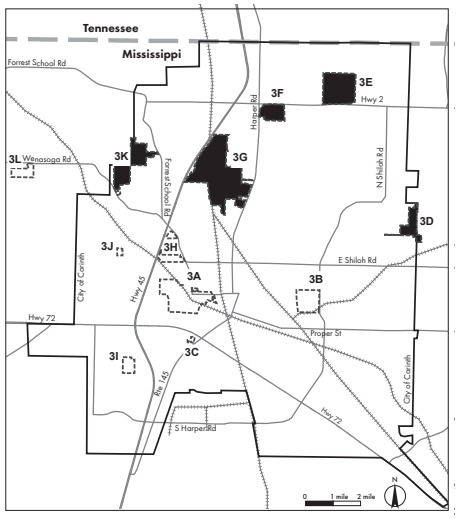


Figure 3–68. Corinth Unit, Siege-related landscape character areas are indicated in black and include 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G, and 3K. (QE 2019)

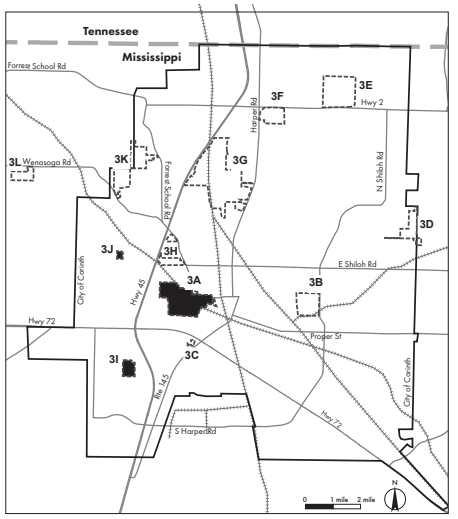


Figure 3–69. Corinth Unit, Fortified Corinth landscape character areas are indicated in black and include 3A, 3I, and 3J. (QE 2019)

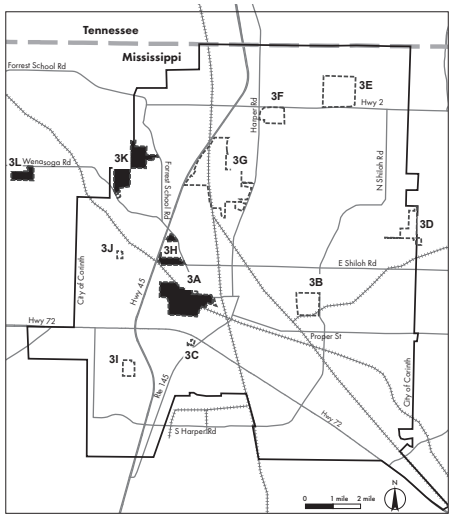
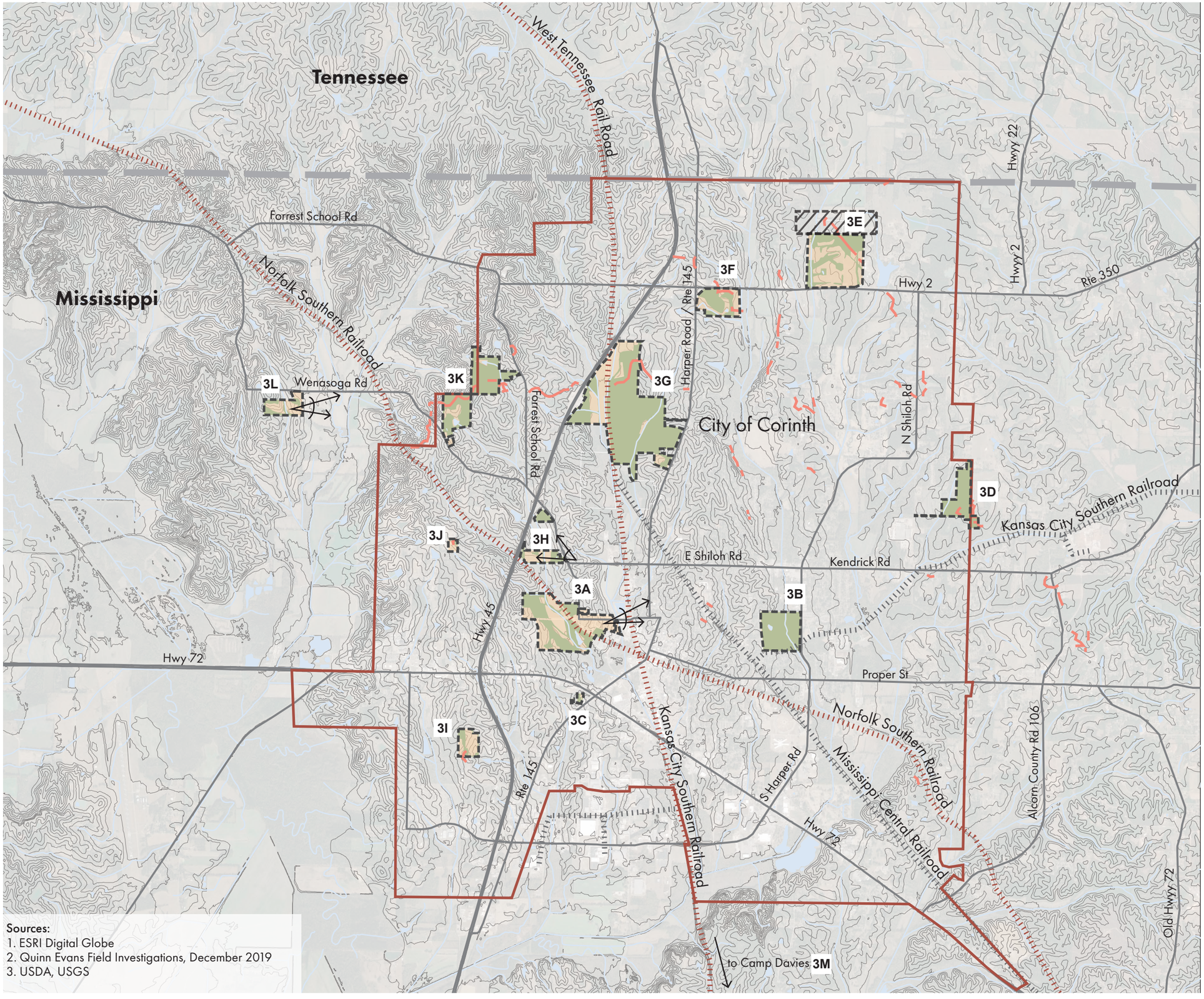


Figure 3–70. Corinth Unit, Battle-related landscape character areas are indicated in black and include 3A, 3H, 3K, and 3L. (QE 2019)

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Corinth Unit - LCA 3

Existing Condition



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. USDA, USGS

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- State Line
- City of Corinth Boundary
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Contributing Railroad
- Non-Contributing Railroad
- Contributing View
- Earthwork
- Future NPS acquisition
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest

3A	Battery Robinett and Interp Center (EC-8)
3B	Corinth Contraband Camp (EC-9)
3C	Corona Female College (EC-10)
3D	Federal Lines 5/17 (EC-11)
3E	Federal Lines 5/19 (EC-12)
3F	Federal Lines 5/28 (EC-13)
3G	Confederate Siegeworks (EC-14)
3H	October 3rd Battle-PM (EC-15)
3I	Federal Redan (EC-16)
3J	Battery F (EC-17)
3K	October 3rd Battle-AM (EC-18)
3L	October 3rd Battle-AM (EC-19)
3M	Camp Davies (EC-20)

0 2,250′ 4,500′ 9,000′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 7**

January 2022

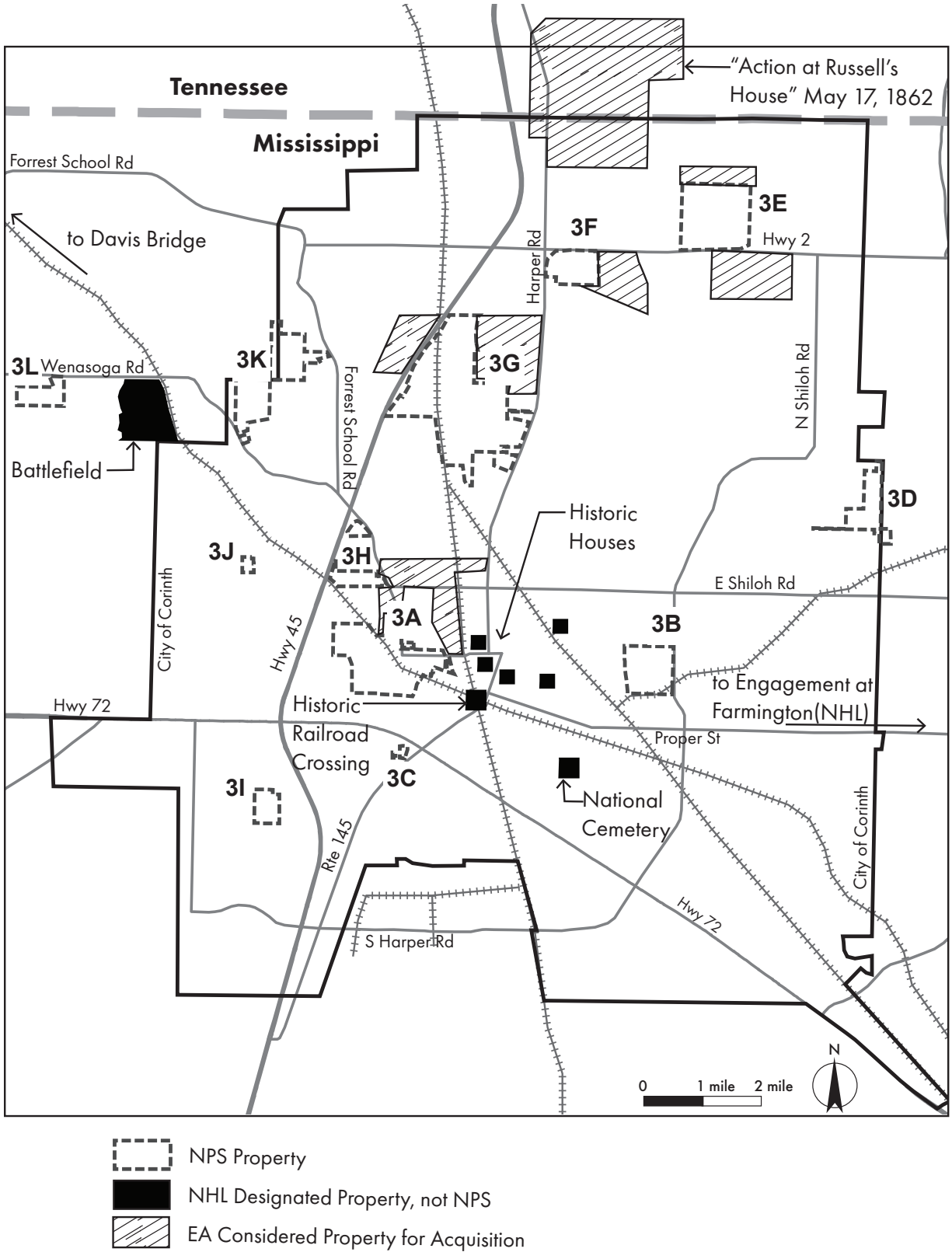


Figure 3–71. Corinth Unit showing other NHL properties, and properties considered during the 2004 Corinth EA process. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–72. View from Battery Robinett to Corinth towards the city center of downtown Corinth. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–73. Interpretative Center. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–74. Fortified battery exhibit at the Interpretive Center. (QE 2019)

LCA3A. Battery Robinett and Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center

The existing condition of Battery Robinett and the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center is illustrated on drawing EC 8 and in Figure 3–72 through Figure 3–76.

Battery Robinett is significant as part of the Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through 1864. The landscape is further significant as part of the Commemorative period, from 1862 to 1932, when several memorials and grave markers.

The landscape retains features that were present during the Civil War, including topography and views. Many features that characterized Battery Robinett during the period of significance are extant. The site retains integrity of location and setting, with the battery on a high ridge overlooking the City of Corinth and the railroad (Figure 3–72). Integrity of feeling is diminished due to the presence of the Corinth Interpretive Center (Figure 3–73) which creates a new, contemporary architectural form within the viewshed, where none occurred historically. Battery Robinett lacks integrity of design. Since the Civil War, the earthwork has eroded and its design is no longer apparent on the surface of the site. However, archeological investigation with ground penetrating radar has documented evidence of battery features still exist below the surface. New features have been placed around the battery, including roads, buildings, exhibits, and monuments that have introduced new designs onto the site, rendering the original design of the battery difficult to understand, although the memorials are significant in their own right (Figure 3–74). Workmanship and materials are diminished due to the loss of surface battery features over time. The area retains its association with the Civil War, due to the presence of memorials and continued stewardship (Figure 3–76).

Topography

Existing Condition

The topography is dominated by a narrow crest of hill at the center of the property that slopes down on the west and east. To the south and west, the railroad grade is a low area framing the base of the hill. Battery Robinett is not readily visible on the surface of the hill but is sited along the crest. The

main east-west road, West Linden Street, ascends and descends the hill.

Analysis

Topography at Battery Robinett contributes to the historic character of the landscape and retains integrity. Topographic features that defined and influenced the positioning, orientation, and construction of Battery Robinett remain and are evident in the landscape today.

Land Use

Existing Condition

Land uses include those for the public and NPS staff. Public uses include visiting the museum, learning and interpretation, and visiting the site. NPS operations include offices, maintenance, and a bookstore/gift shop. A small research area and library also occurs within the Interpretive Center. Memorial uses occur on site as well, evidenced by the memorials on the hill and the memorial fountain.

Analysis

Existing land uses do not contribute to the historic integrity of the cultural landscape, except for memorial uses, which date to the first phase of the commemorative period and subsequent post-Civil War use of the site.

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

Battery Robinett is spatially defined by topography, roads, and the Interpretive Center, which is the most dominant feature on the crest of the hill. West Linden Street forms a central east-west spine through the area, separating the Interpretive Center and Battery Robinett from the former school property, other park lands, and the West Corinth residential area to the north.

The city's grid of streets frame the property on the east and north sides, while the railroad grade creates the southern edge.

The site of the former West Corinth Elementary School is north of the Interpretive Center. Although no longer standing, the school's concrete foundation creates a central organizing feature for the block, and is defined by the neighboring streets and site walls (Figure 3–75).

Analysis

Although the historic topography is legible at the east side of Battery Robinett, the addition of the Interpretive Center, parking, roads, and maintenance buildings on the site obstructs understanding of the historic spatial organization. Historically, Battery Robinett was the central feature dominating the landscape. Today, the battery is not readily visible to the untrained eye.



Figure 3–75. Remnant foundation of West Corinth Elementary School. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–76. Confederate Col. William P. Rogers gravestones and other memorials at Battery Robinett. (QE 2019)

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are expansive at Battery Robinett from the crest of the hill. Views to the east are towards the City of Corinth and the view west is to the countryside with the Interpretive Center in the foreground. There is a narrow view between the battery and the railroad.

From the visitor parking lot and the surrounding streets, the view is dominated by the Corinth Interpretive Center.

Analysis

The view from the top of the hill towards the city of Corinth, the railroad, and surrounding a tactical de contributes to the historic character of the site (Figure 3–77). The visual relationship from the hill to the surrounding countryside played a strategic role during the battle. The view to the northwest has been impacted by the addition of the Corinth Interpretive Center and no longer contributes to the historic landscape (Figure 3–78).



Figure 3–77. Historic view (c. 1895) from Battery Robinett to downtown Corinth and the rail crossover. (NPS)



Figure 3–78. Present day view from Battery Robinett towards downtown Corinth. (QE 2019)

Circulation

Existing Condition

The main vehicular circulation route through this area is the east-west oriented West Linden Street. The street defines the southern edge of the tight grid of streets of the West Corinth neighborhood. To the south of West Linden are Battery Robinett and the Corinth Interpretive Center.

N Fulton Drive edges the property on the east, and Wenasoga Road and West 2nd Street runs adjacent to the West Corinth Elementary School. An asphalt-paved parking area is south of the school foundation.

Access to the Corinth Interpretive Center is provided by an entrance road on the south side of West Linden Street east of Wenasoga Road. The driveway leads to a large parking area, then ascends the hill to a circular drop-off in front of the building, and a service drive leads to staff parking and service access. The Maintenance Building is accessed from W Waldron Street.

Pedestrian routes include a concrete sidewalk that switches back and forth as it traverses the slope from the visitor parking area to the Interpretive Center. Concrete site walls hold the grade as the route ascends the hill. This route is not an accessible route.

Behind the Interpretive Center is a paved plaza with a fountain, named “Stream of American History.” From this plaza a gate opens out onto the hilltop.

The Norfolk Southern railroad line runs through park property, south of the Interpretive Center.

Analysis

Wenasoga Road and the The Norfolk Southern railroad contribute to the historic character of the property, as they were key features present during the Siege and Battle of Corinth.

Buildings

Existing Condition

Buildings at Battery Robinett include the Corinth Interpretive Center, Maintenance Building, the foundation of the West Corinth Elementary School.

The Interpretive Center is a single-story, brick and concrete building constructed in 2004 of 15,000 square-feet. The building contains exhibits,

auditorium, bookstore, and NPS office and research space. The east exit of the building has a memorial fountain and garden.

The maintenance building is east and downhill from the Interpretive Center, tucked into the side of the hill. It is a metal frame, pre-fabricated structure, 30 by 40 feet.

West Corinth Elementary School is no longer standing, but the foundation and floors are extant. At the southwest edge of the foundation are concrete site walls, varying in height from two to six feet. Concrete steps that once lead to the entrance of the school are extant on the north, south, and southwest sides.

Analysis

No buildings contribute to the historic character of the property.

Earthworks and Archeology

Existing Condition

Earthworks at Battery Robinett include the 2004 exhibit of a battery, and the original Battery Robinett. The original Battery Robinett is only slightly visible above grade and is extant as an archeological feature.

Battery Robinett was first archeologically tested in 1978 by William C. Wright, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, who believed he had found the western line of the earthworks, and were used as the basis for a 1978 remake of the battery.[1]

The Battery Robinett tract site was investigated by SEAC using shovel testing, metal detector survey, and excavations in May 1999. This work was followed up by SEAC, with an initial GPR survey and further site excavations in July 1999. A second GPR survey and additional excavations followed in May 2000; while a third GPR survey of the battery was conducted in June 2001, producing time slicing images of the historic battery location. The SEAC-led investigations confirmed substantial original battery earthworks lie extant below-grade, in a fish-hook shape as diagrammed in Civil War documentation. The GPR also located several anomalies, which were believed to be burials. Two of these anomalies, located north of the battery, were excavated, revealing the remains of two Unknown U.S. Soldiers buried on site.[2]

The 2004 outdoor exhibit of an earthwork fortification is adjacent to the Interpretive Center and west of the original battery (Figure 3–74).

Analysis

The original Battery Robinett contributes to the historic character of the site. The 2004 interpretive earthwork fortification exhibit is not a contributing feature.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at Battery Robinett include a gravestone obelisk erected in memory of Colonel Rogers, a gravestone for Confederate Brigadier General Hogg, a small Civil War cemetery, consisting of six Confederate grave markers, and the Stream of American History Fountain.

Additional small scale features address contemporary needs and include the NPS Entrance Sign, flagpole, site lighting, interpretive markers and statues, site furnishings, and worm fences.

Analysis

The gravestones, memorials and markers are significant as part of the Commemorative period of significance. Other small scale features are not contributing features. The small scale features that are extant today to not detract from the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes lawn, ornamental and shade trees. The mown lawn covers most of the property. Several mature trees are at the crest of the hill, and other shade and ornamental trees are on the slope between the visitor parking area and the Interpretive Center. Ornamental trees and shrubs surround the fountain. A row of crepe myrtle line the north side of W Linden Street.

A mass of pine and deciduous trees occurs around the two metal Maintenance buildings and the southern edge of the property.

A large field is located west of the railroad, north of West Linden Street, on a discontiguous park tract; another large field is located directly across West Linden, south of this park property, on a non-Federal tract authorized for inclusion in the Corinth Unit, but yet to be acquired.

1 SEAC Contraband Camp Archeological Survey, 2004.

2 Cornelison, Jr., John E., and Tammy D. Cooper. "Archeological Investigations of Battery Robinett and the Confederate Attacks on Corinth – Shiloh National Military Park." National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, 2004, 47-91.

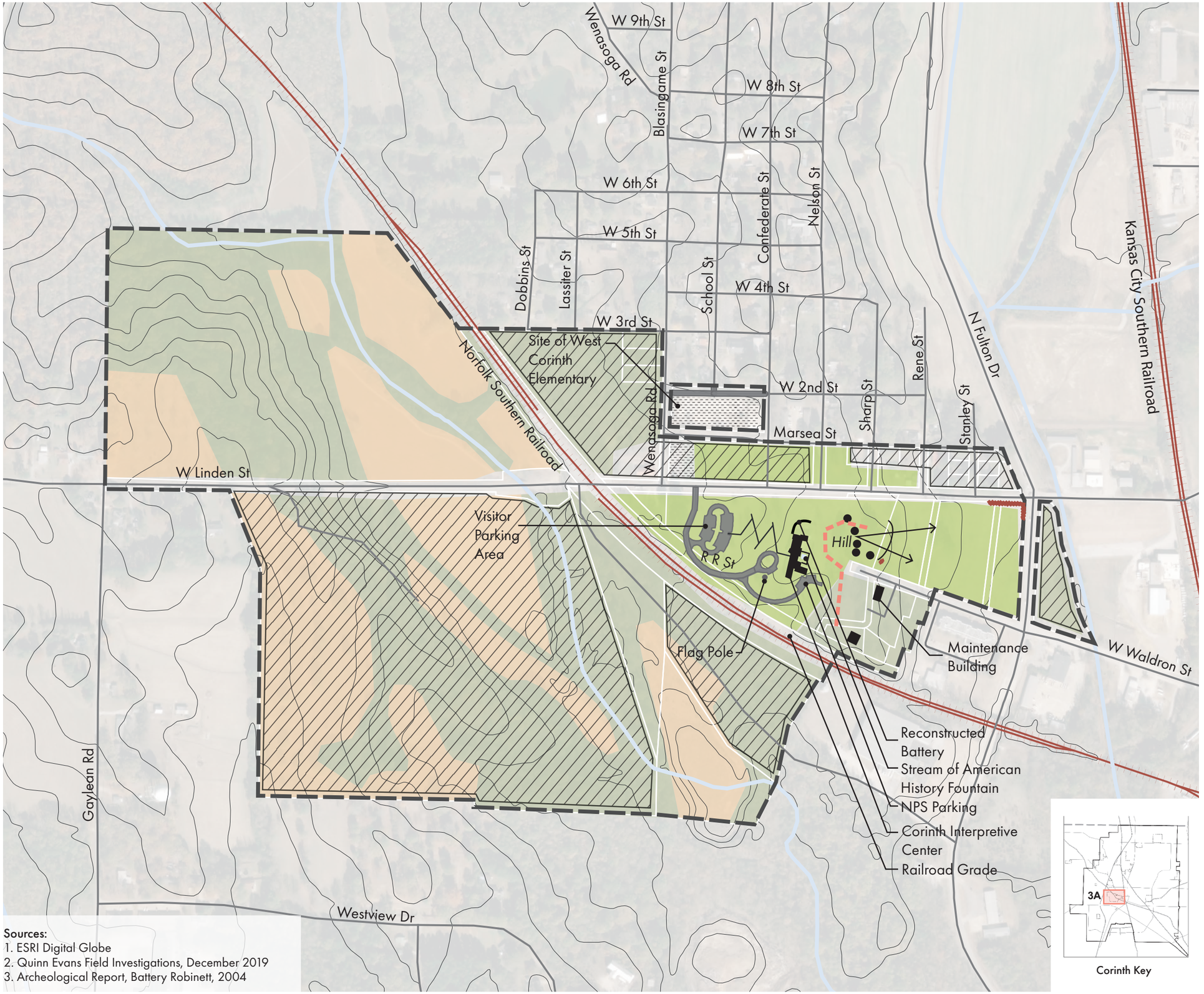
Analysis

The lawn and shade trees at the crest of the hill are contributing features, installed by the UDC. The open character of the lawn reflects the open character that existed in 1862, but the open character was not as expansive to the west and north. The large open fields, lying west of the railroad cut and Turner Creek, did not exist in 1862 and the landscape would have been forested, with open forest, at the time of the battle. Any clear field of view would have ended just beyond the cut of the railroad to the west, where it became forested.

Battery Robinett and Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
TOPOGRAPHY	
Hill	Contributing
Railroad grade	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View to town	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Railroad	Contributing
Wenasoga Road	Contributing
Visitor Parking Area	N/C
NPS Parking	N/C
Road to top of hill and drop-off (R.R. Road)	N/C
Pedestrian walkway to Interp Center	N/C
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	
Corinth Interpretive Center (2004)	N/C
Maintenance Building	N/C
West Corinth Elementary School Foundation, site walls and steps (c.1955; closed 2012)	N/C
EARTHWORKS AND ARCHEOLOGY	
Reconstructed Battery (2004)	N/C
Battery Robinett	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Memorials	Contributing
Grave markers	Contributing
Flagpole	N/C
Stream of American History Fountain	N/C
Worm Fences	N/C
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
VEGETATION	
Lawn	Contributing
Deciduous Trees	Contributing
Hayfields	N/C

Shiloh National Military Park
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Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center - LCA 3A



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. Archeological Report, Battery Robinett, 2004

Corinth Key

Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Private Property
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Contributing Railroad
- Road
- R.R. Road, Visitor Parking, NPS Parking, and Drop Off
- Pedestrian Walkway
- Contributing View
- Battery Robinett, approximate location
- Building
- Memorial, Grave Marker
- Flagpole
- Worm Fence
- Lawn
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Distrubed (Concrete/Asphalt Ruins)

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 8**

January 2022

LCA3B. Corinth Contraband Camp

The existing condition of Corinth Contraband Camp is illustrated on drawing EC 9 and in Figure 3–79 through Figure 3–83.

Corinth Contraband Camp lacks integrity as a cultural landscape. Recent archeological work did not find evidence of a camp in this location, and the essential features that characterized the Contraband Camp during the period of significance are unknown. The camp also lacks integrity of due to the loss of camp features and spatial organization that was created by roads, fields, and buildings. It is difficult to grasp the extent of the camp and the life and activities that took place. However, extant earthworks and topography retain their historic associations and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Topography

Existing Condition

The topography at the Corinth Contraband Camp is mostly level at the property's west side. There is a low, marshy area at the center of the developed area. On the east, the topography descends to a ravine, to the floodplain along Phillips Creek. The grade ascends on the east side of the creek to a low hill.

Analysis

The topography at Contraband Camp contributes to the historic character of the property.

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

The Contraband Camp is organized by its proximity to a spur line of the railroad, North Parkway Street, Phillips Creek, pedestrian circulation, fences, and vegetation.

North Parkway Street forms the western edge of the property. The entrance gate creates an imposing presence and physical barrier into the site (Figure 3–79). The railroad creates the property's southern edge.

The interior of the site is separated into a park area on the west, and a more primitive/wild area on the east. The developed area is somewhat open with shade trees and lawn, but feels semi-enclosed by the edge condition of fencing and thick forest.

Analysis



Figure 3–79. Entrance gates to Corinth Contraband Camp. (QE 2019)

The spatial organization of the camp was defined by the topography and the adjacent spur line of the railroad, which are extant today. Other aspects of the camp's spatial organization are unknown, as the camp was a much larger property and the camp was defined by buildings, paths, agricultural fields, and other tangible features that are no longer extant.

Archeological Sites

Existing Condition

Only one investigation, in 2001, has tested the Contraband Camp for archeological features. The survey tested approximately 7.3 acres, but did not confirm any archeological features that would indicate the presence of habitation or work sites.[3] Excavations discovered some Civil War-era artifacts, but mostly modern artifacts, and the site appears to have been highly disturbed over the years. No specific evidence for the location of the camp was recovered.[4] A concentration of cut nails in the west-northwestern section of the property lends probability of wood frame structures being present during the Civil War period.

Analysis

Archeological sites contribute to the cultural landscape. Additional research is needed to confirm the location and extent of the camp. Future research can direct future archeological work to identify where the camp was.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are narrow, framed by vegetation. The view into the property from North Parkway Street is narrow and obstructed by the large entrance gate. Views along the pedestrian path are park-like (Figure 3–81). The view across the ravine to the hill on the east is partially obscured by thick undergrowth of privet (Figure 3–80).

Analysis

The views do not contribute to the historic character of the property.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Corinth Contraband Camp is accessed by North Parkway Street, a two-lane city street in the City of Corinth. A paved parking area is adjacent to the road, providing parking for approximately six vehicles. Internal circulation includes a large, level,

3 SEAC Contraband Camp Archeological Survey, 2004.

4 SEAC Contraband Camp Archeological Survey, 2004.



Figure 3–80. View across the ravine. (QE 2019)

concrete parking area accessed from the road and secured by the entrance gate.

Pedestrian circulation includes a five-foot wide concrete walkway that forms a circular loop through the west edge of the property.

Analysis

Existing circulation patterns do not contribute to the historic character of the property. The camp is missing circulation features that were present when the camp was in active use, and the current landscape provides no clues or road traces that would indicate what the circulation patterns were.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

Structures at the Corinth Contraband Camp include two visible remnant constructed earthworks. These are located at the west edge of the ravine. They are low, approximately 1 to 2 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in width.

Analysis

The earthworks extant at Corinth Contraband Camp contribute to the historic character of the property.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include bronze statues, waysides, concrete walls, benches, wood fencing, chain link fencing and the entrance gate (Figure 3–82).

The bronze statues depict people performing activities that would have taken place at the Contraband Camp, including the freedom and empowerment of education, use of existing skills through cooperative farming, free labor in the form of a Laundress working to iron a Union soldier's uniform, and military service in the United States Colored Troops raised among the men of war age inhabiting the Corinth Contraband Camp (Figure 3–83).

The entrance gate is a double swing gate, 20 feet in length, and approximately 6 feet high. It is blackened steel with a wood base and metal lettering (Figure 3–79).

Analysis

The small scale features do not contribute to the historic character of the property. Small scale features from the period of significance



Figure 3–81. View along the trail looking north and toward the east edge of the ravine. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–82. Trail entrance flanked by two concrete walls with interpretive, bronze plaques and statues. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–83. View looking east along the north edge of the trail, with bronze statues in the foreground. (QE 2019)

are not extant. The small scale features provide an incomplete picture of what life was like at the camp. The entrance gate detracts from the appearance and welcoming nature of the historic camp due to its oversized, heavy appearance that creates a false sense of history.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

The interior of the site is composed of shade trees and lawn, that creates a park-like appearance. Oak-Hickory forest vegetation along the property edges and Lowland forest found in the ravine are predominately characterized by loblolly pine and oaks, with privet as the understory.

The west side of the property fronting North Parkway Street is planted with magnolia and oak trees.

Analysis

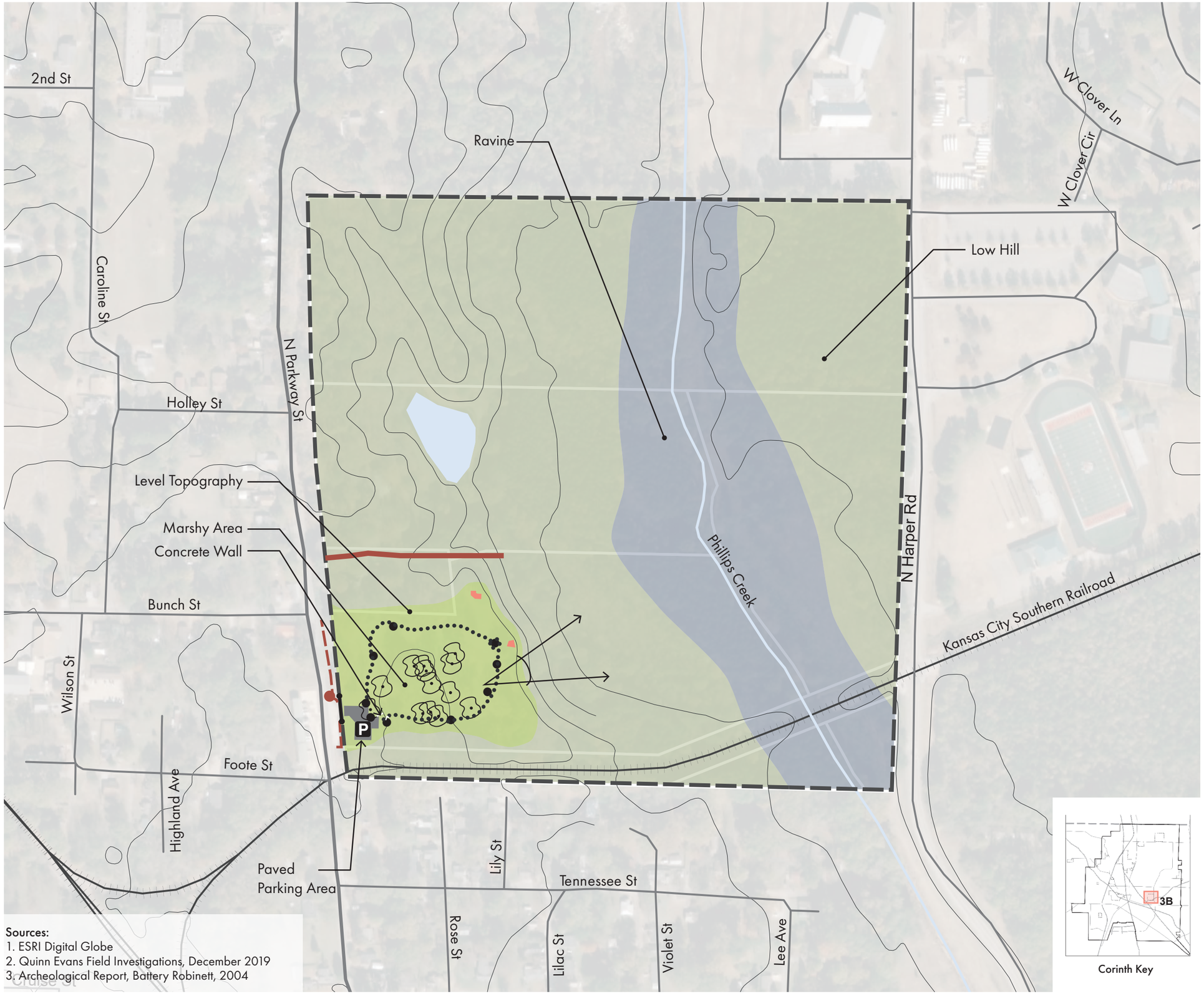
Sufficient documentation of the historic condition and importance of vegetation to the significance of the Contraband Camp site has not been located to determine if current patterns contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Contraband Camp - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
TOPOGRAPHY	
Ravine	Contributing
Level topography	Contributing
Low, marshy area	Contributing
Low hill east of the ravine	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View across ravine	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Concrete path	N/C
Parking area	N/C
EARTHWORKS	
Earthworks	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Statues (6 bronze)	N/C
Waysides	N/C
Concrete walls	N/C
Benches	N/C
Wood fence	N/C
Chain link fence	N/C
Entrance gate	N/C
VEGETATION	
Potential witness trees/mature deciduous trees	unknown
Lawn	unknown
Oak-Hickory Forest	unknown
Lowland Forest	unknown

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Cultural Landscape Report

Corinth Contraband Camp

LCA 3B



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. Archeological Report, Battery Robinett, 2004

Corinth Key

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Non-Contributing Railroad
- Concrete Path
- Contributing View
- Earthwork
- Building / Building Remnant
- Statue
- Parking Area
- Wayside or Troop Position Marker
- Chain Link Fence
- Wood Fence
- Concrete Wall
- Entrance Gate
- Potential Witness Tree/Mature Deciduous Tree
- Lawn
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Lowland Forest

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 9**

January 2022

LCA3C. Corona Female College

The existing condition of Corinth Contraband Camp is illustrated on drawing EC 10 and in Figure 3–84 through Figure 3–87).

Corona Female College is significant as part of the Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. Corona Female College lacks integrity as a cultural landscape as there is insufficient documentation of the historic condition. It is unknown if current patterns contribute to the historic character of the landscape. There is potential for archeological features to be extant below-grade that would assist in understanding what the essential landscape features.

Topography, Spatial Organization, and Views

Existing Condition

This 3 acre property is roughly square in shape, surrounded by city streets on two sides. The topography rises from street level to high ground at the center of the property. From this high point, views are to the northwest and south across the lawn. The property feels spatially distinct from the rest of the urban area. Within the property, spatial organization is relatively uniform with open grass and large shade trees that create a park-like feeling (Figure 3–85).

Analysis

The topography contributes to the character of the cultural landscape. The topography defined and influenced the positioning, orientation, and construction of the college, and that orientation is evident in the landscape today. The spatial organization lacks integrity since it is missing the building, which would have been the focal point of the landscape. Views lack integrity as they are impacted by adjacent development (Figure 3–86).

Circulation

Existing Condition

Corona Female College is accessed by Gaines Road (Figure 3–84) on the south and Dale Street. There is no parking or vehicular access into the site.

Pedestrian routes are primarily informal. There is a remnant brick path, 4-feet in width at the entrance



Figure 3–84. Gaines Road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–85. View looking south from the central high ground to Gaines Road. (QE 2019)

to the property at Gaines Road (Figure 3–87). This path is in poor condition.

Analysis

Sufficient documentation of the historic condition has not been located to determine if current circulation patterns contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

There are no standing buildings or structures at Corona Female College. At the center of the property are a few scattered bricks and a concrete footer, which may be remnant from either the building or another site feature. Evidence of the former college building is likely extant below-grade.

Analysis

Sufficient documentation has not been located to verify that the remnant foundation and bricks are contributing features. The main college building is not extant, nor any of the outbuildings.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include an NPS Entrance Sign and a wayside.

Analysis

The small scale features are not contributing to the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Existing vegetation includes grass, large shade trees, privet, a few holly bushes, and a red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Many of the larger trees are water oaks (*Quercus nigra*), some measuring 40" to 56" DBH (diameter at breast height). Honeysuckle grows at the base of many of the larger trees.

Analysis

Sufficient documentation has not been located to verify that the vegetation is contributing to the cultural landscape.



Figure 3–86. Corona Female College, looking north, 1860. (Dr William Jackson)



Figure 3–87. View north at Corona Female College, to the central high ground and brick path remnant. (QE 2019)

Corona Female College - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
TOPOGRAPHY	
Central Hill	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View northwest	N/C
View from Gaines Road into the property	N/C
CIRCULATION	
Brick path remnant	N/C
Gaines Road	N/C
Dale Street	N/C
BUILDINGS	
Remnant foundation and bricks	N/C
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Wayside	N/C
VEGETATION	
Mature deciduous trees	N/C
Lawn	N/C
Vines	N/C



Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Corona Female College

LCA 3C

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Brick Path Remnant
- Non-Contributing View
- Building
- Wayside/Sign
- Mature Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Lawn

0 50′ 100′ 200′

N

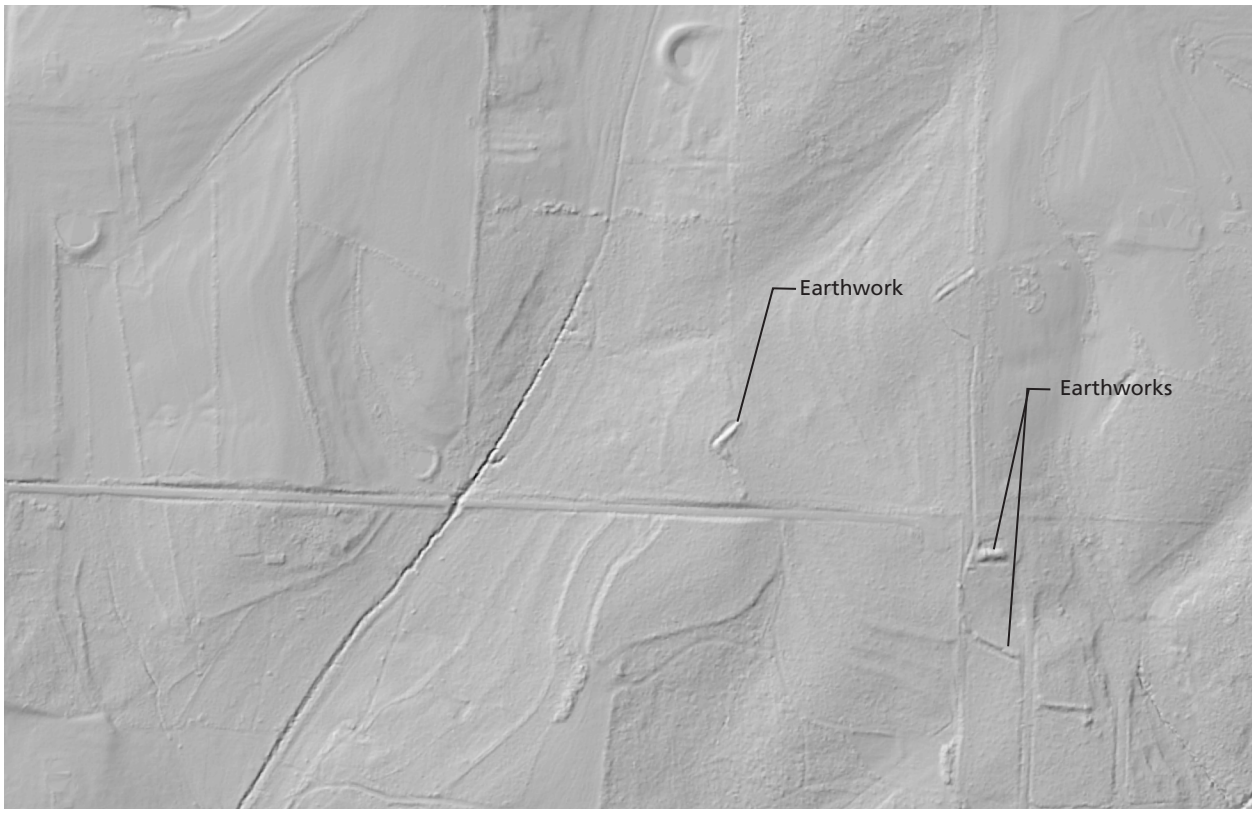


Figure 3–88. Hillshade of Federal Lines 5/17



Figure 3–89. Federal Lines 5/17 has numerous earthworks. (QE 2019)

LCA3D. Federal Lines 5/17 (Nelson)

The existing condition of Federal Lines 5/17 is illustrated on drawing EC 11 and in Figure 3–88 through Figure 3–90).

Federal Lines 5/17 is significant as part of the advance upon and Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The landscape retains features that were present at during the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, and earthworks. The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The earthworks are situated along a high ridge overlooking the countryside below (Figure 3–88), and the rural, forested setting is similar to the historic. The Federal Lines 5/17 retain integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, evident in the complex system of earthworks arranged on the hill that reflect the historic use and construction (Figure 3–89). The area retains its association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This approximately 60 acre property is roughly rectangular in shape, bounded by private property on all sides.

The topography is dominated by a hill on the southeast of the property. The topography transitions along the west side of the character area to a lowland adjacent a small creek. The Civil War earthworks are the primary features in this character area and they are sited along the crest of the hill, oriented south by south-west. The south road cuts through the hill as it ascends, and widens into a level terrace at the top of the hill.

The spatial organization is defined by the topography, earthworks, and access roads. Earthworks are oriented south by southwest, overlooking the crest of the hill. There are two groups of earthworks, arranged in a linear fashion and separated by the south access road as it ascends the hill.

The line of earthworks runs along the crest of the hill. At the southern end of the earthworks is a bombproof and artillery emplacement.

Analysis

The spatial organization and topography contribute to the cultural landscape. The topography defined and influenced the positioning, orientation, and construction of the earthworks, and this is evident in the landscape today. The east-west road easement negatively impacts the spatial organization by cutting across the system of earthworks.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are limited within the Federal Lines 5/17. A view along the south access road provides a glimpse of adjacent fields, the creek, and rise of the hill. The earthworks are not particularly evident from the road. Within the earthworks, views are of the surrounding dense forest.

Analysis

The existing views are not contributing features. Historic views are missing. The area in front of the earthworks would have had a clear line of sight to the surrounding countryside below, and this view is no longer apparent. The heavy forest cover obstructs the historic views.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Federal Lines 5/17 is accessed along a road easement approximately 12 feet wide. This grassy road is gated near its intersection with Henson Road. The route travels east-west and ascends the hill to the earthworks (Figure 3–90). A small, level parking area is at the far eastern terminus of this road.

To the north, Henderson Road borders the property. An access route into the site connects to Henderson Road and follows the eastern edge of the property. However this route not easily accessed currently.

Analysis

Existing circulation routes do not contribute to the cultural landscape. The circulation features that existed during the Civil War are not extant, however it is likely that the earthworks were accessed from the northeast side of the property. The east-west road easement negatively impacts the historic circulation patterns, as it approaches



Figure 3–90. Access road corridor that leads to the earthworks from Henson Road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–91. Rifle pit earthwork. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–92. Bombproof. (QE 2019)

the earthworks from the west, which was not the approach used historically.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

Structures at the Federal Lines 5/17 include a narrow bridge that crosses a small creek. The bridge is 11 feet wide and 20 feet long, constructed of steel framing with wood planks and concrete abutments.

Analysis

The footbridge is not a contributing feature. It is unknown what buildings and structures were present at the time of the Civil War.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

The Federal Lines 5/17 include a series of constructed earthworks. The earthworks include a line of rifle pits that follow the crest of the hill for approximately 2,000 feet (Figure 3–91). The line is approximately 1 to 2 feet high, with some ditching evident, and 2 to 3 feet wide. The southern third of the line retains most of its ditch, and is approximately 3 to 3 1/2 feet high. An artillery emplacement and bombproof are located along the southern end of the earthworks (Figure 3–92). The artillery emplacement is located approximately 50 feet from the end of the earthworks. The parapets are 10 to 15 feet in height, 10 feet in width, and 75 feet in length. The bombproof is a mound of earth located about 175 feet south of the emplacement, and is 3 to 3 to 5 feet high and 25 feet deep by 25 feet wide. Five hundred feet southwest of this emplacement and bombproof is another emplacement and bombproof in the same configuration as the previous set.[5]

Located 250 yards west of the center of the above line of fieldworks is a classic V-shaped artillery redoubt. The walls of the redoubt are ditched, roughly 60 feet long, from 5 to 6 feet high, and from 6 to 8 feet wide.

Analysis

The earthworks are contributing features. Most of the earthworks indicated on historic maps appear to be extant, and additional resources likely occur below-grade. Portions of the earthworks have been impacted by roads, cultivation, erosion, and logging. A small level parking area encroaches

5 NPS, Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study EA, 2004, 2-8.

upon the earthworks and its construction may have impacted portions of the earthworks. At the time of field investigations, several large trees had been windthrown, causing damage to portions of the earthworks.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at the Federal Lines 5/17 include an NPS Entrance Sign, gate, and wayfinding sign at the west edge of the property. A bench and bike rack are located within the small upper parking area. Remnant barbed wire fencing occurs on the eastern section of the earthworks.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape. It is unknown what small scale features existed here during the Civil War. Portions of remnant fencing occur on top of the earthworks and adjacent areas, disrupting the setting and feeling of the site.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes forest vegetation that is a mix of oak, hickory, and pines. Many of the pine trees are young, approximately 12 inches in diameter, and appear to have been planted. The deciduous forest covers the earthworks. At the time of field investigations, many of the larger deciduous trees had blown down in a recent storm. Many of these windfall trees caused damage to the earthworks when they fell.

Analysis

The vegetation at Federal Lines 5/17 contributes to the cultural landscape. During the war, the area was predominately forested, and fields of fire, for both artillery and infantry, were selected based on existing conditions where there were clearings in the forest or fields.

Federal Lines 5/17 - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
TOPOGRAPHY	
Hill	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View along access road	N/C
View from earthworks (Missing)	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Road easement	N/C
Access road	N/C
Parking area	N/C
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	
Bridge	N/C
EARTHWORKS	
Bombproof	Contributing
Earthworks	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Entrance gate	N/C
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Bench	N/C
Bicycle rack	N/C
Remnant barbed wire fence	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Pine Forest	Contributing
Lowland Forest	Contributing

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Federal Lines 5/17

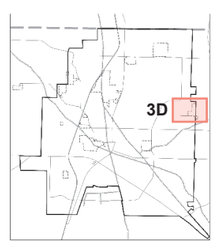
LCA 3D

N Shiloh Rd
County Rd 151
Shaw Rd
Henderson Rd
Wynbrook Dr
Henson Rd
NPS Entrance Sign
Redoubt
Hill
Bike Rack
Bench
Bridge
Bombproof

Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Private Property
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Access Road
- Road Easement
- Non-Contributing View
- Contributing View (Missing)
- Earthwork
- Site Furnishing
- Bridge
- Parking Area
- Sign
- Entrance Gate
- Remnant Barbed Wire Fence
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Pine Forest
- Lowland Forest

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019



Corinth Key

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 11**

January 2022

LCA3E. Federal Lines 5/19 (Davies')

The existing condition of Federal Lines 5/19 (Davies') is illustrated on drawing EC 12 and in Figure 3–93 through Figure 3–96.

Federal Lines 5/19 is significant as part of the Union advance upon and Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through 1864. The landscape retains features that were present at during the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, earthworks, and views. The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The earthworks are situated at the edge of a field, overlooking the countryside with woods behind, similar to the historic appearance. The Federal Lines 5/19 retain integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, evident in the line of earthworks that reflect the historic use and construction. The area retains its association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This 155 acre property is roughly square in shape, bounded by State Highway 2 NE on the south and Cantrell Road on the east. The spatial organization of the site is defined by vegetation, earthworks and roads.

The overall property is a mosaic of oak-hickory forest and dense, young successional forest with a few small openings of tall, unmown grass. The Civil War earthworks cross diagonally from northwest to southeast through the northeastern portion of the character area ending at Cantrell Road. An abandoned farm road serves as an access road that parallels part of earthwork. Surrounding topography is relatively level sloping gradually down to the east (Figure 3–93).

Analysis

The orientation and linear alignment of the earthwork represents the historic spatial arrangement of this earthwork section. The manipulation of topography is clearly apparent and conveys the historic character of this earthwork section. The Federal Lines 5/19 (Davies') is a part of the larger pattern of earthworks surrounding Corinth that reflects strategic use of topography and vegetation (Figure 3–94).

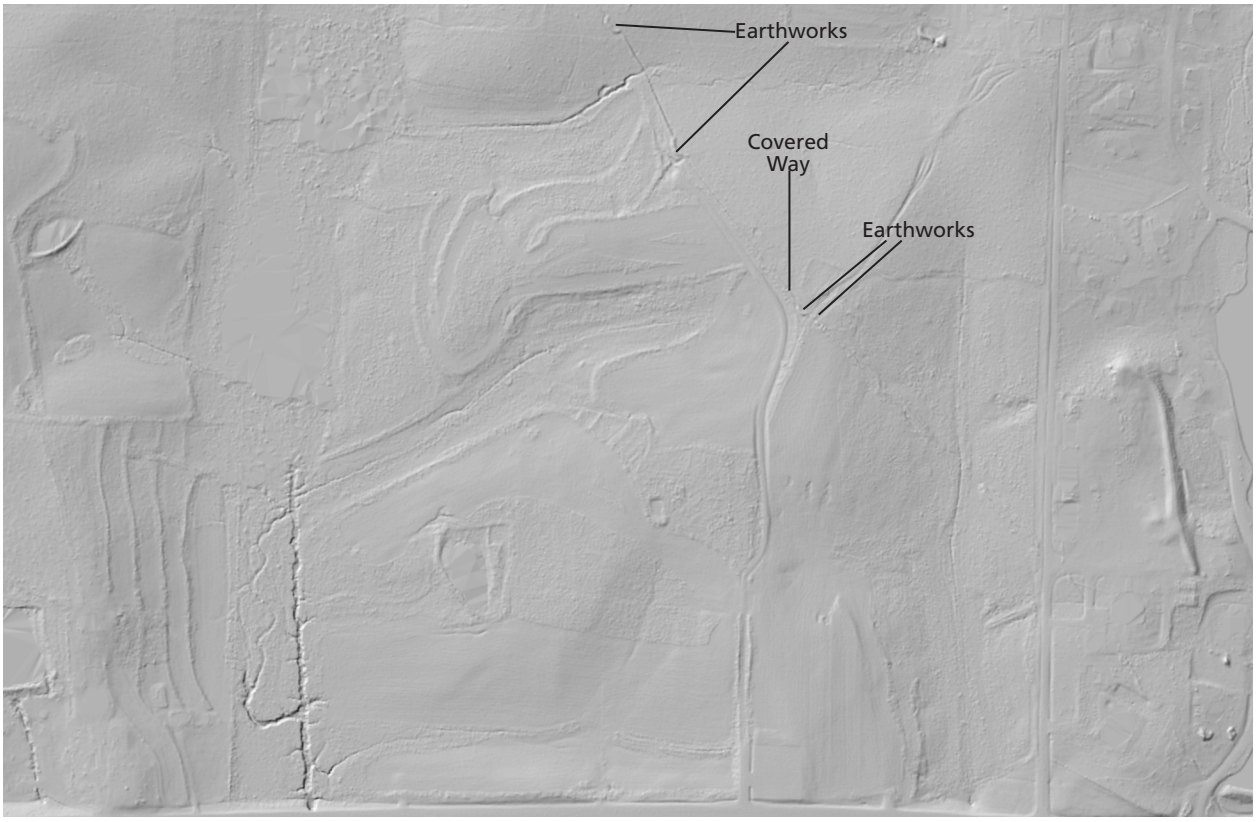


Figure 3–93. Hillshade of Federal Lines 5/19

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views to the earthworks from the trail are not readily apparent due to forest vegetation. Within the earthworks, views are limited by surrounding dense forest. It is difficult to follow the line of the earthwork visually due to dense vegetation.

Analysis

Historically, the view was open in front of the earthworks, with a clear line of sight to the surrounding countryside. Although a few small openings exist, the majority of the earthworks are enclosed by forest vegetation. The successional forest is eliminating historic views.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Federal Lines 5/19 is accessed from Mississippi State Highway 2. A large paved parking area leads to a 12 foot wide gated access road. The access road runs north from the parking lot until it reaches the earthwork. At that point, it splits and the access road turns and runs parallel to the earthwork ending approximately 500 feet south of the property line (Figure 3–95). At the split, an abandoned farm road continues to the northeast passing through the earthwork and ending about 500 feet from the split. Previous use of the farm road resulted in an approximately 12 foot wide gap in the linear fortification.

Analysis

Existing circulation routes do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

The extant Civil War earthworks at Federal Lines 5/19 are composed of linear earthworks including a line that extends approximately 1,800 feet diagonally from northwest to southeast through the northeastern portion of the character area ending at Cantrell Road.; and a second line that extends about 200 feet roughly perpendicular to the midpoint of the first line to the northeast.

The longer line is approximately 10 feet wide with heights varying from 2 to 4 feet. Three well-defined redoubts occur along the earthwork. A V-shaped earthwork feature is located approximately 400 feet southeast of the northwest end of the linear earthwork. It is approximately 25 feet wide at its open end, 20 feet on each side,



Figure 3–94. Davies' Federal Lines 5/19 have multiple field artillery emplacements, as well as long infantry intrenchments. (QE 2019)

and extends 15 feet southwest of the main line of earthworks.

The shorter section of earthwork begins at the farm road and extends to the northeast. This section averages 1 to 2 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in width.

Additional earthwork remnants continue beyond the current study area boundary, in both directions. to the north, and across Cantrell Road. From there, they continue south of Mississippi State Route 2.

Within the study area, oak-hickory forest provides a protective canopy over the majority of the earthworks. Although in remarkably good condition, portions of the earthworks have been damaged by erosion, animal burrowing, vegetation, and farming activities. In particular, construction of a now-abandoned farm road cut through the mid-point of the long earthwork. The access road appears to have been constructed on top of the outer edge of the long earthwork (Figure 3–96).

Analysis

The earthworks contribute to the historic character of the landscape, serving as tangible reminders of the extensive manipulation of topography undertaken by Federal troops. This large section of intact linear earthwork, combined with the redoubts and V-shaped feature, are substantial remnants of the much larger pattern created across the landscape during the Civil War.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at the Federal Lines 5/19 include an NPS Entrance Sign, a trail sign, gate, and site furnishings.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes young oak-hickory forest and patches of dense successional growth dominated mainly by sweetgum.

Analysis

The area where the earthworks were constructed was hastily built under an existing forest canopy.



Figure 3–95. The access road negatively impacts the southern edge of the earthworks (on left). (QE 2019)



Figure 3–96. Abandoned farm road where it cuts across the line of earthworks. (QE 2019)

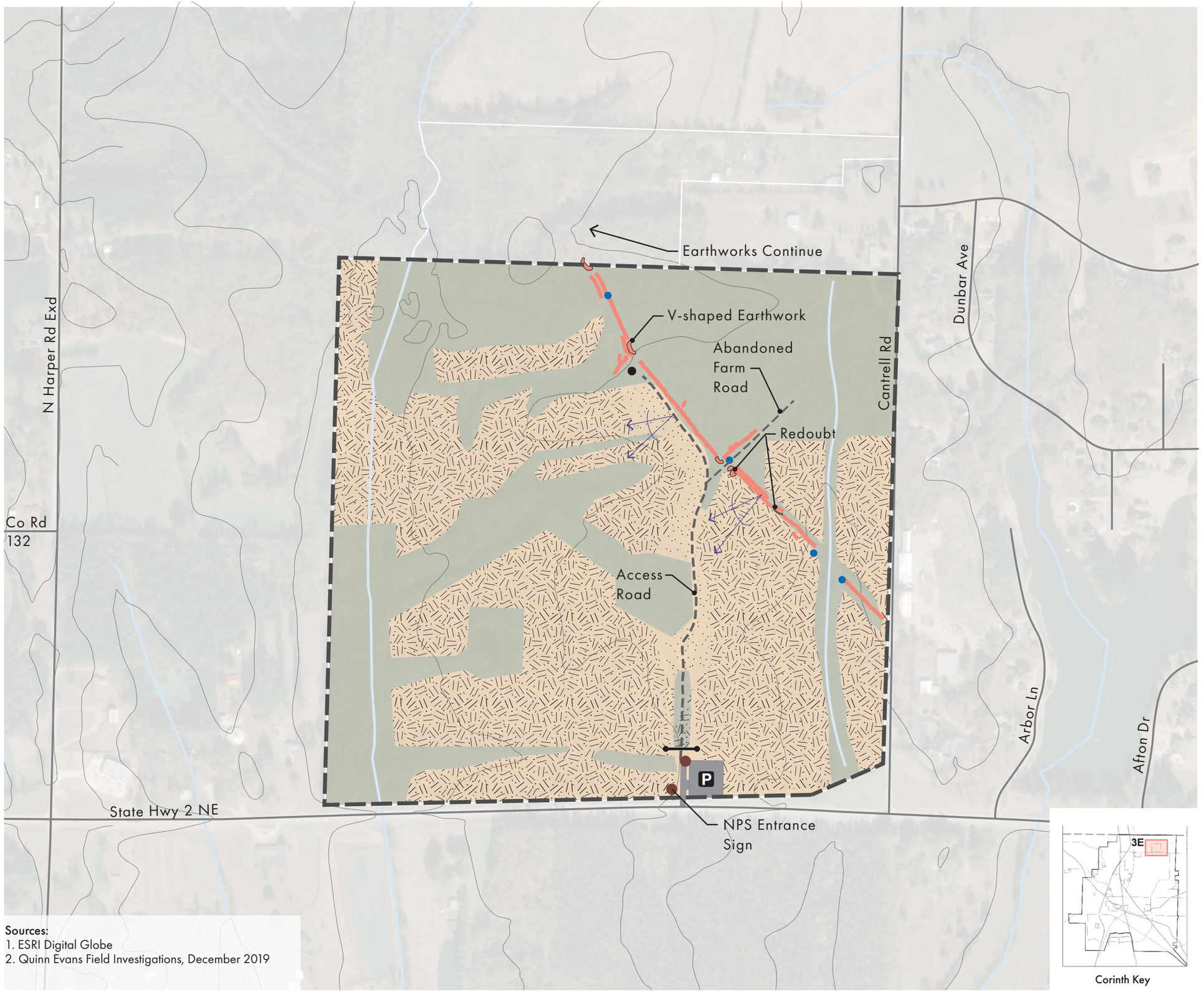
Artillery positions along the front were sited upon existing natural vistas (gaps in the old growth forest providing further line of sight than elsewhere). The existing forest resembles these historic conditions.

Federal Lines 5/19 - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Line of earthworks	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from earthworks (Missing)	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Access road	N/C
Abandoned Farm Road	N/C
Parking area	N/C
EARTHWORKS	
Earthworks	Contributing
Redoubts	Contributing
V-shaped Earthwork	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Gate	N/C
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Trail sign	N/C
Bicycle rack	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Successional forest/former agricultural fields	N/C
Unmown Grasses	N/C

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Federal Lines 5/19

LCA 3E



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Road Trace
- Contributing View (Missing)
- Earthwork
- Earthwork Damage
- Bicycle Rack
- Parking Area
- Sign
- Gate
- Former Agricultural Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Successional Forest
- Unmown Grasses

Corinth Key

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 12**

January 2022

LCA3F. Federal Lines 5/28 (Davies')

The existing condition of Federal Lines 5/28 (Davies') is illustrated on drawing EC 13 and in Figure 3–97 through Figure 3–101.

Federal Lines 5/28 is significant as part of the Union advance upon and Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The landscape retains features that were present during the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, and earthworks. The site retains integrity of location and feeling. The earthworks are situated along a ridge and the vegetation patterns are similar to historic. Setting is diminished by the adjacency of Mississippi State Route 2, which cuts across the north edge of the site. The landscape of Federal Lines 5/28 retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials evident in the system of earthworks arranged on the hill that reflect their historic use and construction. The area retains integrity of association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This 55 acre property is rectangular in shape, bounded by State Highway 2 NE on the north and North Polk Street on the west. The spatial organization of the site is defined by vegetation, topography, circulation routes and earthworks.

The overall property is a mosaic of oak-hickory forest, hayfields, and unmown grasses, with a small section of lowland forest at the south of the site. Topographically the site is characterized by a high branched ridge at the north central portion and slopes that descend from the branched ridge to the east, south, and southwest (Figure 3–97). A loop trail extends from a parking lot at the northwest corner roughly outlining a large stand of oak-hickory forest. A historic road trace curves from Highway 2 south toward the pond An approximately 300 foot long section of earthwork extends from Highway 2 southeast along the west branch of the ridge. A second approximately 400 foot long section is visible on lidar in the northeast portion of the site (this section was not field verified). A man-made pond is located at the southeast corner of the site and can be seen from along the loop trail.

Analysis

The orientation and alignment of the earthwork represent the historic spatial arrangement of the extant sections of earthworks. The manipulation of topography influenced positioning, orientation, and construction of the earthworks and conveys the historic character of the extant earthwork sections. The Federal Lines 5/28 is part of the larger pattern of earthworks surrounding Corinth that reflects strategic use of topography and vegetation.



Figure 3–97. Hillshade of Federal Lines 5/28

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at Federal Lines 5/28 are mostly enclosed due to the heavy forest cover. Views to the earthworks from the trail are not readily apparent due to forest vegetation (Figure 3–98). Hayfields provide bucolic views to the tall grass and forest vegetation.

Analysis

Historically, the view from the earthwork to the west was open to provide a clear line of sight. Today this view is impacted by dense forest vegetation. Views of hayfields and abandoned fields contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Federal Lines 5/28 is accessed from Mississippi State Route 2 and North Polk Street. An unpaved loop drive connects to both of these roads and provides access to an informal parking area. From the parking area, a trail leads to the earthworks (Figure 3–99 and Figure 3–100). Another trail provides a longer route to a nature preserve and bird viewing area.

Analysis

Existing circulation routes do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape. Civil War era circulation features are undocumented, however it is likely the earthworks were accessed from the northern side of the property. The current trail passes through the line of earthworks via two gaps created by previous landowners when the site was being farmed and used as pasture.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

Federal Lines 5/28 include a series of constructed earthworks (Figure 3–101). The earthworks overlook the hill to the west. The line meanders along the crest of a ridge for nearly 600 feet, from Mississippi State Route 2, to the southeast.

Oak-hickory forest provides a protective canopy over the majority of the earthworks. Although in remarkably good condition, portions of the earthworks have been damaged by erosion, animal burrowing, vegetation, and previous farming activities which cut lanes through the earthworks. In particular, the earthwork is crossed in two



Figure 3–98. View along trail at the top of the hill where the earthworks are located (earthworks to the left and right). (QE 2019)

locations by trails. Grading for State Route 2 cut into the north end of the earthwork.

Analysis

The earthworks contribute to the historic character of the landscape, serving as tangible reminders of the extensive manipulation of topography undertaken by Federal troops. The earthwork remnants at this property are significant remnants of the much larger pattern created across the landscape during the Civil War.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at the Federal Lines 5/28 include an NPS Entrance Sign, trail sign, earthwork sign, wayside exhibit, concrete bollards, bird houses, bike rack, and benches. The small scale features are not contributing features.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape. It is unknown what small scale features were present during the Civil War.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes sections of oak-hickory forest, pines, hayfields, and unmown grasses, with a small section of lowland forest and a small wetland area around the pond at the south of the site.

Analysis

During the war, the forest provided cover for soldiers and the earthworks were constructed underneath mature forest cover. Today these trees protect the earthworks from erosion and are a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.



Figure 3–99. Trail entrance from parking area looking south. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–100. Foot bridge near the trail entrance. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–101. Federal Lines 5/28. (QE 2019)

Federal Lines 5/28 - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Line of earthworks along hill	Contributing
Open fields contrasting with forest	Contributing
Pond	N/C
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from earthworks (Missing)	Contributing
View across hayfields	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Access road	N/C
Parking area along access road	N/C
Path	N/C
Nature Trail	N/C
EARTHWORKS	
Earthworks	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Trail Sign	N/C
Earthwork Sign	N/C
Wayside exhibit	N/C
Concrete bollards	N/C
Bicycle rack	N/C
Benches	N/C
Birdhouses	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Lowland Forest	N/C
Hayfields	N/C
Unmown Grasses	N/C
Wetland	N/C

Shiloh National Military Park
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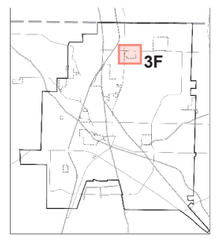
Federal Lines 5/28

LCA 3F

Access Road
State Hwy 2 NE
Earthwork Sign
Wayside Exhibit
Trail Sign
NPS Entrance Sign
Benches
Bike Rack
Bridge
Nature Trail
Pond
North Polk Street

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Road Trace
- Path
- Contributing View
- Missing View
- Earthwork
- Earthwork visible on LiDAR, not field verified
- Earthwork Damage
- Site Furnishing
- Footbridge
- Parking Area
- Wayside/Sign
- Concrete Bollards
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Lowland Forest
- Unmown Grasses



Corinth Key

0 150′ 300′ 600′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 13**

January 2022

LCA3G. Confederate Siegeworks

The existing condition of the Confederate Siegeworks is illustrated on drawing EC 14 and in Figure 3–102 through Figure 3–106.

Confederate Siegeworks is significant as part of the Union advance upon and Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The landscape retains features that were present at during the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, and earthworks. The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The earthworks are situated along a high ridge overlooking the railroad line and the rural, forested setting is similar to the historic. The Confederate Siegeworks retain integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, evident in the complex system of earthworks, the covered way (Figure 3–102), and multiple redoubts that reflect historic use and construction. The area retains its association with the Civil War.



Figure 3–102. View into the covered way. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–103. Confederate Battery Redoubt. (QE 2019)

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This approximately 350 acre property is irregular in shape, bounded by US Highway 45 on the west, Farris Lane on the north, and North Polk Street on the east. The West Tennessee railroad passes through the western portion of the site. Important spatial aspects of the site include topography, earthworks, and circulation routes.

The topography is dominated by the high hill where the earthworks are located (Figure 3–104). Below the hill, the landscape is covered with young, successional forest and a man-made lake.

The Civil War earthworks are the primary features in this character area, and are sited at the character area's northern side, following the edge of the hill as it overlooks the railroad. The earthworks are a continuous line along the hill, with artillery redoubts at key points along the hill (Figure 3–103). A winding road leads from Polk Street on the east side of the character area to the top of the hill and defines the spatial organization of the remainder of the character area.

Analysis

The orientation and alignment of the earthworks represent the historic spatial arrangement of the extant sections of earthworks. The manipulation of topography influenced positioning, orientation, and construction of the earthworks and conveys the historic character of the extant earthwork sections. The hill in this location, and its relationship to surrounding circulation opportunities, directly influenced the choice of the site for the siegeworks. The Confederate Siegeworks is part of the larger pattern of earthworks surrounding Corinth that reflects strategic use of topography, views and vegetation.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at Confederate Siegeworks are enclosed by the forest vegetation. Views to the earthworks from the trail are open, due to the scarcity of underbrush on the earthworks. The covered way limits views from outside and directs views along the linear corridor.

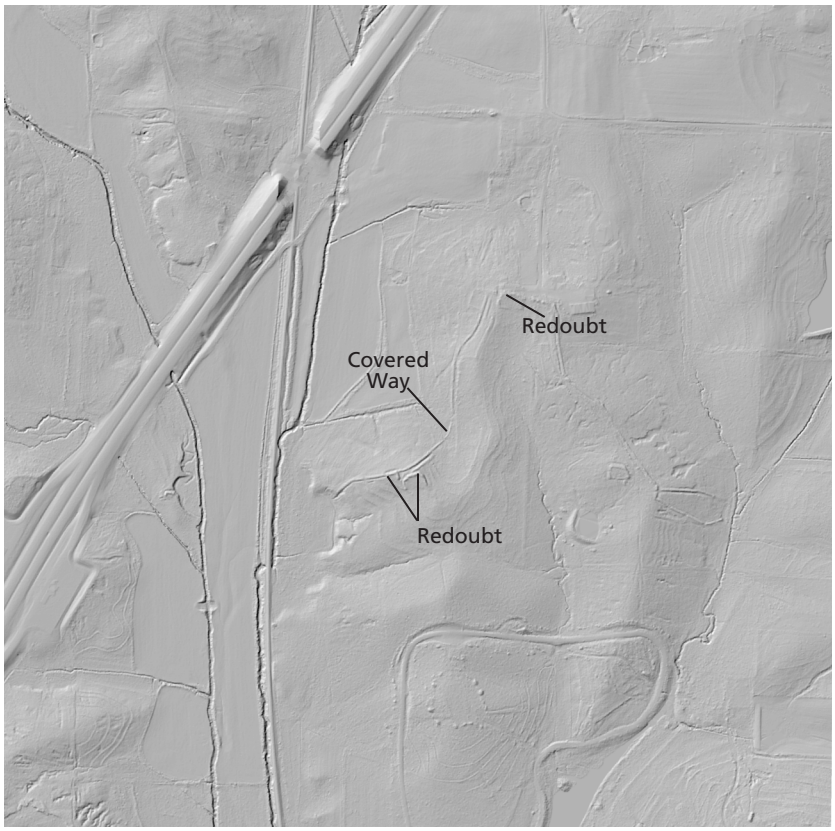


Figure 3–104. Hillshade image of Confederate Siegeworks



Figure 3–105. Confederate Siegeworks has both stationary fortifications and a covered way. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The use of the covered way to shield views from outside the corridor is a significant visual component of the historic landscape. The historic view between the earthworks and the railroad was vitally important historically but is obstructed by vegetation today.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Confederate Siegeworks is accessed from Polk Street (historic Purdy Road). A small, gravel parking area is immediately off of the road. A locked gate secures an access road that forms a loop through the area and provides access to a trail that leads to the earthworks at the top of the hill. The trail is approximately 1/4 mile long and relatively level. The West Tennessee railroad, as the original railway did in 1862, passes through the Confederate defenses, where the intrenchments continued west from the fortified five-gun battery, located on the southern left flank of the salient.

Analysis

The railroad line is a contributing feature. Other present-day roads and trails do not contribute to the cultural landscape. Non-rail circulation features that existed during the Civil War are not documented but it is likely that access to the siegeworks was from the south.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

Three elevated viewing platforms are located adjacent to the earthwork redoubts (Figure 3–106). They are made of wood, designed to reflect the outline of the redoubt. They are in fair condition.

Analysis

The three elevated viewing platforms were built to facilitate viewing of the siegeworks and do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

The earthworks are in good condition and form a continuous line extending approximately 8,500 feet. They range between 1 foot and 15 feet in height, averaging approximately 3 to 5 feet high along most of the line. The average width is 10 to 12 feet. This complex site of fortifications contains three artillery redoubts and a covered way.



Figure 3–106. Platform used for interpretation of the Confederate Siegeworks. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The earthworks contribute to the historic character of the landscape, serving as compelling reminders of the extensive manipulation of topography undertaken by Confederate troops (Figure 3–105). Most of the earthworks indicated on historic maps appear to be extant, and additional resources are likely present below-grade. Portions of the earthworks have been impacted by cultivation; the third redoubt at the extreme northern end has been impacted by agricultural activities. The earthwork remnants at this property are significant remnants of the much larger pattern created across the landscape during the Civil War.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at the Confederate Siegeworks include an NPS Entrance Sign, wayfinding signs, wayside exhibits, gate, and site furnishings. Portions of remnant fencing occur on top of the earthworks, specifically on the northern redoubt.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes deciduous forest, young pine forest, and riparian lowland forest vegetation adjacent the man-made lake. The deciduous forest covers the earthworks and is in healthy condition. Trees include oak and hickory, and do not impact the earthworks negatively, however some individual trees are in advancing age.

Analysis

During the war, earthworks were constructed hastily underneath mature forest cover. Earth was turned in place to throw up parapets – but not transported. Entrenchments were dug quickly, having been created (quietly) overnight with no felling of trees.

At the Confederate Siegeworks, the three fixed earthen batteries were prepared in advance, and the impact to the landscape was more dramatic, but the hillside still retained trees along the front and heavier forest immediately in back of it. The forest in general fronting the Confederate lines was felled (not cleared) 200-300 yards in advance of the works, but not in every instance.

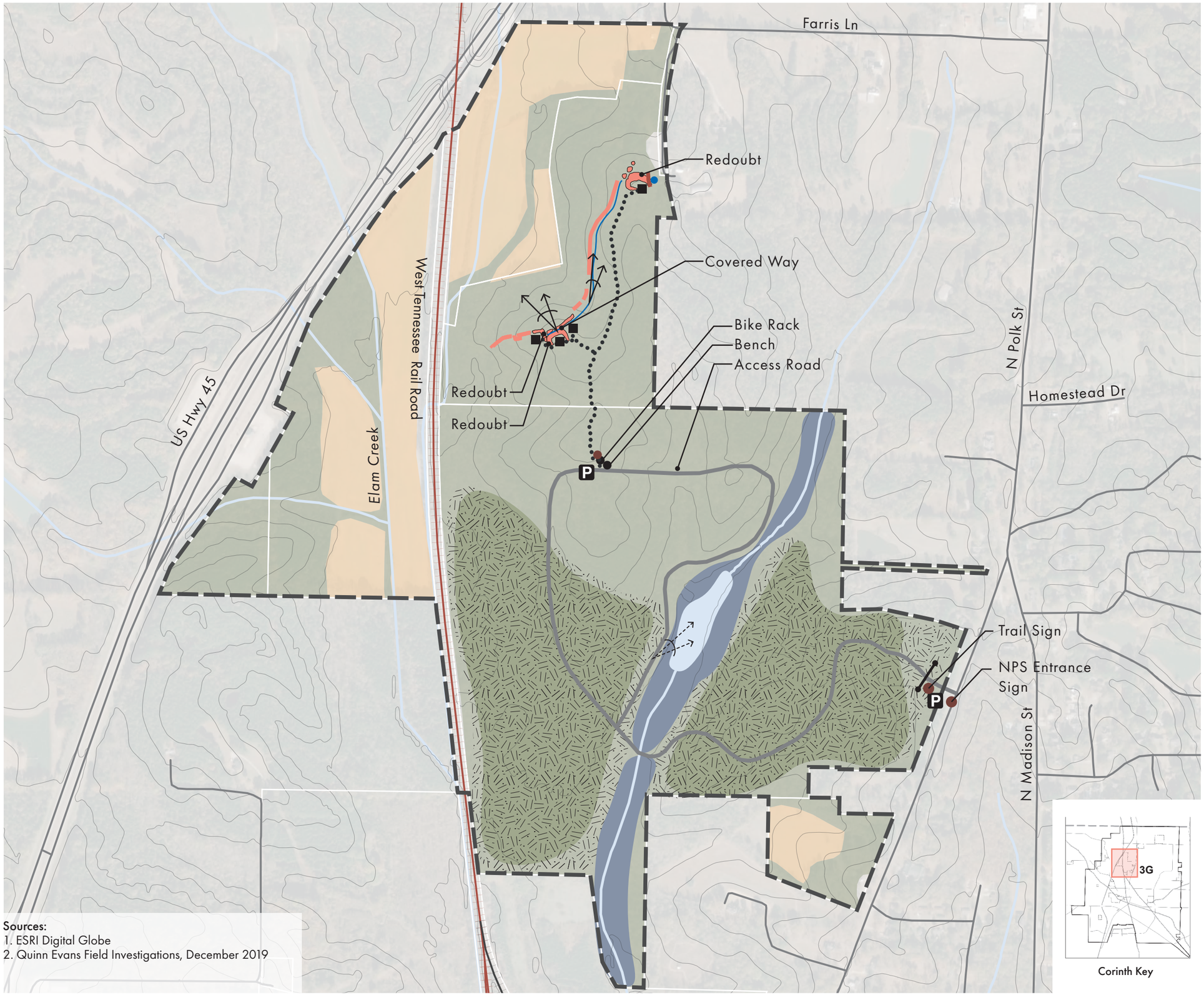
Today these trees protect the earthworks from erosion and are a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.

Confederate Siegeworks - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Earthworks parallel to crest of hill	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from earthworks	Contributing
View within covered way	Contributing
View across pond	N/C
CIRCULATION	
Access Road	N/C
Trail to earthworks	N/C
Parking area at entrance	N/C
Parking area at trailhead	N/C
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	
Wooden Viewing Platform	N/C
EARTHWORKS	
Earthworks	Contributing
Redoubts (3)	Contributing
Covered Way	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Trail Sign	N/C
Bicycle rack	N/C
Benches	N/C
Wayside exhibits	N/C
Entrance gate	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Lowland Forest	N/C
Pine Forest	N/C
Successional Forest	N/C

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Confederate Siegeworks

LCA 3G



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Contributing Railroad
- Non-Contributing Railroad
- Road
- Access Road
- Path
- Contributing View
- Non-Contributing View
- Earthwork
- Covered Way
- Earthwork Damage
- Wooden Viewing Platform
- Site Furnishings
- Parking Area
- Wayside/Sign
- Worm Fence
- Entrance Gate
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Pine Forest
- Lowland Forest
- Successional Forest

Corinth Key

0 325′ 650′ 1,300′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 14**

January 2022

LCA3H. October 3rd Battle - PM

The existing condition of the October Battle 3rd Battle-PM is illustrated on drawing EC 15 and in Figures 6-41 through 6-43.

October 3rd Battle- PM is significant as part of the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The landscape retains features that were present at the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, views, and vegetation. The features that characterized the battlefield during the period of significance are extant. The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The battlefield is within a valley, in a pastoral setting surrounded by fields, forest, and rural properties. The battlefield retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials in the extant vegetation and topography. The area retains integrity of association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

The spatial organization is defined topography, vegetation, and roads. This landscape character area is divided into two parcels, one to the north adjacent to U.S. Highway 45, and a larger parcel to the south. U.S. Highway 45 frames the western edge of the character area, and Wenasoga Road (historic Memphis/Chewalla Road) frames the eastern edge.

The topography of the northern parcel is relatively level and uniform. The topography at the southern parcel is highest on the eastern side, where mature deciduous trees and mown lawn create a park-like appearance. From this area the grade descends to the west, down to a narrow creek (Turner). In this lower section, the grade is level within the floodplain of the creek where open fields of sedge grow. The creek is in a narrow ravine with steep embankments, approximately 12 feet lower than adjacent grade. West of the creek the topography ascends to another hill.

Analysis

The spatial organization and topography contribute to the cultural landscape. The topography, orientation of fields and forest defined and influenced the positioning, fighting, and outcome of the battle.



Figure 3–107. View across the fields. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–108. Southeastern edge of the property looking toward Wenasoga Road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–109. Non-contributing foot bridge. (QE 2019)

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at the October 3rd Battle -PM tracts are enclosed by the forest vegetation. A view from Wenasoga Road to the field below is partially obscured by vegetation and adjacent residential development. Within the lower fields, views are open across the fields and up towards the higher ground.

Analysis

Existing views of open fields contribute to the historic character of the landscape (Figure 3–107).

Circulation

Existing Condition

Both of these parcels at October 3rd Battle-PM tracts are accessed from Wenasoga Road (Figure 3–108). There is no formal vehicular parking or entrance. Pedestrian access is the only method of entry into the property and there are no formalized routes.

Analysis

Wenasoga Road, the former and improved route of the Memphis Road as it was known in 1862, contributes to the cultural landscape. Other circulation features that existed during the Civil War are unknown.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at October 3rd Battle -PM include barbed-wire fencing, a remnant concrete foundation and walkway, a remnant foot bridge (Figure 3–109), and a pond that is 60 feet in diameter.

Analysis

Small scale features are not contributing features.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes deciduous forest composed of oak and hickory, fields of sedge, and riparian vegetation adjacent to the creek. The northern parcel is covered by dense vegetation including oak, red cedar, and pines, with the understory dominated by privet and bamboo The southern parcel has deciduous forest covering the hillsides. Within the creek floodplain, the earth is marshy and fields of sedge grow. At the creek are several large sycamore trees.

Several mature willow oaks, approximately 60" DBH, grow on the upper hillside adjacent to Wenasoga Road. Mown grass grows beneath these large trees.

Analysis

The fields, forest, and lowland vegetation contribute to the cultural landscape. During the war, the battle was fought in a series of open fields and forest, similar to today's appearance.

October 3rd Battle-PM - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Level, open floodplain	Contributing
Hill at Wenasoga Road	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View to lower field from Wenasoga Road	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Wenasoga Road	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Barbed-wire fence	N/C
Remnant concrete foundation and walk	N/C
Remnant footbridge	N/C
Irrigation pond	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Lowland forest	Contributing
Sedge field	Contributing
Mown Lawn	N/C

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

October 3rd Battle - PM

LCA 3H

Ridgeview Dr

US Hwy 45

Glover Dr

Wenasoga Rd

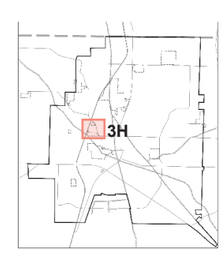
Open Floodplain

Hill at Wenasoga Road

Irrigation Pond

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream/Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Contributing Railroad
- Contributing View
- Non-Contributing View
- Remnant Concrete Foundation and Walk
- Remnant Footbridge
- Barbed-Wire Fence
- Mown Lawn
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Lowland Forest
- Sedge field



Corinth Key

0 150′ 300′ 600′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 15**

January 2022

LCA3I Federal Redan

The existing condition of the Federal Redan is illustrated on drawing EC 16 and in Figure 3–110 through Figure 3–113.

Federal Redan is significant for events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The Federal Redan was constructed by Federal troops after the Battle of Corinth to protect the Union garrison against enemy attack from the southwest.[6] It is significant in its relation to the post-battle Union occupation of Corinth until that occupation concluded in late January 1864. The landscape retains features that were present during the Civil War, including topography, views, and earthworks. The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The earthworks are situated on a slight rise at the edge of a large field, and the rural setting is similar to the historic. The Federal Redan retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, evident in the large earthwork that reflects historic use and construction. The Federal Redan retains its association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This 28 acre rectangular property is accessed from Bell School Road which borders the northern edge of the property (Figure 3–110). The spatial organization at Federal Redan is created by the earthwork, vegetation, and topography.

The earthwork fortification is the primary feature in this character area, sited at the property's southwestern edge. The topography rises at this edge of the property, and the earthwork is a tall feature constructed on the rise (Figure 3–112). The earthwork is surrounded and enclosed by tree cover, which contrasts from the open field to the east and north (Figure 3–111).

Analysis

Spatial organization and topography contribute to the historic character of the landscape. Topography influenced the positioning, orientation, and construction of the earthwork, and this is evident in the landscape today. The spatial organization during the Civil War is unknown, but the rural setting of forest cover and fields is likely similar to the historic.



Figure 3–110. Access from along Bell School Road, looking south across field toward earthworks. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–111. View looking north to Bell South Road from edge of woods where earthworks are located. (QE 2019)

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at the Federal Redan are open across the open field, towards the redan. Views to the Federal Redan are obscured by the dense vegetation when seen from afar. Within the wooded area, views to the earthwork are more open and the earthwork is more apparent.

Analysis

The existing views are not contributing features. Historic views are missing, in particular the view between the redan and the surrounding countryside to the southwest, which would have been open and unobstructed. This view today is obstructed by vegetation.

6 NPS, Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study EA, 2004, 2-20.



Figure 3–112. Hillshade of Federal Redan



Figure 3–113. Federal Redan. (QE 2019)

Circulation

Existing Condition

The Federal Redan is accessed from Bell School Road. There is no established parking area or pullout. Pedestrian access to the earthwork is across the hayfield, with no formalized path at the time of field investigations.

Analysis

Existing circulation routes do not contribute to the cultural landscape. The circulation features that existed during the Civil War are not extant. However, the approach to the earthwork is likely similar to the historic route, in that the redan was likely accessed from the north.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

Structures at the Federal Redan includes the redan, which reads as a singular earthen structure (Figure 3–113 and Figure 3–114). The redan consists of two walls, each approximately 35 feet in length, and is between 3 and 4 feet high, with a shallow ditch in the front.

Analysis

The redan is a contributing feature. Portions of the earthworks have been impacted by erosion, and windthrown trees.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at the Federal Redan include an NPS Entrance Sign along the road, and a barbed wire fence located immediately west of the earthwork.

Portions of remnant fencing occur on top of the earthworks, specifically on the northern redoubt.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape. It is unknown what small scale features existed here during the Civil War.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes forest in a mix of oak and hickory that covers the earthwork. The understory is varied, kept to a minimum on the earthwork itself, but at the perimeter of the wooded area the understory is a thick, dense hedge of invasive privet. An open hayfield covers the majority of the property, and extends from Bell School Road on the north to the forest at the southwest corner.

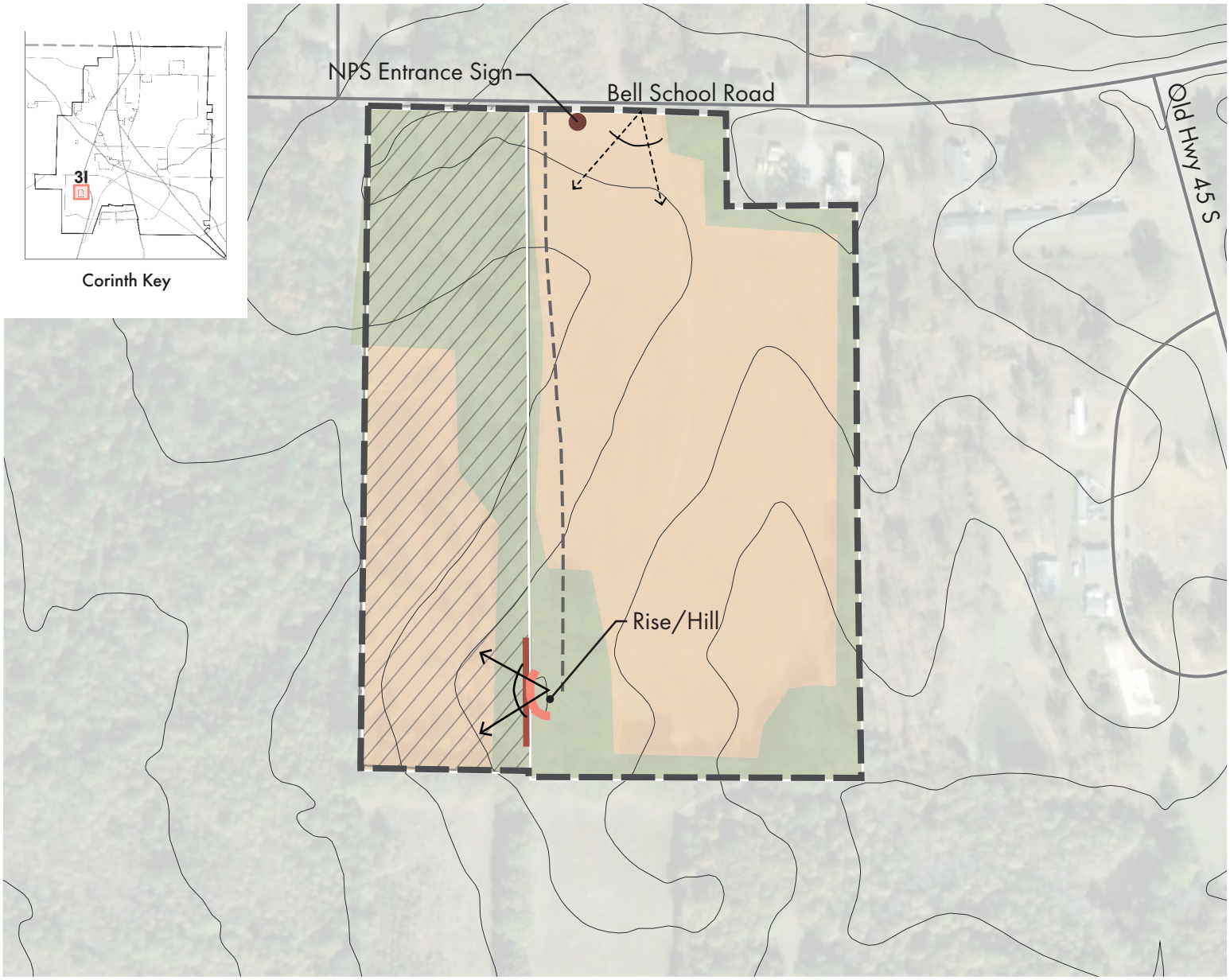


Figure 3–114. West side of the Federal Redan. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The vegetation at the Federal Redan does not contribute to the cultural landscape. During the war, the area was cleared of vegetation, resulting from movement of earth needed to construct the earthwork. Vegetation was also cleared from the front of the redan, in order to provide views to the distant landscape. Today's forest cover protects the earthwork from erosion, but distracts from historic visual relationships across the landscape.

Federal Redan - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Rise/Hill of earthwork	Contributing
Open hayfield	Unconfirmed
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from earthwork (Missing)	Contributing
View from Bell School Road to redan	N/C
CIRCULATION	
Bell School Road	Unconfirmed
Road Trace	Contributing
EARTHWORKS	
Redan	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Barbed Wire Fence	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Field	N/C



Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Federal Redan

LCA 31

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- 10-foot Contour
- Contributing View (Missing)
- Non-Contributing View
- Sign
- Barbed-Wire Fence
- Earthwork/Redan
- Private Property
- Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Road Trace
- Road

0 75′ 150′ 300′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 16**

January 2022



Figure 3–115. Hillshade image of Battery F



Figure 3–116. Battery F is most notable for the large horseshoe-shaped fortification in its northwest corner. (QE 2019)

LCA3J. Battery F

The existing condition of Battery F is illustrated on drawing EC 17 and in Figure 3–115 throughFigure 3–118. At the time of preparation of this CLR, this Battery F property is not in NPS ownership.

Battery F is significant as part of the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862 and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. Battery F, as one of the Halleck approved "lettered A through F" artillery redoubts, was constructed after Union forces occupied Corinth, built during the summer of 1862 to protect the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The redoubt is significant to the Battle of Corinth and continued post-battle Union occupation. The landscape retains features that were present during the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, views, and the earthwork. The site retains integrity of location, as the earthwork is situated on a slight rise at the edge of a large field. Integrity of feeling and setting are diminished. The suburban surroundings of single-family residences and pattern of adjacent streets creates a backdrop that is different from the historic appearance. Battery F retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, evident in the large earthwork that reflects historic use and construction. The battery retains integrity of association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This 5 acre rectangular property is bounded on the west by Bitner Road and on the south by Davis Drive. The adjacent streets frame the property, and private residences surround the earthwork. The spatial organization at Battery F is created by the earthworks, vegetation, and adjacent roads.

The earthwork fortification is the primary feature in this character area, sited at the property's northeastern edge. The earthwork is a tall feature created along the hill that dominates the area (Figure 3–115). The rise of the earthworks is accentuated by the tree cover over the top of the earthworks that contrasts from the open field at lower elevations.

Analysis

The spatial organization and topography contribute to the cultural landscape. The topography influenced the positioning, orientation, and construction of the earthwork, and this is evident in the landscape today. The exact spatial organization during the Civil War is unknown, but it is likely that open fields were located below the earthwork providing clear lines of sight from the battery. The battery was also likely free of forest cover.



Figure 3–117. View from Bitner Road looking east toward the earthworks. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–118. Existing vegetation obscures views of the battery. (QE 2019)

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at Battery F are open across the mown field towards the earthwork (Figure 3–117), but the view of the actual earthwork is obscured by dense vegetation when seen from afar (Figure 3–118). Within the wooded area, views to the earthwork are more open and the landform is more apparent. The view from the earthwork looking west is obscured by dense vegetation.

Analysis

Existing views contribute to the significance of the historic landscape, despite dense vegetation that limits the clear lines of sight.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Battery F is accessed from Bitner Road and Davis Drive. There is no established parking area or pullout, just street parking. Pedestrian access to the earthwork is across the grassland.

Analysis

Existing circulation routes do not contribute to the cultural landscape. The circulation features that existed during the Civil War are not extant.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

Battery F is approximately 150 feet long and between 3 and 15 feet high, with a ditch in front, and a covered area to the rear. Battery F is protected by forest cover (Figure 3–116).

Analysis

The battery is a contributing feature. Portions of the earthwork have been impacted by erosion where a few social trails cross the earthwork.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features at Battery F include an NPS Entrance Sign, two wayfinding signs, and a worm fence.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape. It is unknown what small scale features existed here during the Civil War.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

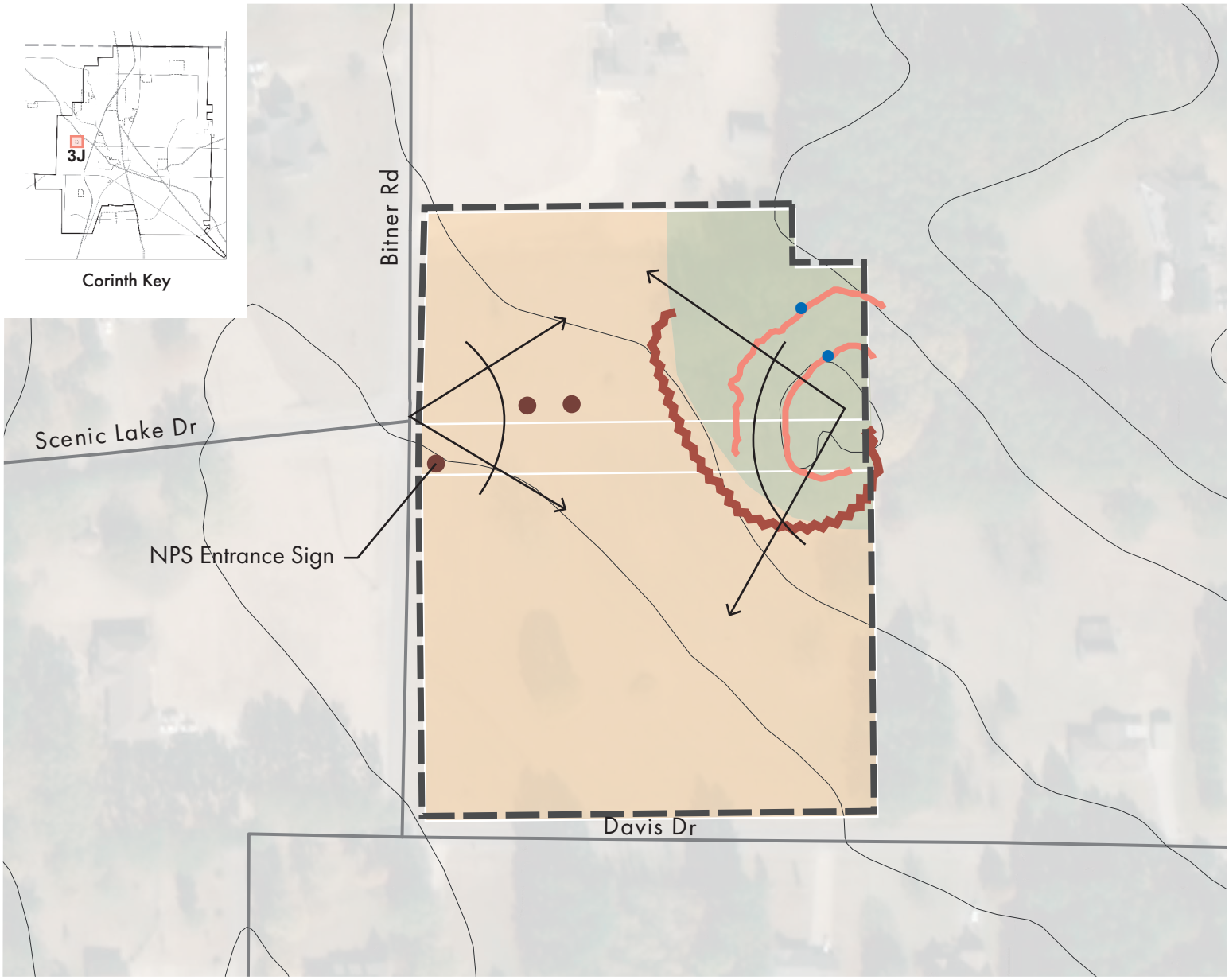
Vegetation includes forest in a mix of oak and hickory that covers the earthwork at the north east corner of the property. The understory is a thin mix of species. An open mown field covers the majority of the property, from Bitner Road and Davis Drive to the forest at the northeast corner.

Analysis

The forest vegetation at Battery F contributes to the cultural landscape. During the Civil War, the forest in front of the earthwork was not cleared but felled with the fallen trees still present. The expanse felled was from 200-300 yards forward down slope in general. Again, trees were left standing and present along these prepared works, with heavy forest located immediately behind.

Today's forest cover protects the earthwork from erosion and reflects the historic condition of the landscape.

Battery F - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Earthworks at top of hill	Contributing
Open mown field	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from earthwork	Contributing
View towards earthwork across field	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Bitner Street	N/C
Davis Drive	N/C
Earthworks	
Battery F	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
NPS Entrance Sign	N/C
Interpretive waysides	N/C
Worm fence	N/C
VEGETATION	
Oak-Hickory Forest	Contributing
Mown field	N/C



Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Battery F

LCA 3J

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Contributing View
- Earthwork Damage
- Earthwork/Battery F
- NPS Entrance Sign/Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Mown Field
- Oak-Hickory Forest

0 75′ 150′ 300′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 17**

January 2022

LCA3K. October 3rd Battle - AM

The existing condition of October 3rd Battle-AM is illustrated on drawing EC 18 and in Figure 3–119 through Figure 3–121.

October 3rd Battle- AM is significant as part of the Union advance upon and Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The landscape retains features that were present at during the Civil War, including topography, spatial organization, views, and earthworks (Figure 3–119). The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The battlefield remains in a rural setting and earthworks are situated along a high ridge overlooking the valley below. This area retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, evident in the earthworks arranged on the ridgeline that reflect historic use and construction. The area retains integrity of association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This 120 acre diamond-shaped property is surrounded by private property on the north and south sides, by Wenasoga Road (historic Memphis Road) on the southwest and Forest School Road (historic Columbus Road) on the northeast. The topography and spatial organization is characterized by a series of hills and valleys, that generally run in a northeast to southwest line. At the property's southern edge is the highest elevation, and a high ridge overlooks a ravine to the north (Figure 3–120). The Civil War earthworks are the primary features in this character area. They are arranged along the high ground following roughly a northeast to southwest alignment. The earthworks are divided into two sections, one at the north and another longer section at the south end of the property that follows the high ridge. The north section of the property has a utility easement and abandoned driveway that leads to a former homesite. The home is no longer standing.

Analysis

The spatial organization and topography contribute to the cultural landscape. The topography and distance from Corinth defined and influenced the positioning, orientation, and construction of the earthworks, and this is evident in the landscape today.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are enclosed by dense vegetation, especially in places where former agricultural fields are succeeding into native forest. Views are open across pockets of native meadow. From the high ridge at the south end of the property a view into the valley is limited by heavy tree cover. Views to the earthworks are not readily apparent due to dense understory vegetation.

Analysis

The existing view across the ridge to the valley below is a contributing feature. Other views do not contribute to the cultural landscape. Historically, the view would have been more open in front of the earthworks, with a clear line of sight. This view is partially extant along the southern half of the earthworks, but the forest vegetation is encroaching upon this view.

Circulation

Existing Condition

The property is accessed from the south by Wenasoga Road, and from the north at Forest School Road (County Road 702) (Figure 3–122). At Forest School Road, an abandoned driveway, approximately 12 feet wide, enters the property and forms a loop around a former homesite. Other routes are not clearly defined. A rough path follows the ridgeline and earthworks in the southern portion of the property. This route is intermittent. An abandoned farm road connects from private property along the southwest boundary of the site to a pond at the property's southern edge. This route is dirt-surfaced, approximately 12 feet wide, and overgrown with tall grasses.

Analysis

Wenasoga Road is a contributing feature. Other circulation routes do not contribute to the cultural landscape. The majority of the circulation features that existed during the Civil War are not extant, except for Wenasoga Road.

Earthworks

Existing Condition

The earthworks, once a complete entire line of defenses, consist of several segments. The most prominent of these segments is on the west end of the property (e.g. traversing the north end of the old Rowland Tract), where a well-defined lengthy section of infantry intrenchment and a



Figure 3–119. October 3rd Battle-AM. (QE 2019)

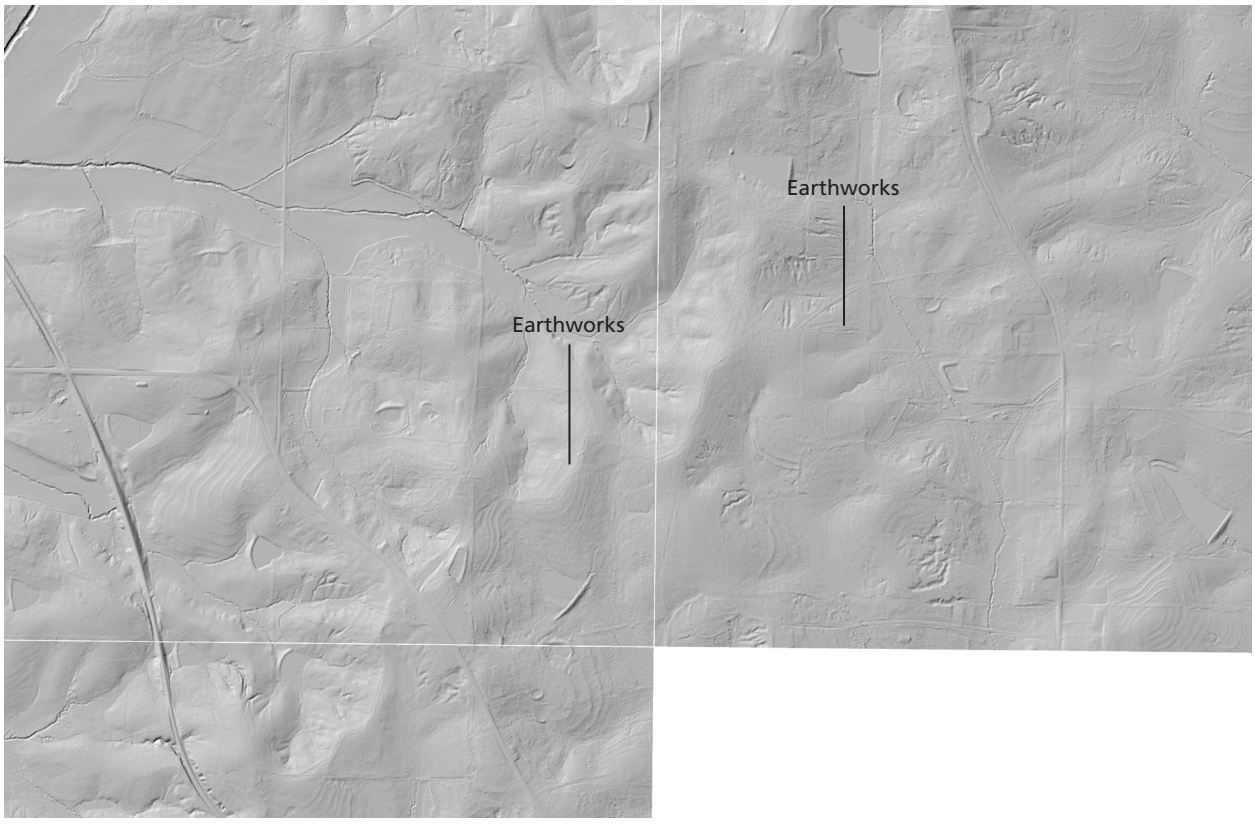


Figure 3–120. Hillshade of October 3rd Battle-AM

battery position are located. To the east-northeast (e.g. within the old Essary Tract), another, shorter section of the line is easily visible. Elsewhere, the remaining segments are poorly defined, and at some points, mere shadows of what once existed. The segment to the east and north is set within mature forest, and runs parallel to an intermittent drainage. These earthworks are approximately 2 to 4 feet in height and 3 to 6 feet wide. Portions are eroded and have been damaged by the adjacent drainage. The longer segment of earthworks to the west-southwest follow the high ridge, as an intermittent parapet wall, varying in height from 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet wide. At the property's western edge the earthwork becomes less discernible due to a drainage. The westernmost section is in good condition but is threatened by several large deciduous trees (18" to 24" DBH) that are growing on the structure.

Analysis

The earthworks are contributing features. Portions of the earthworks have been impacted by agricultural cultivation and farm roads. A creek drainage has eroded portions of the northernmost surviving segment of earthworks.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include utility poles, remnant residential features, and evidence of dumping at the western edge of the property. At the former homesite is a wooden porch, concrete block foundation, and debris. There is not an NPS Entrance Sign at the property.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape. It is unknown what small scale features existed here during the Civil War. Portions of remnant fencing occur on top of the earthworks, specifically on the northern redoubt.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

The earthworks are located under tree cover, and much of the character area is forested, except for a few areas of meadow and successional/young forest.

Vegetation includes a forest mix of oak and hickory. This is predominately the vegetation cover at the earthworks, and is in a healthy condition. Pine forest occurs in the northern half of the property. Small areas of unmown successional grasses and forbs create a meadow-like condition on the upper slopes (Figure 3–121). On the southwestern portion of the property (old Rowland Tract) is an area that was once used as a cattle pasture, but is now in succession and reverting to forest, and is predominately covered with young pine trees. Lowland vegetation grows around both ponds found on the site and wetland vegetation surrounds the pond edges.



Figure 3–121. Earthworks along tree line to right and in the background near the edge of the meadow. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–122. Electrical line corridor leading to earthworks from Forest School Road. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The vegetation does not contribute to the cultural landscape. During the war, the area in front of the earthworks would have been cleared of trees. There were agricultural fields where the battle was fought, and these are non-extant and/or reversing to successional forest. Today's forest cover protects the earthwork from erosion, however it distracts from the open views that would have existed historically.

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

October 3rd Battle - AM

LCA 3K

Abandoned Driveway

Residential Debris

Intermittent Path

Co Rd 708A

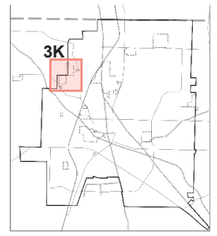
Co Rd 702

Wenasoga Rd

Lauren Dr

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Abandoned Driveway/Intermittent Path
- Abandoned Farm Road
- Contributing View
- Earthwork
- Concrete Foundation
- Visitor Parking
- Grassland Pasture
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Pine Forest
- Lowland Vegetation
- Successional Grasses
- Unmown Grasses



Corinth Key

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 18**

January 2022

LCA3L. October 3rd Battle - AM

The existing condition of the October 3rd Battle-AM property is illustrated on drawing EC 19 and in Figure 3–123 through Figure 3–124.

This site is not significant as part of the Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through 1864. This site was not part of the actual battle, however physical features that characterized the landscape during the Civil War are extant, including the rural character, topography and views (Figure 3–123 and Figure 3–124).

Spatial Organization and Topography

Existing Condition

This 5 acre rectangular property is bounded by Wenasoga Road on the north (Figure 6–58), County Road 709 on the east, and private, rural properties on the west and south. The spatial organization is defined by the native topography, vegetation, and roads. This landscape character area is in a rural setting, surrounded by small farms. The property is composed of open fields contrasted by dense vegetation that is clustered around a former homesite. The topography is highest at the former homesite, and drops off at the north and east edges.

Analysis

The spatial organization and topography do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views are open across the landscape. From the high point of the property there is a view across the fields and adjacent open farmland to the hills that surround the City of Corinth.

Analysis

The view from the hill across the adjacent farmland to the east is a contributing feature, as this view is the same that existed historically.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Wenasoga Road forms the northern boundary of the property. County Road 709 is on the east, and is a narrow, 16 feet wide road. Access to the property is by County Road 710 at the northwest corner.



Figure 3–123. View across hayfield toward Wenasoga Road. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–124. View from hill across agricultural fields. (QE 2019)

This road is a single-lane, dirt surfaced road that passes a few private homes prior to terminating at the former homesite. A remnant walkway extends from County Road 709 to the hill and former homesite. The walkway is bare, packed earth.

Analysis

Wenasoga Road contributes to the cultural landscape.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include remnant post and wire fencing. There may be other small-scale features or a remnant foundation below-grade.

Analysis

Existing small scale features do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes grasses, managed as hayfields, and remnant residential plantings at the former homesite. Residential plantings include a massive thicket of bamboo, mature southern magnolias, oaks, and eastern red cedar. Privet is dominant in the understory.

Analysis

The remnant residential vegetation does not contribute to the cultural landscape. The hayfield does contribute, as this feature reflects the historic agricultural condition that existed in this area during the battle.

October 3rd Battle - AM - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Hill at center	N/C
Open fields	N/C
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from hill across farmland to Corinth hills	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Wenasoga Road	Contributing
County Road 709	N/C
County Road 710	N/C
Remnant walkway	N/C
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Remnant Post and Wire Fencing	N/C
VEGETATION	
Mature magnolias, oaks	N/C
Bamboo	N/C
Privet	N/C
Hayfield	N/C
Oak-Hickory	N/C
Mown Lawn	N/C



Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

October 3rd Battle - AM

LCA 3L

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Remnant Walkway
- Remnant Post and Wire Fencing
- Contributing View
- Mown Lawn
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest

0 150′ 300′ 600′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 19**

January 2022



Figure 3–125. Camp Davies and County Road 427. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–126. View looking north across Camp Davies. (QE 2019)

LCA3M. Camp Davies

The existing condition of Camp Davies is illustrated on drawing EC 20, Figure 3–125 and Figure 3–126.

Camp Davies was a stockade camp, constructed by Federal troops on November 26, 1862 to serve as a fortified outpost to defend the occupied area of Corinth. Fortified earthworks surrounded the 10 acre log stockade enclosure that had 10 log barracks, wells, a commissary, a Masonic Hall, and a hospital.[7]

Camp Davies is significant as part the Union advance upon and Siege of Corinth that lasted from April 29 to May 30, 1862; the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862; and events related to the Civil War through January 1864. The property retains features that were present at during the Civil War, including topography and views. Neighboring property to the east includes earthworks and archeological remains that were part of the camp. The NPS property retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The camp remains in a rural setting, situated along a ridge overlooking the floodplain and railroad to the west. This site lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, due to missing physical features. The area retains integrity of association with the Civil War.

Spatial Organization, Circulation, and Views

Existing Condition

The 1/2 acre property is in a rural setting, located 5 miles south of Corinth on high ground between the Tuscumbia River and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, along the Danville-Rienzi Road (county Road 427) (Figure 3–125). The property is set on a rise above the road, enclosed by pine forest. A view to the west from the top of this rise is nearly visible, enclosed by vegetation (Figure 3–126).

Analysis

The existing spatial organization does not reflect historic patterns, and it is difficult to grasp the historic setting and use of the site. The relationship between the railroad, river, and Camp Davies is not readily apparent. Circulation systems are not contributing.

7 NPS, Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study EA, 2004, 2-19.

The view to the west is contributing, but it would have been more open during the Civil War, and today this view, and others to the surrounding landscape are enclosed by forest and pine forest.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

Within the study area investigated as part of this CLR, there are no extant structures. Outside of the existing boundary are earthworks that formed the western edge of the camp, "with an extensive ditch and walls from 6 to 8 feet high."[8]

Analysis

There are no buildings or structures extant within the study area investigated as part of this CLR.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Existing vegetation includes a stand of tall pine trees. Undergrowth is sparse and includes grasses and deciduous shrubs.

Analysis

Existing vegetation does not contribute to the cultural landscape. Historically, pine trees were transplanted around the log structures at the camp, and a double row of trees in front of the officers' tents.[9] These features are not extant.

Camp Davies - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, CIRCULATION, AND VIEWS	
Rise above road	Contributing
View to west (Missing)	Contributing
Danville-Rienzi Road/County Road 427	N/C
EARTHWORKS	
Camp Davies earthworks (Outside of current NPS property)	Contributing
VEGETATION	
Pine forest	N/C

8 NPS, Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study EA, 2004, 2-19.

9 NPS, Corinth Civil War Boundary Adjustment Study EA, 2004, 2-19.



Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Camp Davies

LCA 3M

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Pine Forest
- Unmown Grasses
- Missing View

0 50′ 100′ 200′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 20**

January 2022

DAVIS BRIDGE UNIT

LCA 4. Davis Bridge

The existing condition of the Davis Bridge Unit is illustrated on drawing EC-21 and in Figure 3–127 through Figure 3–132. Davis Bridge is significant as the site of the battle of Davis Bridge on October 5, 1862. The landscape retains features that were present at the time of battle, including road traces, topography, views, vegetation patterns, and natural features. The Memorial Area (sometimes mistaken for a cemetery) is associated with the historic significance of the property. The essential features that characterized Davis Bridge during the period of significance are extant, and the site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The battle occurred within the flood plain, with intense fighting along Burr's Branch, the floodplain, and historic river crossing called Davis Bridge. These features remain in the landscape today as tangible cues to battle actions. The site retains integrity of feeling due to the remote and rural character of today's landscape, with few modern intrusions. Davis Bridge retains integrity of design, evident in the remaining landforms, vegetation patterns, and trace of Old State Line Road. Workmanship and materials are diminished due to the loss of the bridge. The area retains its association with the Civil War, due to the presence of the Memorial Area and continued stewardship.

Topography

Existing Condition

The character of the Davis Bridge landscape is defined by the topographic landforms of the floodplain. The rolling valley is surrounded by hills, creating a sense of enclosure. On the west is Metamora Hill and the east is another hill, both of which are approximately 60 feet above the floodplain of the Hatchie.

The river often floods, and the floodplain varies in width. It is approximately 1/4 mile wide within the character area. From the edge of the floodplain, the hills gently rise upwards.

Analysis

Topography at Davis Bridge contributes to the historic character of the landscape and retains integrity. The topography that influenced the Battle of Davis Bridge is evident in the landscape today.

Spatial Organization

Existing Condition

The spatial organization at Davis Bridge is created by topography, river, roads, and vegetation.

The Hatchie River runs through the center of the character area, dividing the area into east and west sides. The east side is dominated by dense pine forests on the hillside. The west side includes Metamora Hill, large hayfields contrasted by dense forest, and visitor access points along Pocahontas Road and Essary Springs Road. The road trace of State Line Road cuts east west across the landscape. Burr's Branch divides the western hayfields in half.

Off of historic trace of State Line Road, on the first tract of land (Bridge Tract) donated to the NPS, is a small fenced Memorial Area, set in a clearing in the forest. This space is marked by a flagpole and several monuments.

Analysis

The spatial organization at Davis Bridge contributes to the cultural landscape. During the battle, the historic character of the landscape was divided by the Hatchie River and adjacent topography, fields and forests framed battle spaces, similar to the arrangement today. Essary Springs Road is a modern intrusion on the spatial organization, and cuts across the Old State Line Road, separating the western portion of the battlefield into two.

Views and Vistas

Existing Condition

Views at Davis Bridge are open across the hayfields from Metamora Hill. From the summit of the hill is a stunning, 180 degree view to the river valley and battlefield below.

Views in other portions of the character area are more enclosed by vegetation. From the terminus of State Line Road at the Hatchie River are views of the natural setting and of the river.

Views on the eastern half of the property are not apparent due to the heavy forest cover.



Figure 3–127. View looking east from the top of Metamora Hill. (2019 QE)



Figure 3–128. Old State Line road trace. (2019 QE)



Figure 3–129. Upper parking lot on Metamora Hill, looking north. (QE 2019)

Analysis

The view from the top of Metamora Hill to the river floodplain and hills beyond contributes to the historic character of the site (Figure 3–127). Other views present during the battle are missing today, due to the growth of vegetation. This includes views on the eastern portion of the battlefield, where fields and agriculture in the floodplain would have provided views across this portion of the landscape. The view along Old State Line would have been more open historically than it is today, as the west portion of this road is today covered by heavy forest vegetation.

Circulation

Existing Condition

Davis Bridge is bordered on the west by Pocahontas Road. Essary Springs Road and Wolf Pen Road both traverse the character area. From Wolf Pen Road, a gated, single lane logging road provides access to the east side of the character area.

The road trace of State Line Road intersects at Pocahontas Road and continues east to intersect with Essary Springs Road (Figure 3–128). From this point, the road is well-established, is gravel-surfaced in places, and is in fair condition. It varies from 10 to 20 feet wide as it continues east to the Hatchie River.

A public parking area is sited at the top of Metamora Hill off of Pocahontas Road. The gravel-surfaced parking area provides space for 15 vehicles (Figure 3–129). From this area, an informal pedestrian route leads to several waysides.

Another smaller parking area occurs at the intersection of Essary Springs Road and the road trace of State Line Road (Figure 3–130).

Analysis

Pocahontas Road, Wolf Pen Road, and the road trace of Old State Line Road contribute to the historic character of the site.

Portions of Old State Line Road are missing or difficult to see, particularly near its intersection with Pocahontas Road, as it descends Metamora Hill, and also on the east portion of the battlefield. Heavy forest cover and agricultural use are impacting the legibility of this feature. Due to the loss of the bridge at Davis Bridge, visitors are less likely to explore the eastern portion of the battlefield.

Buildings and Structures

Existing Condition

Buildings and structures include a footbridge and an abandoned cabin. The footbridge is located on the west side of Essary Springs Road, and provides access to a hayfield. The wooden bridge is in poor condition.

The cabin is located on the east side of the character area, adjacent to the logging road. The cabin is wooden, approximately 20 by 30 feet, with a tar paper roof and tin chimney. It is in poor condition.

Analysis

No existing buildings or structures contribute to the historic character of the property. Buildings and structures that were important to the historic significance to the property included a bridge that crossed the river and gave the battle its name (Figure 3–132), the Davis' house, the Davis' mill, and another building on the east portion of the battlefield that was likely another private house or barn.

Small Scale Features

Existing Condition

Small scale features include gates, fences, a brick foundation, Memorial Area features, and visitor wayfinding signs.

An NPS Metamora Hill sign and nine waysides are at the Metamora Hill parking area. The waysides are in poor condition. A worm fence encloses the parking area and a mown grassy area that encompasses the waysides. A wood sign identifies the location of State Line Road at its intersection with Pocahontas Road. Downhill from this point is a brick foundation, nestled into the side of the hill. It includes a scatter of yellow and red bricks, approximately 20 feet square.

The lower parking area includes a metal gate at State Line Road, a worm fence, and a 7 foot high wayside. The wayside is in fair condition.

A Memorial Area containing 5 monuments and a flagpole is located near the trace of Old State Line Road. Edged by a warm fence, the area is approximately 40' x 80' (Figure 3–131).

A wayside at the terminus of Old State Line Road, at the Hatchie River, is in poor condition and is illegible (Figure 3–132).



Figure 3–130. Lower parking lot and entrance leading to the Memorial Area and the Hatchie River. (QE 2019)

On the east side of the character area, a gate restricts vehicular access to the logging road.

NPS signs occur north of the character area, at the intersection of Wolf Pen Road, Essary Springs Road, and Pocahontas Road.

Analysis

Most of the small scale features are not contributing features to the battlefield landscape. The Memorial Area is not a contributing feature of the cultural landscape. Missing features from the period of significance include fencing that surrounded agricultural fields. The small scale features of today do not detract from the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Existing Condition

Vegetation includes oak-hickory forest, planted pine forest, floodplain/lowland forest adjacent Hatchie River, hayfields, mown lawn at the Memorial Area, and portions of marshy ground that are tall unmown grasses and sedges.

Several mature oak trees are in the floodplain. In other areas, places that were once agricultural are reverting back to forest.

Analysis

Most vegetation at Davis Bridge contributes to the historic character of the landscape. The battle was fought within agricultural fields that were surrounded by forest, which is much like the existing pattern of vegetation (Figure 3–133). What is missing today are the agricultural fields that were located on the eastern portion of the battlefield. Today this area is composed of thick pine forest, and floodplain forest along the river.

Davis Bridge - Contributing and Non-contributing Features	
Feature	**Evaluation**
TOPOGRAPHY	
Metamora Hill	Contributing
Floodplain	Contributing
Eastern Hill	Contributing
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION	
East and west sides of the battlefield	Contributing
Hatchie River	Contributing
Burr's Branch	Contributing
VIEWS AND VISTAS	
View from Metamora Hill	Contributing
CIRCULATION	
Pocahontas Road	Contributing
Essary Springs Road	N/C
Historic River Crossing	Contributing
Wolf Pen Road	Contributing
Logging Road	undetermined
State Line Road Trace	Contributing
SMALL SCALE FEATURES	
Waysides	N/C
Worm Fence	N/C
Gates	N/C
Memorial Area features (flagpole, markers) (c.1980)	N/C
VEGETATION	
Forest	Contributing
Hayfields	Contributing
Tall native grasses and sedges	undetermined
Pine Forest	N/C
Successional Forest	undetermined
Mature oak trees	Contributing
Riparian/Floodplain	Contributing



Figure 3–131. Memorial Area, left, and the Old State Line road trace, right. (QE 2019)



Figure 3–132. The location of where the Davis Bridge once crossed the Hatchie River. (QE 2019)



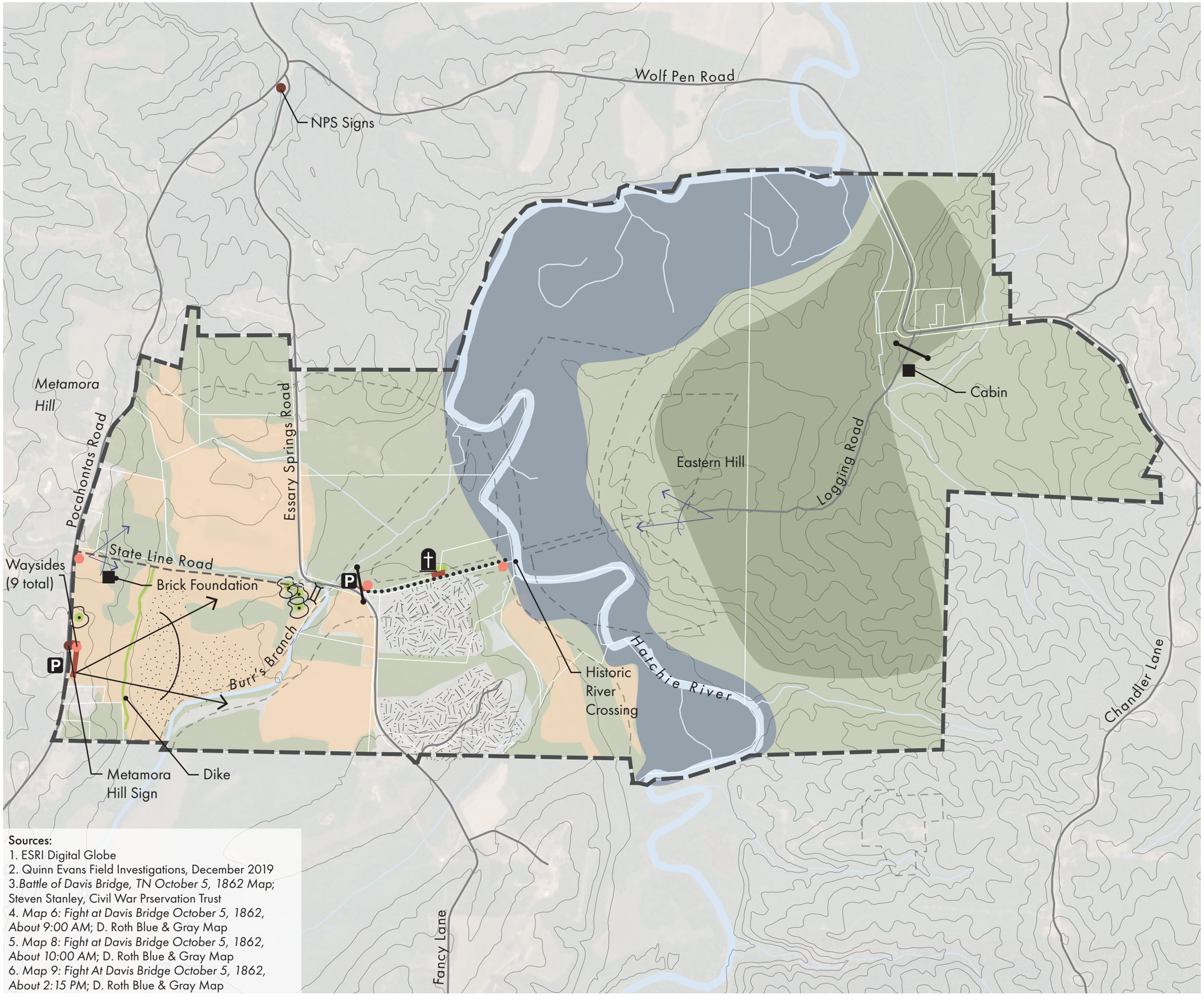
Figure 3–133. Field overlooking Burr's Branch. (QE 2019)

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Davis Bridge Unit - LCA 4

Existing Condition



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. *Battle of Davis Bridge, TN October 5, 1862 Map;* Steven Stanley, Civil War Prservation Trust
4. *Map 6: Fight at Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 9:00 AM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map
5. *Map 8: Fight at Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 10:00 AM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map
6. *Map 9: Fight At Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 2:15 PM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Road Trace, State Line Road
- Path, State Line Road
- Field Locations (1862)
- Contributing View
- Missing View
- Building / Building Remnant
- Footbridge
- Memorial Area
- Parking Area
- Wayside
- Sign
- Worm Fence
- Gate
- Potential Witness Tree/Mature Oak Tree
- Mown Lawn
- Hayfield
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Pine Forest
- Contributing Floodplain and Lowland Forest
- Successional Forest
- Unmown Native Grasses and Sedges

0 450′ 900′ 1,800′

N

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **EC - 21**

January 2022

Treatment Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the recommended treatment for the cultural landscape. The recommendations facilitate preservation of resources, address park management concerns, and inform future land use decisions. Recommendations are presented in written and graphic form, with enlargements for key areas.

Treatment Vision and Goals

Landscape Treatment Vision

Preserve and rehabilitate the landscape to tell the full story of the Battle of Shiloh and its aftermath, including the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the Siege and Battle of Corinth, and the Battle of Davis Bridge.

Landscape Treatment Goals

1. Preserve contributing features related to the Battle of Shiloh, Shiloh Indian Mounds, Shiloh National Cemetery, and the Siege, Battle, and Occupation of Corinth.
2. Preserve markers and monuments on Shiloh Battlefield and Shiloh National Cemetery.
3. Provide guidance for lands that have been recently acquired and/or will be transferred to the NPS in the future.
4. Address issues related to erosion, including the following locations:
   - Tennessee River shoreline
   - Shiloh National Cemetery
   - Shiloh Indian Mounds
5. Provide guidance on vegetation management and desired appearance of vegetation.
6. Indicate opportunities for visitor access and wayfinding.

Treatment Approach

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior (SOI) provides professional standards and guidance for the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.[1] Four approaches to the treatment of cultural landscapes are defined, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Identification of a treatment approach guides actions taken with respect to management of vegetation, removal of non-contributing features, and amount of acceptable change.[2]

For this CLR, two approaches were identified as viable strategies for different locations. Each approach is defined below and its application to the study area is explained.

Preservation - Preferred Treatment Approach for Shiloh Battlefield

Preservation is the recommended treatment approach for the Shiloh Battlefield cultural landscape. This landscape retains integrity and contains historic resources from multiple periods of significance, and a preservation approach will allow repair of these resources but does not introduce new uses or landscape features. For cultural landscapes, preservation standards provide a framework for care of elements that are often temporary in nature, such as vegetation. In this case, preservation means retaining, maintaining, and protecting existing vegetation and the large-scale vegetation patterns.

1 Anne E. Grimer, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Washington DC: 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm

2 Charles Birnbaum et al. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Washington DC: 1996. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm

Preservation is the act of sustaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property.[3] This approach is most appropriate for properties that have a high level of integrity and often include presence of features or conditions from multiple time periods. Standards for Preservation include:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.[4]

Rehabilitation - Treatment Approach for Corinth, Fallen Timbers, and Davis Bridge

Rehabilitation is the recommended treatment approach for Fallen Timbers, Davis Bridge, and the Corinth Unit. These units retain contributing landscape features from the period of significance, but require additional actions to convey their historical and cultural values. Rehabilitation also allows compatible additions to these landscapes that will provide facilities for visitor access and use.

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property, as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural or architectural values are preserved.[5] Standards for Rehabilitation include:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

3 Grimer, SOI Standards, 2.

4 NPS, "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Standards for Preservation." US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Washington DC: 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/preserve/index.htm

5 Grimer, SOI Standards, 2.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.[6]

Restoration

Restoration is the process of depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time.[7] Elements that relate to earlier or later periods are removed in order to clearly represent one time period. A high level of documentation is necessary to ensure that the site accurately represents the historic period. Restoration is not the most appropriate approach for the study area.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is the act of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location.[8] This approach is used only in cases where the highest level of significance applies and detailed documentation exists regarding the historic conditions of the property. Reconstruction is not an appropriate approach for the study area.

Study Area Treatment

General recommendations for the treatment of the study area (SA) as a whole are presented in this section. The landscape character area (LCA) treatment sections provide more detailed recommendations. Refer to treatment terminology in the appendix for definitions of terms.

Access, Wayfinding, and Circulation

The following recommendations identify strategies to improve visitor access to the park's discontiguous units and methods to create a holistic wayfinding experience across the landscape. Circulation routes that contribute to the historic character of the study area will be preserved and recommendations address integrating new routes. Recommendations include adding signage that will improve wayfinding and understanding.

SA-1. Undertake a comprehensive planning project to address circulation and access across all of the discontiguous units of Fallen Timbers, Davis Bridge, and the individual sites at Corinth.

SA-2. Maintain the existing vehicular circulation system within the study area. Where needed, work with State Highways and local municipalities to modify vehicular access points where access is currently off of NPS property. Provide clear direction and access to parking across all landscape character areas (LCAs).

SA-3. Consider working with highway departments, municipalities, and private land owners to develop a multi-use trail to link the discontiguous units to the Shiloh Battlefield.

SA-4. Develop unique identifier signage using a consistent palette of materials for wayfinding signs and markers to clearly identify NPS properties. Consider updating all wayside signage to follow a

6 NPS, "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, Standards for Rehabilitation." US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Washington DC: 2017. https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/rehab/index.htm

7 Grimer, SOI Standards, 3.

8 Grimer, SOI Standards, 3.



Figure 4–1. Existing wayfinding signs vary in style across the study area, making it difficult to understand it is all part of the same park. (QE)



Figure 4–2. Consider employing a single graphic style or logo that can be repeated throughout the study area. In this example from Redwood National Park, the full sign (shown at left) is used at key entrances, while smaller discontiguous sites have a simplified version with just the trees (right), signalling to visitors that this is a related site. (QE)



Figure 4–3. Examples of wayfinding signs that indicate distances and information about each location.

consistent design/theme and enhance the legibility of significant cultural resources and themes for each site.

- Address both vehicular wayfinding and pedestrian wayfinding. Consider including travel time/ distances between discontiguous units so visitors can gauge how far they will need to travel.
- Develop a unique symbol for trails within the units to tie them together (Examples are illustrated in Figures 4-2 through 4-4). Consider integrating this symbology into a series of trails that communicate paths taken by Confederate soldiers and paths taken by Federal soldiers.
- Any new signs should be low-profile and of a scale and character that does not distract from the cultural landscape.

SA-5. Develop trail standards to differentiate backcountry trails, moderately developed trails, and high traffic surfaced trails within the study area.

- Maintain backcountry trails as simple, minimally developed foot trails, maintained between 3 to 4 feet in width. Maintain the trails with a dirt surface, unless preservation needs require use of surface materials for resource protection. Several documents provide comprehensive information for constructing and maintaining trails.[9]
- Maintain moderately developed trails between 3 to 6 feet in width and a natural surface material such as wood chips, compacted crushed stone or dirt. Design drainage features to blend with the natural environment.
- Develop higher-traffic trails to follow ABAAS standards for accessibility, with a hard-surface.

9 USDA Forest Service, *Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook*, 2004. John Milner Associates, A Guide to Trail Surfaces for Historic Sites, 2009.



Figure 4–4. Examples of unique symbols used for all trails. Consider using a unique symbology to visually unite trail routes and indicate the various routes taken by Confederate and Federal soldiers.

SA-6. Provide universally accessible pedestrian routes between barrier-free parking areas and key interpretive landscape locations. Comply with federal regulations and codes to meet outdoor trail accessibility standards, including the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Examples of universally accessible surfaces that are appropriate for the study area include:

- Asphalt (including chip and seal asphalt and rustic pavement)
- Compacted crushed fines
- Puncheon
- Boardwalk

Viewsheds and Adjacent Lands

The following recommendations are focused on maintaining the character of the study area by limiting visual impacts from adjacent properties outside of NPS boundaries.

SA-7. Work with municipalities and property owners to encourage sensitive future development of adjacent properties and retain or increase vegetative buffers. Work with property owners to create Scenic and Conservation Easements, in particular east of Shiloh battlefield across the Tennessee River and the viewshed along Elam Creek.

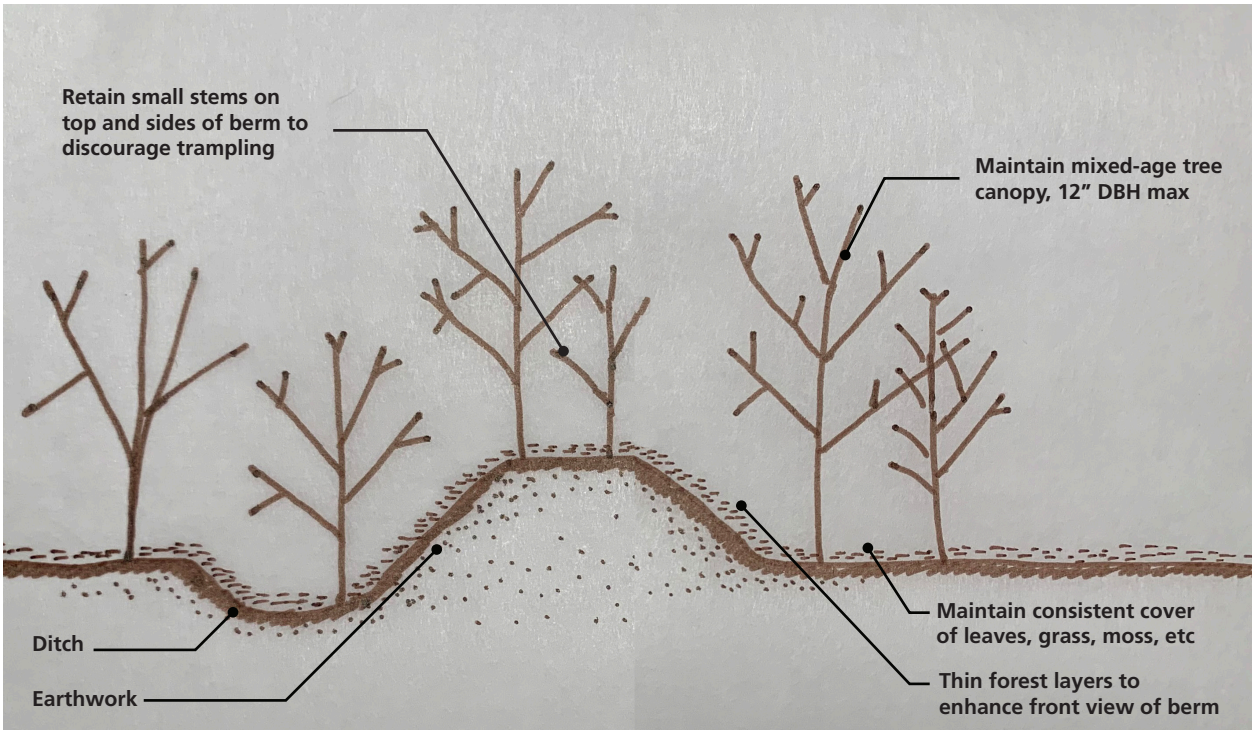


Figure 4–5. Recommended light forest cover over earthworks (QE).

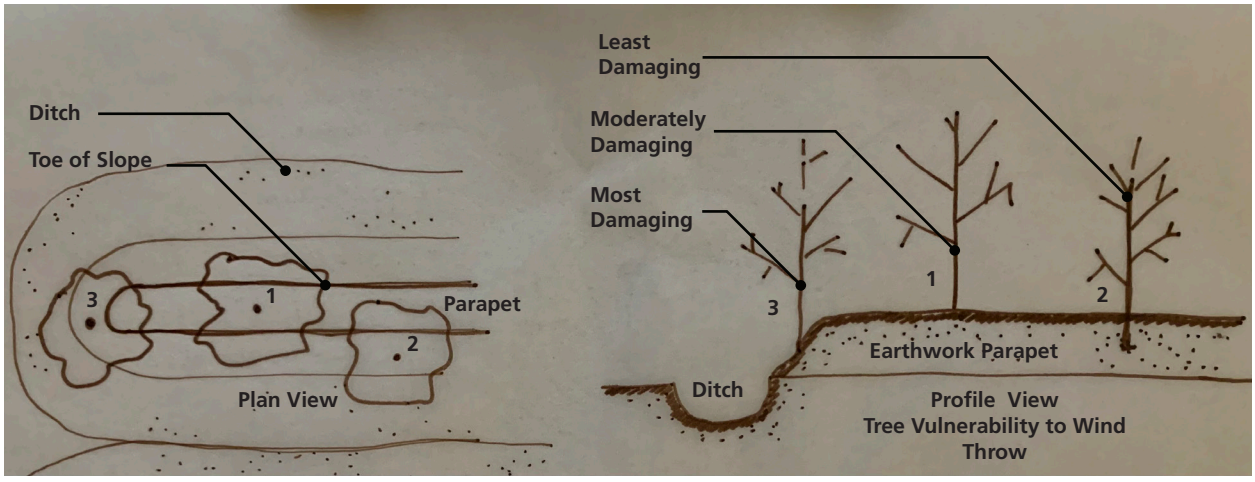


Figure 4–6. Diagram illustrating tree locations on earthwork and potential vulnerability to wind throw. (QE).

SA-8. Maintain buffers to screen views of noncontributing features such as modern roads, utilities, and buildings.

SA-9. In areas where vegetation obscures significant views, undertake a phased process to rehabilitate the view. Regularly monitor and treat vegetation to maintain open views.

Vegetation

Vegetation recommendations direct preservation and rehabilitation of vegetation communities within the study area to provide a broad landscape context. The regional character of 1860s vegetation was vast woodland with pockets of settlements and farms. Woodlands were typically old-growth forests that had not been cleared for agriculture or lumber. Understory vegetation was limited due to the presence of free range livestock. Treatment recommendations focus on the rehabilitation of this historic landscape appearance.

SA-10. Preserve extant native vegetation and wildlife habitat. Maintain a minimum 100 foot wooded buffer along streams. Do not conduct broad-scale clearing within the floodplain or other designated wetlands.

SA-11. Restore native forest plant communities in locations indicated in LCA treatment. Develop and implement best practices for forest management including prescribed burns.

SA-12. Preserve existing forest and field communities where indicated in LCA treatment. Continue agricultural practices such as hay leases and orchards to maintain contributing agricultural land patterns.

SA-13. Maintain vegetation on earthworks according to best practices for earthworks (see Earthworks section).

SA-14. Consider converting non-native grass fields into native warm season grasslands. Maintain newly restored grasslands through annual mowing or prescribed burns.

SA-15. Maintain existing turf areas and shade trees.

- Consider sowing with a grass mix that meets sustainability goals and is drought tolerant. This mix may have several cultivars of fescues that are low-maintenance and require minimal mowing.
- Maintain existing shade trees, particularly where they provide comfort for visitors from hot weather along paths and parking areas.

Earthworks (Best Management Practices)

Best management practices (BMPs) for earthworks provide guidance on desired condition and appearance of the earthworks including protection, vegetation management, and repair of features. Earthworks should be legible but protected from erosion and damage from vegetation, burrowing animals, and pedestrian traffic.

Earthwork preservation includes maintaining all features with a continuous vegetative or leaf cover, with a maintained woodland canopy. The following recommendations are based on guidance provided in the NPS *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual* and "Techniques for Sustainable Earthwork Management."[10]

The tasks below identify strategies for maintaining forest cover on the earthworks to protect the features, and reduce the amount of maintenance required for long term management (see Figure 4–5 and Figure 4–6).

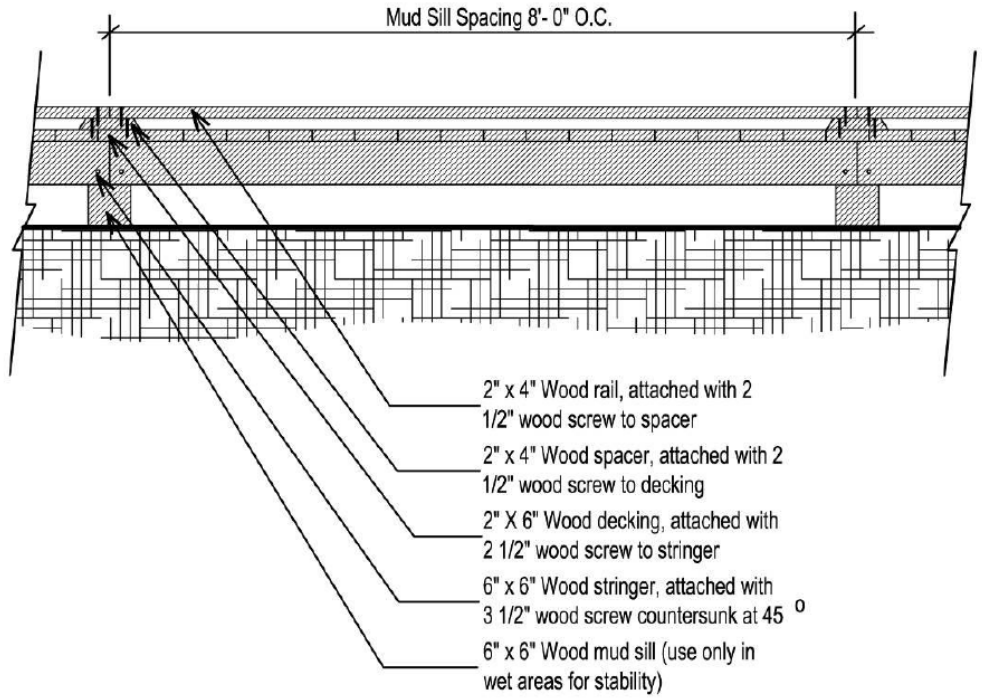
SA-16. Maintain the woodland community surrounding the earthworks, including healthy trees in the immediate vicinity of the earthworks.

- NPS studies indicate that woodland provides the most effective vegetative cover for earthworks preservation.[11]
- Maintain a suitable mix of native trees less than 12" DBH on the earthworks. Ensure that trees

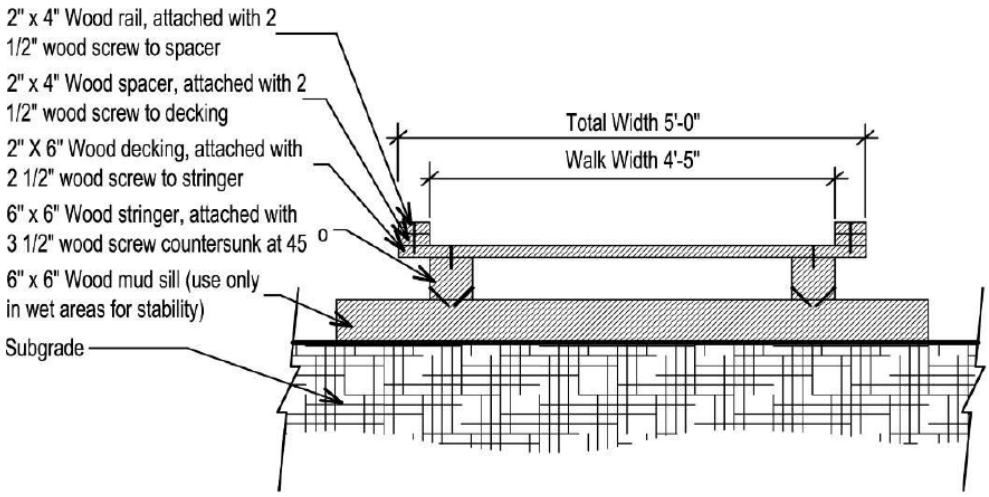
10 NPS, "Sustainable Military Earthwork Management: Techniques for Sustainable Earthwork Management," 05 Currents, https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/currents/earthworks/imp_manage.htm. Full webpage: https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/currents/earthworks/index.htm

11 Andropogon Associates, *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual* (National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Architecture Division, 1989).

ELEVATION VIEW



SECTION VIEW



Note:
Puncheons located in sensitive or wet areas where trail needs to lay directly on ground. Otherwise use boardwalks for areas from 12" to 18" or bridges for more than 18" above grade.

Figure 4–7. Puncheon detail. This surface could be used to direct pedestrian access along the edge of earthworks and discourage pedestrians from walking on the resources. (QE)



Figure 4–8. Example of simple, split-rail wood fence that could restrict pedestrian access to earthworks while maintaining visibility.

range in age to protect from windthrow.

- Maintain earthworks free of all shrubs.

SA-17. Ensure adequate tree cover to maintain leaf litter over the earthworks. Establish and/or maintain continuous vegetative cover to stabilize and protect the soil from weather and human contact that may cause erosion.

SA-18. Monitor earthworks for destructive disturbances such as animal burrows, holes, human desire paths, and invasive species.

SA-19. Eliminate recreational or maintenance-related interventions that may disrupt the vegetative cover or forest floor.

SA-20. Repair earthworks by applying leaf litter or mulch to any portions of the earthwork with exposed soil. In areas where earthworks lack adequate coverage, seed the resources with a mix of native grasses.

- Repair scars with clean, culturally sterile, artifact and weed-free fill dirt to clearly mark the added material from the historic.

SA-21. Remove fallen trees and branches from the earthworks.

SA-22. To the extent possible, remove trees from earthworks once they mature beyond 12" DBH. Remove trees by cutting the trunk flush with grade and leave tree stumps in place. Minimize unnecessary ground disturbance.

SA-23. Regularly evaluate trees within in the vicinity of the earthworks and selectively prune or remove branches and/or trees that may fall on the earthworks. Monitor trees within a 30 foot radius of the earthworks that are nearing 50 feet in height. These trees may fall and damage the earthworks, and should be monitored for health and removed if needed.

SA-24. Protect earthworks from erosion. Control stormwater runoff and reduce sediment within ditches.

SA-25. To enhance the aesthetics and interpretation of the setting, remove all downed (dead) trees visible from trails, and selectively limb up trees for directed views and vistas.

SA-26. Monitor and treat invasive, non-native vegetation in the vicinity of the earthworks.

- Invasive, nonnative plants are an issue of special consideration because by suppressing/replacing native vegetation they prevent a healthy, balanced ecosystem from being established. Focus aggressive maintenance on control of these invasive species with the goal to eliminate them. Annually map and monitor target species. It may be prudent not to replant areas where aggressive removal is underway. Mulching or planting a native annual will be a more cost-effective way of covering the area until the target species is eliminated.

SA-27. Monitor visitor use in the vicinity of the earthworks. If visitor access patterns risk impact to the resources, consider installing short segments of a simple wood rail fence along the trail to protect the earthworks (Figure 4-8).

- If additional protection from foot traffic is needed, add elevated platforms or puncheon to direct pedestrian access (see Figure 4–7).

- Puncheon could also be used to provide an accessible path, without damaging below-grade resources.

SA-28. Locate new facilities to avoid interference with the spatial organization of the earthworks and impacts to archeological features.

Monument Maintenance

SA-29. Preserve all monuments and markers. Conduct cyclic maintenance including repointing, cleaning, and restoration as advised, following monument maintenance guidance.

SA-30. Preserve all cemetery headstones. Follow standard NPS maintenance guidelines.[12]

SA-31. Monitor monuments and markers for destructive disturbances such erosion, windthrown trees, animal burrows, and theft.

Erosion

Erosion along the Tennessee River remains a potential threat to park cultural resources. Previous riprap construction conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers to stabilize the streambank bordering Shiloh National Cemetery, south (upstream) beyond Shiloh Indian Mounds NHL remains stable, reducing hydraulic erosion threat to these cultural resources from the river. However, more recently acquired lands and cultural resources of Shiloh battlefield, lying south of and beyond the terminus of the present stabilizing riprap structure, are threatened by streambank erosion.

SA-32. Maintain erosion-resistant ground surfaces in all locations possible through vegetation, leaves, or pavement.

- Develop best management practices for monitoring ground surface conditions. Protect all waterways by providing a wooded buffer around streams.

SA-33. Work with the Army Corps of Engineers to focus future erosion and flooding control efforts on the Tennessee River shoreline, near the Shiloh Indian Mounds and Shiloh National Cemetery.

- Ensure that future erosion control along the river does not negatively impact cultural resources or spatial organization patterns.

SA-34. Protect and preserve streams and associated floodplains in the Tennessee River Watershed.

SA-35. Continue to work with local municipalities and nearby property owners to implement stormwater management techniques that reduce runoff into study area streams.

SA-36. Consider undertaking a comprehensive assessment of stream conditions and historic, current, and predicted stormwater conditions affecting the study area.

Climate Resilience

Shiloh National Military Park's resources are threatened by potential impacts of projected changes in temperature and precipitation. Climate change models for southern Tennessee predict an increase in mean annual temperature, increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events. Increased storms may increase runoff, flooding, and upland erosion, as well as threaten ecological niches and habitat within the park.[13]

SA-37. Prepare for larger, more frequent storm events.

- Provide stormwater management as an integral component to any future development.

- Any new development should explore opportunities for stormwater mitigation including permeable pavement or rain gardens to mitigate heavy rainfall.

SA-38. Prepare for an increase in temperature. Identify locations for shade trees and preserve existing tree canopy to provide places for visitors to rest in the shade for relief on hot days.

SA-39. Anticipate and plan for increased visitation based on projections for milder winters.

12 Striegel, Mary et al. Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries. NPS Technical Preservation Services, 2016.

13 Trista L. Thornberry-Ehrlich. Shiloh National Military Park Geologic Resources Inventory Report: Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR-2018/1778. Fort Collins, Colorado: National Park Service, 2018.

SA-40. Anticipate, monitor, and document events that may indicate climate change in order to develop effective long-term planning to mitigate impacts to cultural landscapes. This may include:

- Increased frequency or new instances of slope degradation, slumps, and landslides.
- Earlier flowering and leaf-out and extension of plant growing season.
- Changing vegetation patterns affecting views.
- More frequent flooding, landslides and erosion, and impact culverts and drainage systems due to an increase in storm events.
- New species monitoring and changing habitat zones for wildlife.
- There is potential for changes in species ranges that may require use of more resilient plant species in planting plans and other similar projects.

Archeological Sites

SA-41. Preserve and protect known archeological sites by erosion and loss of materials by ensuring surfaces have consistent vegetative cover. Preserve archeological sites including:

- Shiloh Indian Mounds
- Foundations of former buildings and structures, artifacts from the Civil War and later periods are likely extant below-grade.

SA-42. Avoid impacting archeological sites that are not documented. Prior to conducting work that involves digging, consult with park or regional archeologist to develop a protocol for unanticipated discovery of archeological features.

SA-43. Archaeological monitoring must take place during the portion of the construction and restoration that is in the proximity of known or inadvertently discovered human remains.

Future Studies

The CLR contributes to the growing body of research on Shiloh NMP by focusing on the evolution of the cultural landscape. This section provides recommendations for future research and planning efforts identified through the CLR process.

SA-44. Develop a visual resource inventory and scenery conservation plan for Pittsburg Landing and other important views of the river to inform future management decisions along the Tennessee River.

SA-45. Develop a Historic Landscape Maintenance Plan.

SA-46. Continue to consult with formal representatives of American Indian tribes and nations to determine culturally significant and/or sensitive sites and provide guidance for protection and interpretation of these areas, including Shiloh Indian Mounds.

- Consult with nations on the treatment of the mounds and desired appearance of vegetation.

SA-47. Undertake archeological research, investigations, and surveys to locate additional undocumented resources, especially for portions of the earthworks that remain on private property (once acquired by NPS). Additional investigations would inform future use and treatment recommendations at Fallen Timbers and Corona Female College.

SA-48. Determine if it is appropriate and feasible to construct three dimensional representations for buildings at the Corinth Contraband Camp.

SA-49. Conduct investigations to confirm witness trees, evaluate their condition, and develop a plan for their care.

SA-50. Develop a climate action plan.

SA-51. Prepare a CLI based on this CLR that will provide additional documentation for individual landscape features.

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Shiloh Battlefield Unit Treatment

LCA 1. Shiloh Battlefield

This section presents treatment recommendations for preserving the Shiloh Battlefield character area (S). Preservation is the most appropriate treatment approach for the Shiloh Battlefield since distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and convey the historic significance without need for extensive repair or replacement. These recommendations focus on preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the landscape, and identify ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

Drawings illustrating recommended treatment for Shiloh Battlefield are included on Figure 4–9 through Figure 4–14 and RT-1.

Overall

Spatial Organization

S-1. Preserve existing spatial organization patterns and land use practices.

S-2. Preserve natural systems and topography that contribute to the cultural landscape. The natural landscape and topography defined and influenced the positioning of troops and movement across the battlefield. The Union called their encampment "Shiloh Hill" in reference to the elevated terrace above the river. These natural features are extant today and reflect the historic character.

Views and Vistas

S-3. Rehabilitate existing views and vistas. Several historic views are obscured today by vegetation due to the age of the existing forest. The forest in 1862 was old growth climax forest with little understory, which allowed views across the landscape. In order to rehabilitate these views, the forest must reach a similar age. Selective thinning may open some views in the meantime, at the National Cemetery, Shiloh Indian Mounds, and at Rea Field.

- Monitor for encroaching woody vegetation that obscures existing contributing views and prune or selectively remove encroaching vegetation.

S-4. Protect views from Pittsburg Landing across the Tennessee River, as noted in Study Area Treatment.

Circulation

S-5. Preserve contributing circulation routes by maintaining roads and trails in good condition. Maintain existing widths and materials.

S-6. Maintain circulation systems through non-destructive methods in daily, seasonal and cyclical tasks.

S-7. Continue to maintain trails with natural surfacing that creates a light appearance on the ground. Maintain existing mown grass covered routes, or surface trails with local gravel, wood chips, or with a gravel/soil mixture to harden the surface. Follow BMPs for trail management.[6]

- Trails in current need of erosion repair are trails to Confederate Burials (#1, 2 4, and 5), Rea Spring, the Johnston Memorial trail, and portions of the Sunken Road, particularly northwest of East Corinth Road.

S-8. Rehabilitate select historic circulation road traces as trails. This includes:

- Brown's Landing Road from Shiloh Indian Mounds to Brown's Landing.
- Convert a portion of the asphalt loop road at the largest Confederate mass burial off of Sherman Road to a paved walking trail.

S-9. Provide universally accessible pedestrian access between parking areas and key landscape features and viewpoints. Modify these routes with ABAAS/accessible

6 Birkby, Bob. Lightly on the Land: The SCA Trail-building and Maintenance Manual. Mountaineers Books, 2006.

materials, meeting width and slope requirements:

- George Cabin from Tour stop parking area to the cabin.
- Johnston Memorial.

Buildings and Structures

S-10. Maintain all buildings and structures including the visitor center, bookstore, restroom building, maintenance buildings, residences, NPS headquarters building, picnic shelter, George Cabin and the residential building on Hamburg-Purdy Road in good condition. Retain the historic relationships between the landscape and its buildings and structures.

- Follow SOI standards for preservation of historic buildings in order to allow specific alterations and additions that are compatible with the historic character, for example improved access.
- Preserve all Mission 66 resources until they are fully documented and treatment plans can be developed for their long-term care.

S-11. Preserve Grant's Last Line (Earthwork) as the only known Civil War-era fortification at the Shiloh Battlefield. Follow best management practices for earthworks in Study Area Treatment section.

Small Scale Features

S-12. Preserve all monuments and iron markers, stone culverts and stone walls. The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) provides guidance for monument and stone wall preservation.[7] Should repairs and new materials be necessary, new materials should match the old in composition, design, color and texture.

- Continue cyclical maintenance, cleaning and repainting for iron markers.
- Monitor stone culverts and walls for needed repairs. In case of needed mortar repair or repointing, duplicate the historic mortar as closely as possible in color, texture, and application. Reset existing stones, and if new stones are needed, match historic materials.

S-13. Repair the picnic area by reinstalling perimeter picnic sites with new picnic tables and firepits.

S-14. Maintain worm fencing where it occurred historically. Use a different fence type where fencing is needed but does not follow a historic fenceline.

S-15. Maintain CCC-era stone culverts in good condition. If additional culverts are required, the design should be visually compatible with the historic character without mimicking the historic culverts. Clean out debris from drainage systems regularly.

- At Shiloh Branch, remove thick layer of moss and grass that covers the top of the stone and keep vegetation clear of the culverts.

S-16. Monitor and inspect stone features annually for deterioration. Identify signs of failure in the stone walls evidenced by tilting, cracking, bowing, sliding, settling, or separation of portions of the wall from adjacent segments.

Vegetation

S-17. Preserve contributing vegetation patterns, to maintain the open, pastoral character of the landscape juxtaposed with woodlands.

- Continue to maintain the fields through hay harvesting and mowing.

S-18. Where forest encroaches on historic fields, convert by establishing native warm season grasses to recapture the extent of individual fields that were extant at the time of the battle.

- Confirm the location of the historic fields based on historic documentation and archeological investigations.

S-19. Preserve existing forest vegetation. Continue practice of prescribed burns to maintain health of the forest ecosystem.

7 Striegel, Mary and Jason Church, Essentials for Cemetery Monument Care. NPS NCPTT, 2008.

S-20. Preserve wetland vegetation, low-growing grasses, reeds, and sedges.

S-21. Rehabilitate two peach orchards and one apple orchard currently maintained on Shiloh battlefield.

- Maintain the orchards to their 1862 appearance in spacing, pruning style, and varieties grown.
- Replant trees to maintain the spacing and historic extent of the orchard. In 1862, orchards were laid out with relatively wide spacing between trees (30 feet square for apple, and 16 to 20 feet square for peach).[8]
- Confirm historic orchard locations through historical research and archeological investigations. Plant representative orchard trees within the footprint of the historic orchard. Do not plant the new trees beyond the historic extent of the orchard.
- Prune orchard trees to match the historic condition, which typically included grafting close to the ground and allowing the tree to develop a tall trunk, with a high and wide unpruned canopy (Figure 4–9 and Figure 4–10) .
- Due to previous unsuccessful attempts to re-establish these orchards, consult with a qualified horticulturist to perform a condition assessment of existing trees and identify appropriate alternative rootstock that are suited to local conditions and in preparation for a changing climate. Historically, trees were grafted to seedling rootstocks and not dwarf rootstock.[9]
- Protect young trees from animal damage by fencing each tree with a simple, low-visibility wire fence for the first five years of establishment.
- Maintain the orchards according to NPS best practices.[10] Conduct monthly maintenance to maintain the orchard in good condition. Prune deadwood, root suckers, and maintain a clean orchard floor with a low groundcover.
- Cable, prop or brace leaning or structurally unstable trees. Provide additional water during drought conditions and provide a nutritional mulch such as a green manure (e.g. clover) to provide needed nutrients.

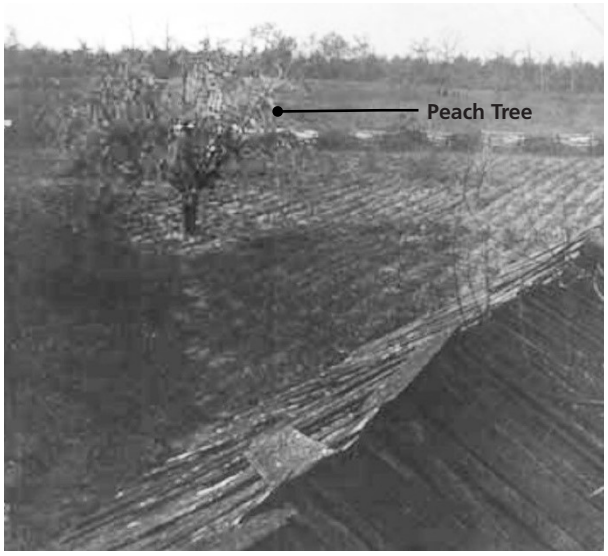


Figure 4–9. The peach orchard at Shiloh after the battle, circa 1862. Note the tall trunk and wide upper canopy of the peach tree on the left of photo. (Chicago Historical Society).

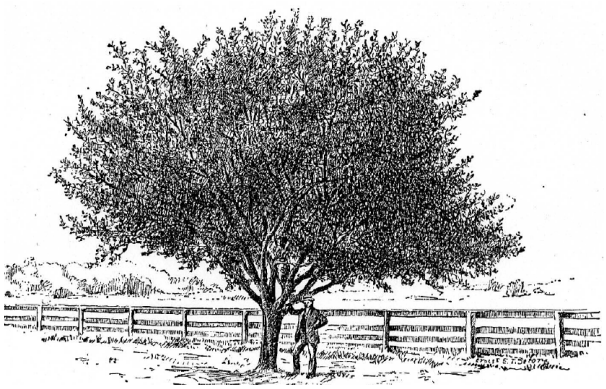


Figure 4–10. Drawing of a 19th century "model apple tree," with tall trunk, large canopy, and unpruned form with crowded scaffold branches. (from Bailey, Orange Judd Company 1888, quoted in Fruitful Legacy, 2009).

8 Susan Dolan. Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the NRHP. US Dept of the Interior, NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2009.

9 Dolan, Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, 2009.

10 Susan Dolan et al. Historic Orchard and Fruit Tree Stabilization Handbook. NPS and CA Dept of Parks and Rec., 2012.

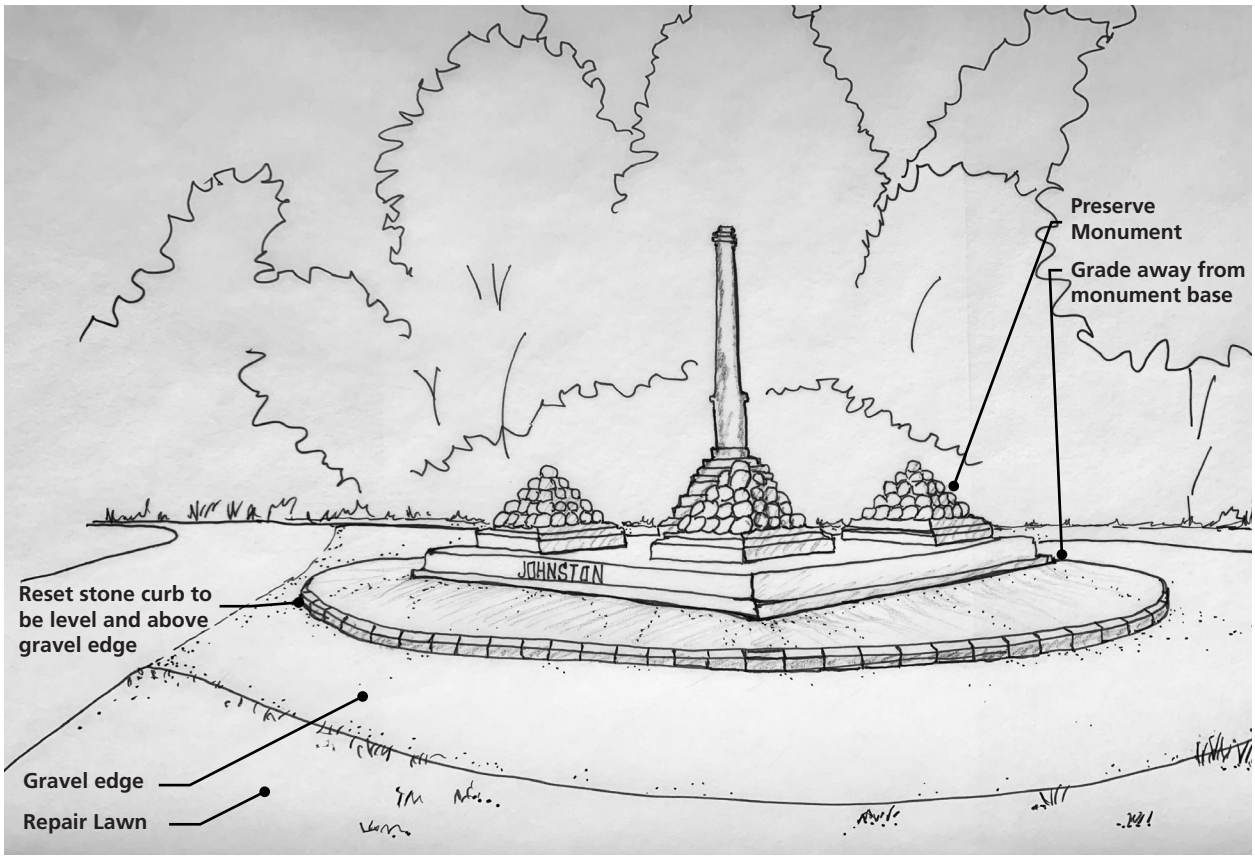


Figure 4–11. Sketch illustrating recommended treatment to repair the setting of the Johnston Memorial (QE).

Johnston Memorial

S-22. Preserve the Johnston Memorial and rehabilitate the setting (see Figure 4–11).

- Remove asphalt around the monument to direct traffic along the north side. Resurface with gravel or compacted crushed fines to provide a walkable surface.
- Reset the stone curb that surrounds the monument to be above adjacent grade. Remove overgrown grass and debris from the stones and reset them in the same circular pattern around the monument.
- Ensure the grade slopes away from base of monument.
- Extend the new gravel surface south to connect to the creek along the trail.

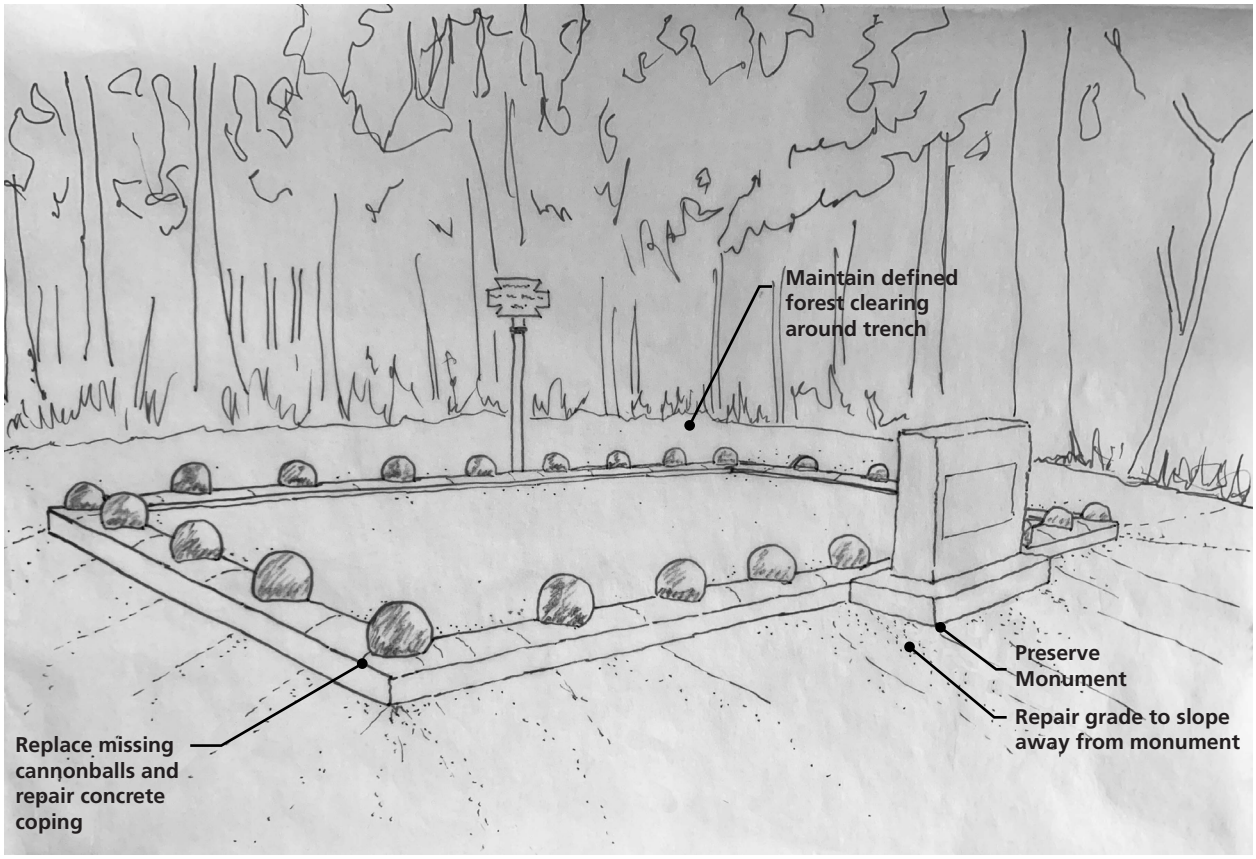


Figure 4–12. Sketch illustrating recommended treatment to repair the setting of the Confederate Burials (QE).

Confederate Burials

S-23. Preserve and repair the five Confederate burial trenches.

- Repair the grade adjacent to the trenches to protect the concrete coping. Ensure the adjacent grade slopes away from the coping at the exterior perimeter. Add compacted clean soil as needed.
- Repoint copings and fill missing concrete. Require material testing to develop a mix that will match new materials to the historic. As needed, lift and reset portions of the coping to be level.
- Ensure a consistent cover of short grasses or moss on the trench.
- Maintain the five burials in green backdropped spaces that frame the trench, with a defined forest clearing.
- Replace missing cannonballs at the edges of the trenches. Consider using replicas that are easier to replace should they be stolen.

Rea Spring

S-24. Repair the stone surfacing, steps, and trail at Tour Stop 6 at Rea Spring.

- Preserve the stone walls. Remove excess stone mortar to create a clean stone face.
- Repair stone walk and steps by lifting stones, leveling the area and re-setting. Re-use materials as much as possible, or replace with like materials. Create a consistent rise and run for the steps. Consider adding additional stone steps to complete the descent to the creek.
- Repair wooden railing in-kind.

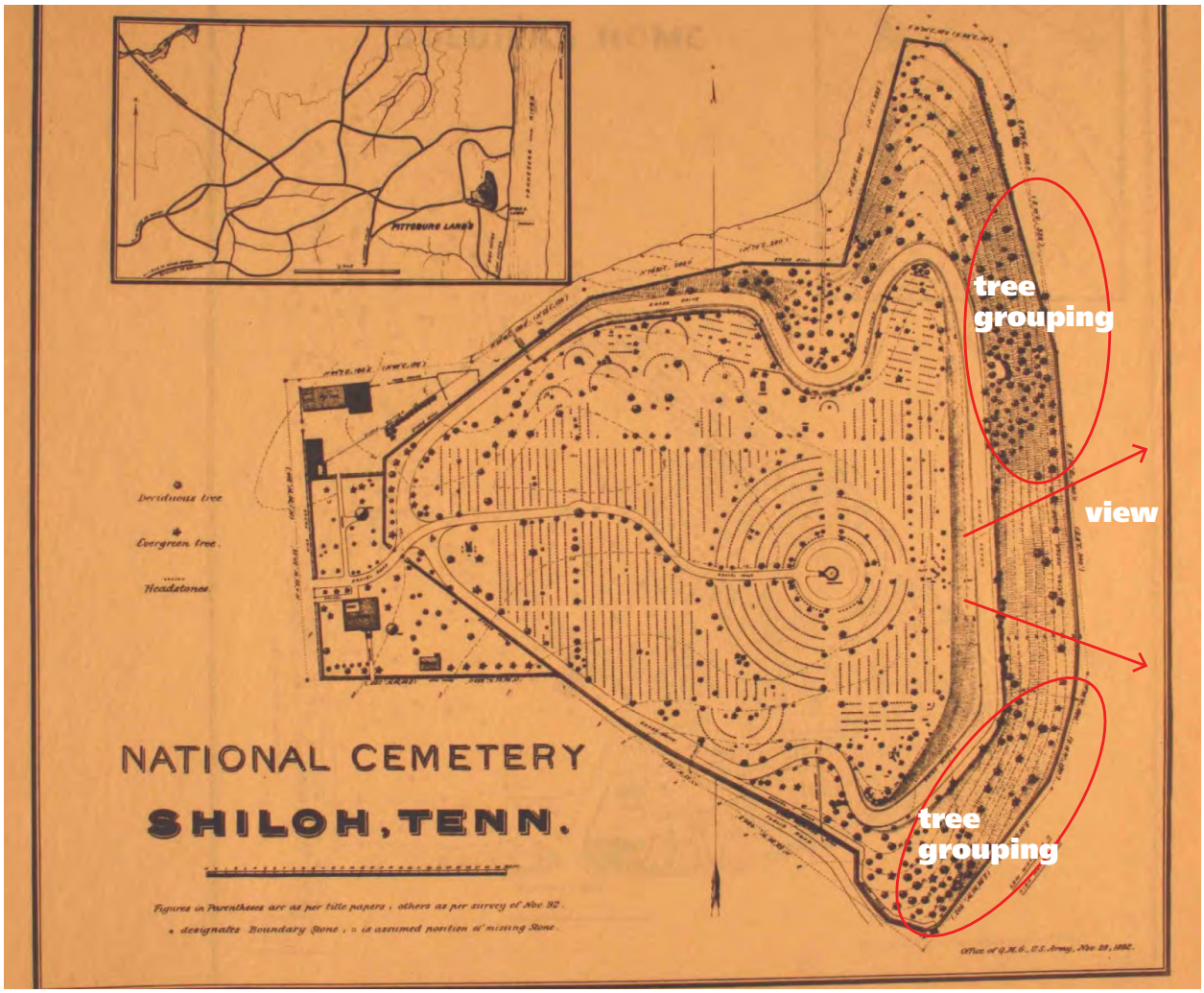


Figure 4–13. The 1882 Plan of Shiloh National Cemetery, with annotation noting the views and groupings of trees along the river slope (US Quartermaster General 1882; annotation by QE)

Visitor Center (LCA 1A)

Recommended treatment for the Visitor Center preserved contributing features and provides recommendations to improve access and upgrade utilities.

S-25. Preserve existing organization of buildings, circulation routes, and vegetation patterns.

S-26. Maintain views to the visitor center and cemetery.

S-27. Maintain existing circulation routes.

S-28. Preserve all historic buildings and historic structures.

S-29. Preserve all historic iron markers, commemorative features, and maintain permitted small-scale features such as wayfinding signage, interpretive waysides, and benches.

S-30. Preserve vegetation including mown lawn and ornamental plantings.

National Cemetery (LCA 1B)

Recommended treatment for the Shiloh National Cemetery follows guidance from the above section on overall guidance and the more detailed recommendations below. Treatment recommendations focus on preservation and care for vegetation and cemetery features.

Spatial Organization

S-31. Preserve natural features and topography including the cemetery's elevated bluff above the river and terrace below the cemetery.

Views and Vistas

S-32. Maintain the view between the cemetery and the Tennessee River. Continue selectively thinning undergrowth to provide views of the water. This view should not be completely open, but should have a thin curtain of trees.

- The 1882 plan for the cemetery indicated that from the center of the cemetery, views were mostly open to the river. A concentration of mixed deciduous and evergreen tree groupings were on the north and south edges of the slope to frame the cemetery and focus the views from the cemetery toward the river (Figure 4–13).

Circulation

S-33. Preserve brick walkways. The brick walk is set on sand and is in a modified basketweave pattern. Repair or replace in-kind brick steps that are deteriorated.

Buildings and Structures

S-34. Preserve NPS Headquarters Building, Maintenance Building, and Comfort Station. Maintain existing uses and allow modifications if needed to create accessible access into these structures. Comply with barrier-free access requirements in such a way that character-defining features, materials and finishes are preserved.

Small Scale Features

S-35. Preserve contributing features including the headstones, stone wall, concrete wall, iron gates, flagpole, poem signs, section markers, and cannon monuments.

S-36. Preserve all headstones and maintain regular cleaning and maintenance. Follow maintenance guidelines based on NPS standards.[11] The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) provides guidance for monument preservation, including stone/marker resetting, and cleaning.[12]

- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
  - Always use soft bristle brushes.
  - Never use a wire brush.
  - Never use power tools, such as power washers, grinders, or sanders.
  - Always soak the stone before cleaning.
  - Start cleaning from the bottom and work up.
  - Clean in a small circular motion
  - Use LOTS of Water
- For some monuments, existing conditions may preclude cleaning. Even gentle cleaning may not be recommended for conditions such as severe erosion, advanced deterioration, or fragile areas. Additionally, open joints, unstable repairs, and large cracks may require alternate cleaning procedures.
- For stains that are not water soluble, such as metallic stains, graffiti, and severe biological growth, it is sometimes necessary to use chemical cleaning. The current industry standard is D/2, however newer technology and information may come along in the future. Always follow manufacturer instructions.
- For severe staining, poultice cleaning is useful as it extends contact time with the cleaner. A poultice is a mixture of lay or other inert material, such as paper pulp, and a cleaning agent. The mixture is applied to the surface and allowed an extended dwell period. The chemical cleaner dissolves the stain and the clay draws the stain out to the surface. When using a poultice, it should be applied just beyond the stained area and covered with polyethylene. The best practice

11 Striegel, Mary et al. Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries. NPS Technical Preservation Services, 2016.

12 Striegel, Mary and Jason Church, Essentials for Cemetery Monument Care. NPS NCPTT, 2008.

is to leave the treatment on the surface for 24 hours and then remove the polyethylene cover and allow the poultice to continue drying. Once the poultice is dry, the mixture is then collected and the surface is thoroughly rinsed. For some stubborn stains, the application may need to be repeated.[13]

S-37. Preserve non-burial monuments within the cemetery including obelisks that mark regimental burials, single cannon monuments, gun overlooking the river, the 9th Illinois monument, and the three cannons.

S-38. Preserve concrete section markers. As these wear and deteriorate over time and become illegible, consider utilizing paint to refresh numbers on the marker, and/or replacing in-kind, in the same locations.

S-39. Preserve the stone cemetery wall and wall drains, western brick wall, and stone retaining wall. Repair these walls as needed with original or in-kind materials. Match existing mortar in composition and application.

Vegetation

S-40. Preserve deciduous and evergreen trees. These trees retain integrity and reflect the tree canopy represented in the 1882 and 1934 plans. Use native species listed on the 1934 survey and tree locations noted on both the 1934 and 1882 plans as a guide for future replacement.

S-41. Maintain historic trees. Consult with an arborist to prune dead branches and improve tree health.

- Protect below-ground root systems from soil compaction and protect tree trunks and limbs from damage by equipment such as mowers and weed wackers.
- Rejuvenate vegetation by corrective pruning, deep root watering, fertilizing, and aerating soil.

S-42. Maintain ivy growing along the east slope of the cemetery by limiting its growth to the bank immediately below the cemetery.

S-43. When individual trees die, replace in-kind in the location of the original tree. Adjust species if needed to adapt to changing environmental conditions but maintain the character of the historic tree. If the previous species becomes unviable or unavailable, select a replacement tree with similar characteristics (e.g. form, size, growth habit, seasonal interest).

Shiloh Indian Mounds (LCA 1C)

Recommended treatment for the Shiloh Indian Mounds landscape character area follows guidance from the above section on overall guidance and the more detailed recommendations below. Treatment recommendations focus on preservation of the mounds and archeological landscape, and repairing the cultural landscape setting (See Figure 4–14).

Views and Vistas

S-44. Repair the view to the river from the mounds by selectively thinning forest vegetation on the slope.

Circulation

S-45. Adjust the alignment of the walking trail to be more sensitive of the Indigenous landscape by rerouting the trail off of earthworks.

S-46. Preserve the tour road.

S-47. Consider moving the accessible parking area further from the base of any mounds.

- Although it has been determined through archeological surveys that the parking area is not built over a mound and is important for accessibility, in its current location, the parking area diminishes the historic setting.

Mounds

S-48. Preserve all mounds, borrow pits and archeological features. Work with associated communities to develop BMPs for preservation.

13 Striegel, Mary et al. Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries. NPS Technical Preservation Services, 2016.

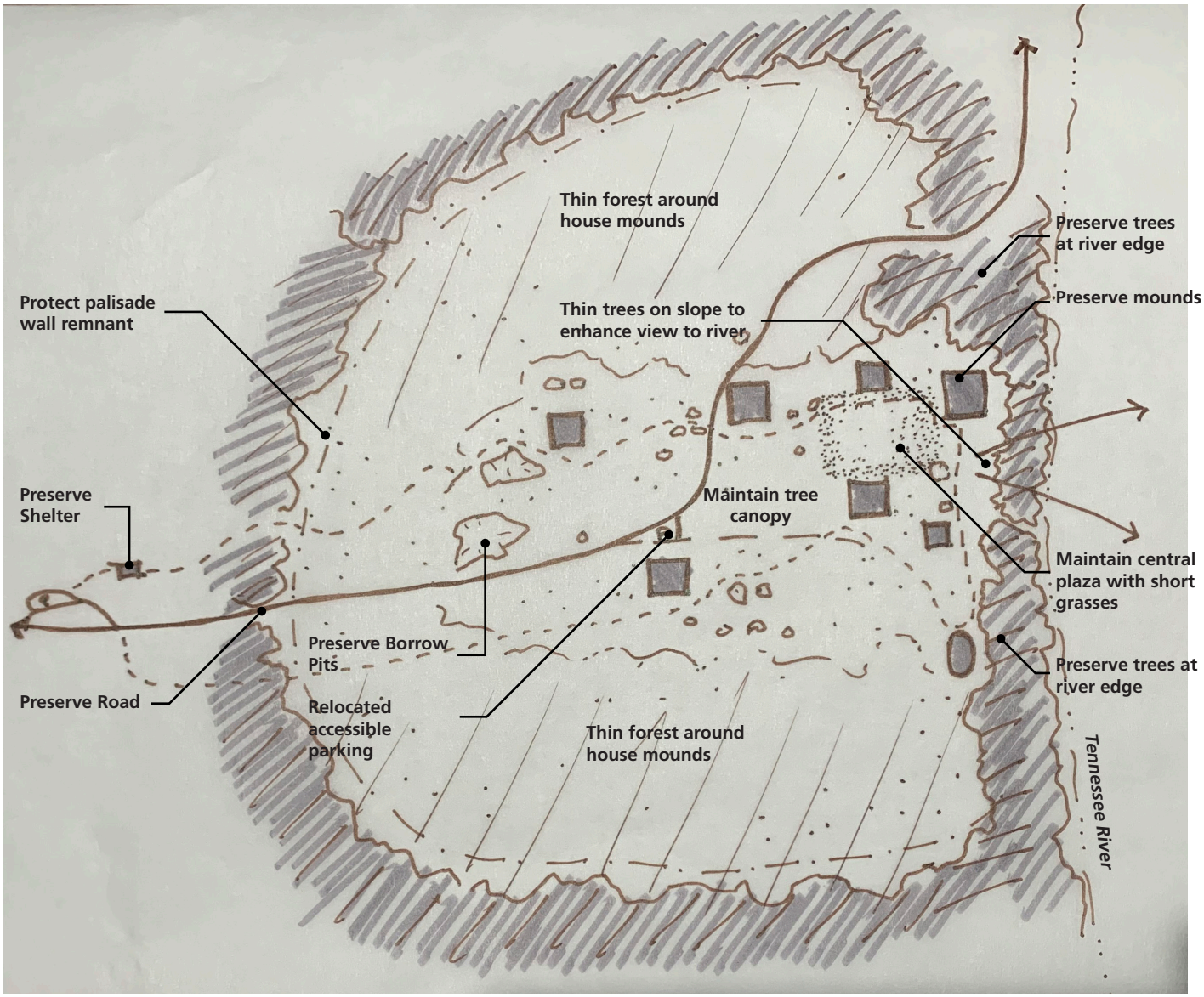


Figure 4–14. Sketch illustrating recommended treatment of Shiloh Indian Mounds (QE).

Vegetation

S-49. Preserve the open character of the existing Shiloh Indian Mounds landscape by maintaining consistent grass cover on the mounds with overhead canopy trees. Maintain the mounds with a light forest cover.

- Continue to remove woody vegetation from the mounds and maintain a consistent lawn cover.
- Regularly evaluate hazard trees in the vicinity of the mounds and selectively prune or remove branches and/or trees that may fall on the mounds.

S-50. Consider thinning the forest vegetation to the outer extent of the village site so that its size can be visually understood.

S-51. Consider adding specific plant species within the Shiloh Indian Mounds that are culturally significant to the Chickasaw. Work with partners to determine species and an approach that is of value to their communities.

S-52. Maintain mounds with a consistent layer of grasses that center on sustainability and drought tolerance. Consider a low-maintenance grass mix that requires minimal mowing. Avoid tall grasses and shrubs.

S-53. Maintain tree canopy to help preserve the integrity of the mounds. Maintain large trees and forest perimeter around the site.

- Remove dead wood and fallen trees after large storm events.

George Cabin (LCA 1D)

Recommended treatment for the George Cabin landscape character area follows guidance from the above section on overall guidance. Preservation is the recommended treatment approach for this area. Modifications to the landscape are allowed for accommodating access improvements to meet accessibility standards.

S-54. Preserve existing building, circulation routes, and vegetation patterns.

S-55. Maintain views to the cabin and pond.

S-56. Maintain existing circulation routes; consider either formalizing or removing some of the informal "social" paths that occur between Tour Stop 18 and Bloody Pond.

S-57. Preserve building and all structures.

S-58. Preserve all monuments and iron markers.

S-59. Preserve vegetation including mown grasses, and forest.

S-60. Rehabilitate the peach orchard (see Recommendation S-21).

Note:
- Tour Stops 2, 10, and 13 need access improvements.

Owl Creek
Tighman Creek
State Route 22
Glover Field
Chambers Field
Visitor Center
Shiloh National Cemetery
Pittsburg Landing
Pittsburg Landing Road
Sowell Field
Mulberry Field
Cavalry Field
Repair Picnic Area
Jones Field Road
Jones Field
Cresent Field
State Route 22
Woolf Field
Ben Howell Field
Hamburg-Savannah Road
Browns's Landing Road
Shiloh Indian Mounds
Corinth-Pittsburg LandingRoad
Duncan Field
Cloud Field
Shiloh Church
Review Field
Hornets' Nest
Hamburg-Purdy Road
Tennessee River
Maintain Stone Culverts
Shiloh Branch
Sarah Bell's Cotton Field
Davis Wheat Field
Johnston Memorial
Rea Spring
Larkin Bell Apple Orchard
Peabody Road
Corinth Road
Barnes Field
Rea Field
Fraley Field
Larkin Bell's Field
Wood's Field
Seay Field
Spain's Field
McCuller's Field

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. NPS GIS

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Shiloh Battlefield Unit - LCA 1

Recommended Treatment

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Stream
- Road
- Preserve Road Trace
- Maintain Path
- Protect View
- Preserve and Repair Earthwork
- Maintain Building / Building Remnant
- Tour Stop
- Repair Confederate Burial Trench
- Rehabilitate Orchard
- Preserve Monuments
- Preserve Markers
- Preserve Field
- Preserve Oak-Hickory Forest
- Preserve Lowland Forest
- Repair 1862 Field Locations
- See Treatment Sketch for Respective Location

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NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **RT - 1**

September 2021

Fallen Timbers Unit Treatment

LCA 2. Fallen Timbers

Recommended treatment for the Fallen Timbers Unit (FT) focuses on preservation of historic resources, rehabilitation of vegetation where timber has encroached upon the historic open ground that once existed in 1862, and integration of new features that will accommodate visitor access and enhance interpretation.

Drawing RT-2 illustrates the desired landscape condition for Fallen Timbers.

General

FT-1. Conduct archeological research and surveys to locate additional undocumented resources. Further archeological research is needed to reveal information about historic landscape conditions at Fallen Timbers, include verification of the historic dimensions of the historic open fields.

Vegetation

FT-2. Rehabilite vegetation where timber has encroached upon the historic open ground that once existed in 1862. Ascertain the relative historic dimensions for a potential battlefield restoration/historic field restoration project, based upon drawings by W.T. Sherman and written descriptions/ documentation provided by eyewitnesses.

FT-3. Maintain existing forest to return to climax forest conditions indicative of the historic condition of the landscape.

FT-4. Restore warm season native grassland along the Ridge Road trace in the approximate historic location.

FT-5. Maintain low vegetation along the ravine to interpret the historic location of the fallen timber.

FT-6. Selectively thin vegetation west of the ravine to rehabilitate contributing views into the ravine and across to Thacker Hill.

FT-7. Reestablish forests in historic locations by planting native oak-hickory trees in present-day fields.

Circulation

FT-8. Preserve Ridge Road. Remove woody vegetation from the historic road bed and mitigate any erosion damage.

FT-9. Relocate visitor access to Joe Dillon Road.

- Remove existing parking area along Harrison Road.
- Create new parking area and visitor overlook along Joe Dillon Road near old home site/existing gravel area.

FT-10. Add pedestrian trails for visitors to explore the area of Fallen Timbers.

- Add a trail from the new parking area along Joe Dillon Road along the historic Ridge Road trace.

FT-11. Remove contemporary path/farm road.

Views

FT-12. Rehabilitate contributing view looking west toward the ravine and Ridge Road at the intersection of the Ridge Road trace and Joe Dillon Road by thinning vegetation.

Buildings and Structures

FT-13. Remove building remnant adjacent the Ridge Road trace and building foundations.

Small Scale Features

FT-14. Remove existing wayside along Harrison Road. Add updated sign near new parking area long Joe Dillon Road.

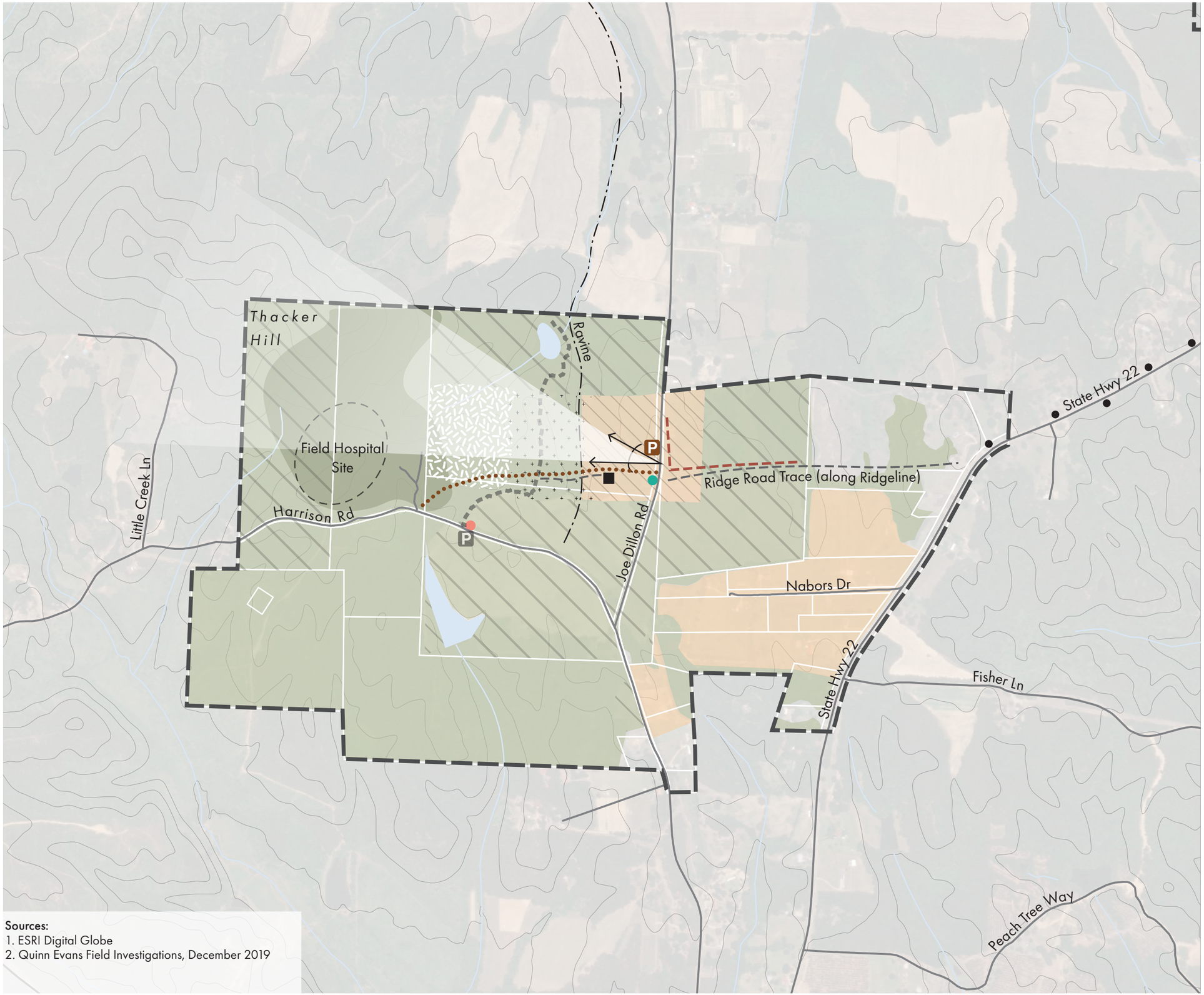
FT-15. Remove existing fence east of Joe Dillon Road and north of Ridge Road Trace.

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Fallen Timbers Unit - LCA 2

Recommended Treatment



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract Lines
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Ravine
- Road
- Rehabilitate Road Trace, Ridge Road
- Remove Contemporary Path/Farm Road
- Add Trail
- Rehabilitate Contributing View
- Remove Building Remnant
- Preserve Troop Position Marker
- Remove Existing Parking Area
- Relocate Parking Area
- Remove Existing Wayside
- Add Wayside
- Remove Fence
- Privately Owned Field
- Restore Warm Season Native Grassland
- Thin Vegetation to Rehabilitate Views
- Maintain as Low Growing Vegetation
- Maintain Oak and Pine Forests to Return to Climax Forest Conditions

0 400′ 800′ 1,600′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

NPS No. SHIL 304-177378 | **RT-2**

January 2022

Corinth Unit Treatment

LCA 3. Corinth

Overall

The Cultural Landscape Report organizes the Corinth Unit into two categories: 1. Primary Sites and 2. Secondary Sites (see Figures 4-12 and 4-13).

Primary Sites are those sites that provide the most comprehensive interpretive experience of the Siege and Battle of Corinth that could be accessed in half a day or less. Visitation of these sites would be organized by a vehicular route identified by wayfinding signage and connected by existing roads in the City of Corinth. Stops along the route present sites associated with the battle in chronological order, and would also include the Contraband Camp. These sites are (listed in order of the proposed route):

1. Battery Robinett & Interpretive Center (start and finish) (LCA 3A)
2. Contraband Camp (LCA 3B)
3. Federal Lines 5/17 (LCA 3D)
4. Federal Lines 5/19 (LCA 3E)
5. Federal Lines 5/28 (LCA 3F)
6. Confederate Siegeworks (LCA 3G)

Secondary Sites are those that have significance to the Siege and Battle of Corinth and provide additional experiences for visitors who spend more than a day in Corinth. These sites include:

1. Corona Female College (LCA 3C)
2. October 3rd Battle -AM (LCA 3K)
3. October 3rd Battle -AM (LCA 3L)
4. October 3rd Battle -PM (LCA 3H)
5. Federal Redan (LCA 3I)
6. Battery F (LCA 3J)
7. Camp Davies (LCA 3M)

The tour route utilizes existing city streets and added wayfinding signs, as well as maps acquired at the Corinth Interpretive Center. The proposed route between the Interpretive Center and the Contraband Camp can only accommodate automobiles due to a railroad overpass; another study will need to identify a route for buses and larger vehicles.

Recommendations for the six Corinth primary sites (C), including guidance on vegetation and access, are presented in the following pages. Finally, general recommendations for Corinth secondary sites are presented.

Recommendations for the Corinth Unit build off of recommendations for the Study Area (SA-1 through SA-47) and are not repeated in this section.

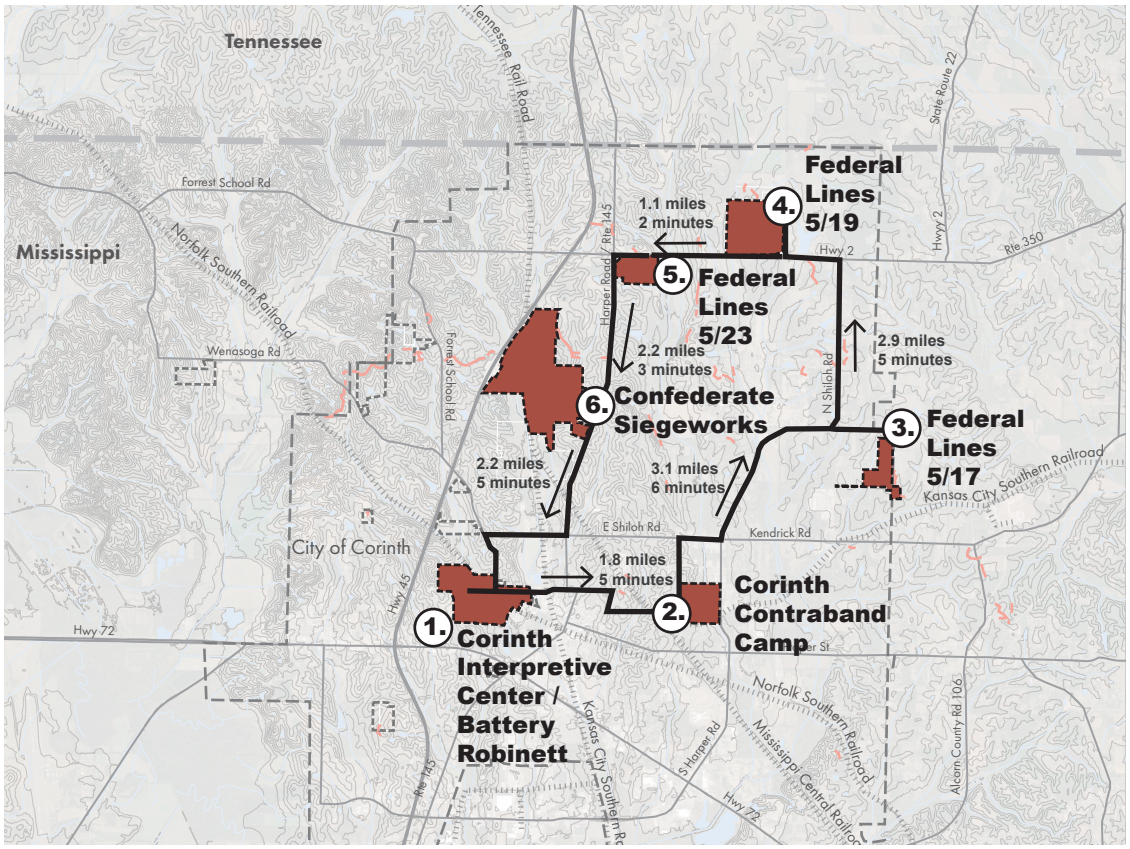


Figure 4–12. Corinth Unit suggested tour route of primary sites (QE).

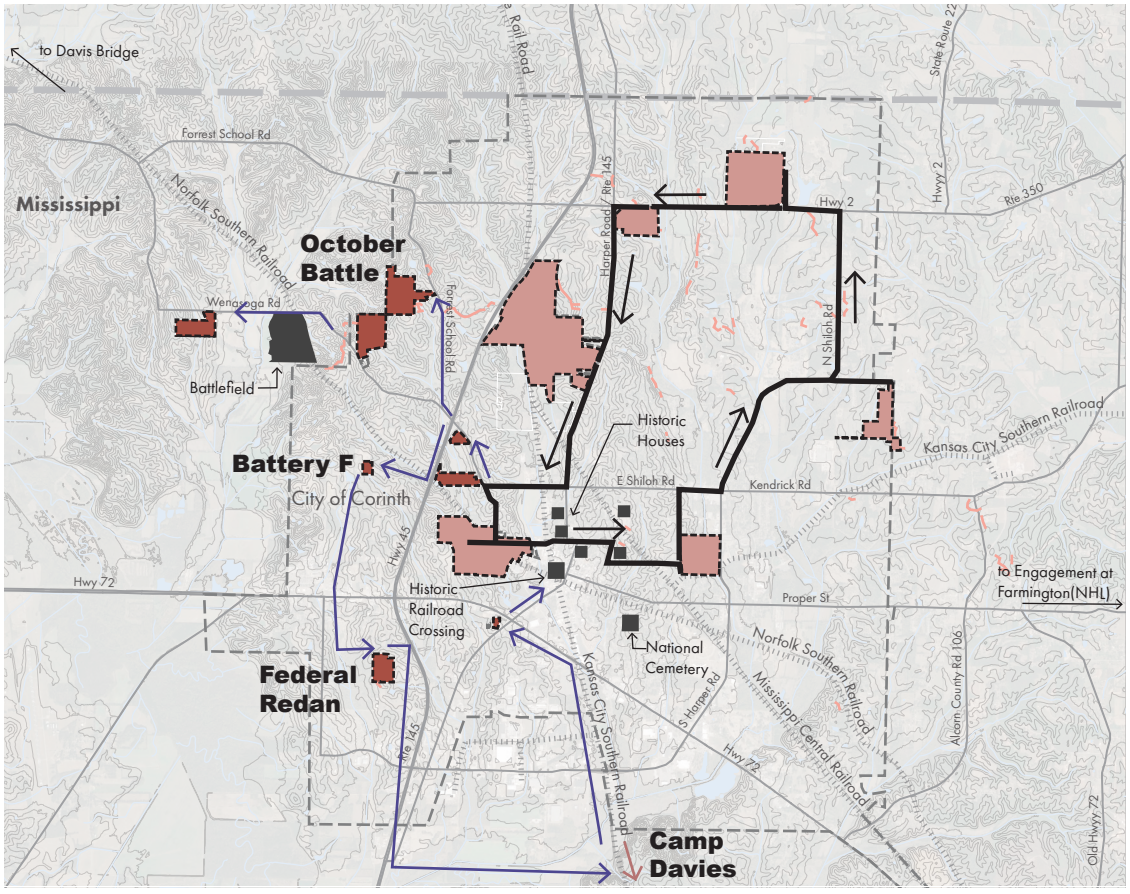


Figure 4–13. Corinth Unit suggested extended tour route showing secondary sites in red; primary sites in pink; and NHL properties that are not NPS owned in black which could be part of an extended tour. (QE).

Site Type 1 (Primary Sites)

Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center (LCA 3A)

Recommended treatment for Battery Robinett focuses on improving the legibility and interpretation of the cultural landscape. Recommendations improve pedestrian connections from the site to the city of Corinth, add interpretive features that increase the legibility of the earthworks, create a designated picnic area, and relocate maintenance facilities to better serve park staff.

Drawing RT-3 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

Identified as a primary site and acting as the first stop along the proposed tour route, Battery Robinett includes the Corinth Interpretive Center and is the starting point for the Corinth Unit's experience. Rehabilitation of this landscape will improve understanding of the earthworks and their relationship to Corinth during the period of significance and provide more interpretive opportunities for park visitors.

Earthworks

C-1. Preserve earthworks and other archeological resources at Battery Robinett according to study area recommendations for earthworks (SA-16 through SA-28).

- Identify the earthwork that is attached to the Interpretive Center as an exhibit and not the original battery. Provide information on the exhibit to visitors when staff are not present.

C-2. Consider marking the original location of Battery Robinett with a different mowing pattern, outline with chalk, or a stone ground cover to interpret earthwork remnants and covered way.

Vegetation

C-3. Maintain fields west of the Interpretive Center, north and south of West Linden Street.

C-4. Revegetate landscape at West Elementary site. Consider maintaining this space as a native grass field that provides wildlife habitat but would be mowed annually.

Circulation

C-5. Add sidewalk connection from the Visitor Center to the new picnic area.

Buildings and Structures

C-6. Once NPS acquires the propoerty, remove West Elementary school foundations and remnants north of West Linden Street.

C-7. Once acquired, relocate NPS maintenance facility to the Cochran Tract. This tract borders the east ROW of railroad (old grain elevator site), north of Linden, lying west of Wenasoga Road.

Small Scale Features

C-8. Preserve memorials and markers.

C-9. Add a line of cannon to denote cannon emplacements/embrasures along the earthwork remnants.

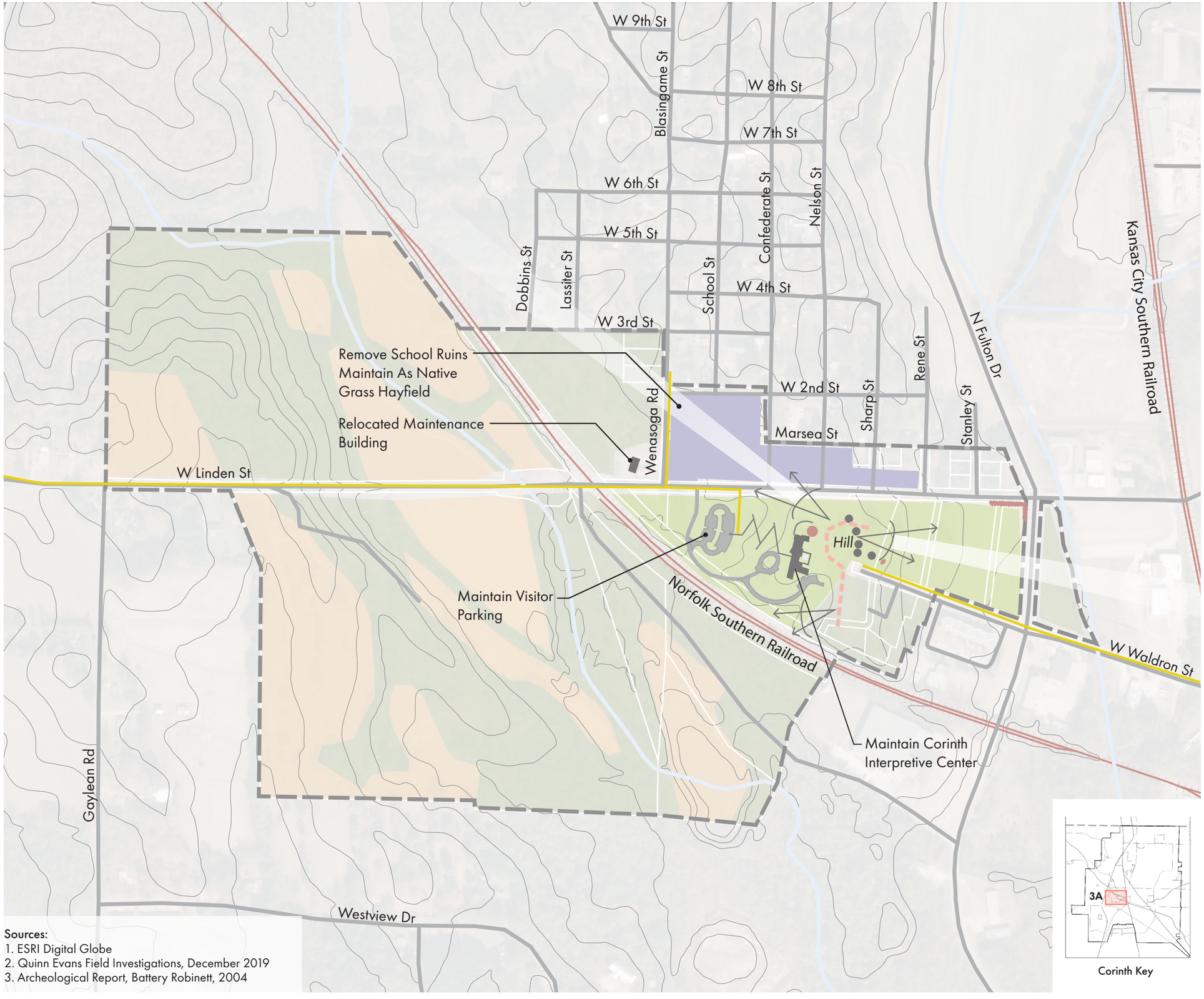
Visitor Experience

C-10. Consider providing an augmented reality mobile app (AR) that helps visitors visualize the historic location of the earthworks while looking at Battery Robinett in the landscape.

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Battery Robinett and Corinth Interpretive Center - LCA 3A
Recommended Treatment



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Contributing Railroad
- Road
- Maintain Sidewalk
- Preserve Contributing View
- Preserve and Mark Location of Battery Robinett
- Building
- Preserve Memorial, Grave Marker
- Maintain Worm Fence
- Maintain Lawn
- Maintain Field
- Maintain as Native Grass Hayfield
- Maintain Oak-Hickory Forest
- Proposed Bike/Ped Improvement

Corinth Key

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. Archeological Report, Battery Robinett, 2004

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Corinth Contraband Camp (LCA 3B)

Recommended treatment for the Contraband Camp provides interpretation of the story associated with the site; accommodates new uses; preserves battlefield resources; and preserves existing commemorative features in the landscape. Treatment solutions include adding a nature trail east down the hill toward Phillips Creek, preserving Civil War earthwork resources associated with Beauregard's Line; and preserving existing statues and walls found in the landscape.

Drawing R T-4 illustrates the desired landscape condition for the Contraband Camp.

Contraband Camp is identified as a primary site and is the second stop along the proposed tour route through Corinth. This is the only site among the Corinth units that is associated with the significance of the Contraband Community. Rehabilitation of this landscape will enhance interpretation of the contraband camp and related resources that are no longer extant, and provide additional recreational and educational value for park visitors. Many recommendations depend upon what is learned from future research and collaboration with descendants.

General

C-11. Conduct research, planning and design to determine future use and interpretation of the Contraband Camp.

- Conduct further research into the camp, its buildings and landscape features.
- Work with community members and descendents to identify possible uses for this space that would connect people to their history.
- Determine if it is appropriate and feasible to implement activities that were historically present on this site. Consider adding a community gathering space. Consider constructing three-dimensional representations for buildings that would represent the Corinth Contraband Camp.

Earthwork

C-12. Preserve earthworks and other archeological resources at the Contraband Camp according to study area recommendations for earthworks.



Figure 4–14. Example of a foundation identification building at Lincoln Boyhood Home National Memorial (NPS).



Figure 4–15. Example of a ghost-frame building at Smokey Hollow Historic District, Tallahassee, FL. The form of the frame structure is based on extensive documentation. The new feature is designed to provide a community gathering space.

Vegetation

C-13. Maintain existing mown grasses and shade trees (see SA-15).

C-14. Remove invasive vegetation species on the east slope and maintain low native vegetation.

C-15. Selectively thin vegetation along the new Nature Trail for a view of the ravine.

C-16. Maintain the low marshy area at the center of the parcel by preserving the topography and allowing any wetland plants to establish.

Circulation

C-17. Add a 3 to 6 foot nature trail east of the existing pedestrian loop, down the slope toward Phillips Creek. Locate the trail away from the creek and do not provide bridges or other crossings. Align the trail so that it does not compromise the integrity of the earthworks associated with the Beauregard line. Surface this route with crushed stone, wood chips, or other permeable material.

C-18. Preserve existing path in good condition.

Views

C-19. Rehabilitate view to the east down the slope and toward Phillips Creek.

Buildings and Structures

C-20. If available documentation exists, consider adding ground-level foundation identification or ghost-frame structures that interpret the buildings that were part of the camp (see Figure 4–14 and Figure 4–15).

Small Scale Features

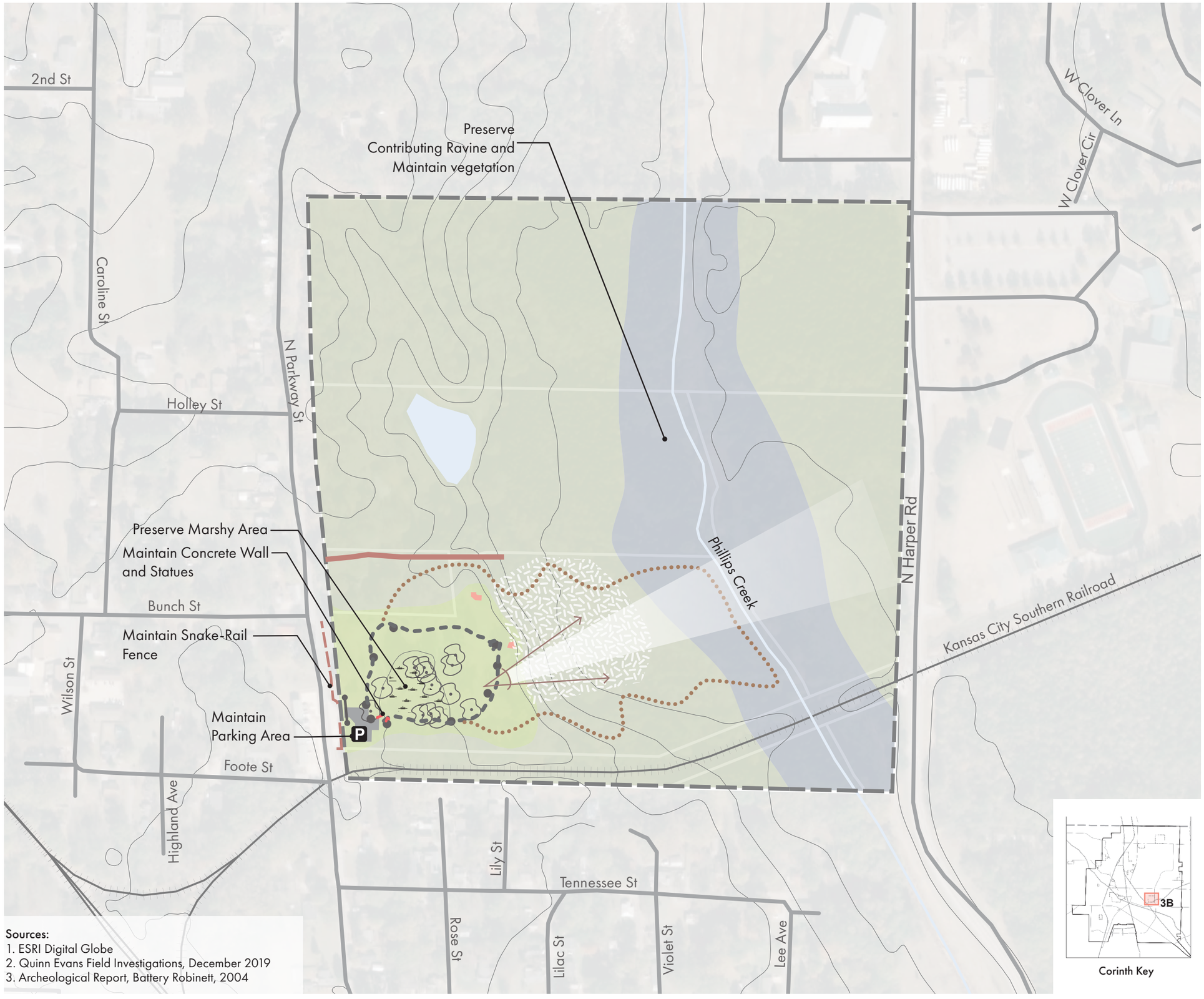
C-21. Maintain existing bronze statues and concrete walls.

C-22. Remove existing gate and replace with one that is in-line with NPS messaging and is more welcoming to the public.

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Corinth Contraband Camp - LCA 3B

Recommended Treatment



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. Archeological Report, Battery Robinett, 2004

Corinth Key

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream/Pond
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Non-Contributing Railroad
- Preserve Existing Path
- Maintain Snake Rail Fence
- Rehabilitate View
- Preserve and Repair Earthwork
- Maintain Statue
- Maintain Parking Area
- Maintain Chain Link Fence
- Maintain Concrete Walls
- Remove Gate
- Preserve Mature Shade Tree
- Maintain Lawn
- Oak-Hickory Forest
- Lowland Forest
- Preserve Marsh
- Add Nature Trail
- Maintain understory/remove invasives to rehabilitate view

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

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Federal Lines 5/17 (LCA 3D)

Recommended treatment for Federal Lines 5/17 emphasizes preservation of battlefield resources, management of forest vegetation to provide a contextual setting, and additions that will accommodate increased visitor use. The treatment includes establishment of features to improve visitor access and understanding of the earthworks, improvements to trails and parking, and a vegetation treatment approach that maintains a healthy forest canopy above the earthworks.

Drawing RT-5 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

Earthwork

C-23. Preserve earthworks and other archeological resources at the Federal Lines 5/17 according to study area recommendations for earthworks. Portions of this LCA are still in private ownership. Work with adjacent land owners to protect the earthworks.

C-24. Repair the earthworks damaged by fallen trees. Remove fallen debris and tree roots, taking care to cut roots flush with the surface of the earthwork and minimize disturbance. Backfill scars with clean, artifact-free fill dirt.

Vegetation

C-25. Preserve existing vegetation communities, including Oak-Hickory Forest, Pine Forest, and Lowland Forest.

C-26. Selectively thin vegetation around earthworks to make the resource more visible. Follow BMPs outlined in study area recommendations, SA-16 through SA-28.

Circulation

C-27. Add a parking area on the north end of the property, adjacent to CR 151. Remove the existing access point and parking along Henson Road.

C-28. Convert the existing north-south road trace into a trail that connects the new parking area to the earthworks.

- Maintain trails to meet recommended standards outlined in the study area recommendations.

Views

C-29. Rehabilitate a narrow view from the earthworks to the northwest, towards the creek, by selective thinning of forest vegetation.

Small-Scale Features

C-30. Add an information kiosk at the new parking area.

C-31. Add overlook platform or a simple wood rail fence to restrict visitors from accessing to the tops of earthworks.

C-32. Add interpretive waysides to the new overlook platform or near the terminus of the proposed trails near the earthworks.

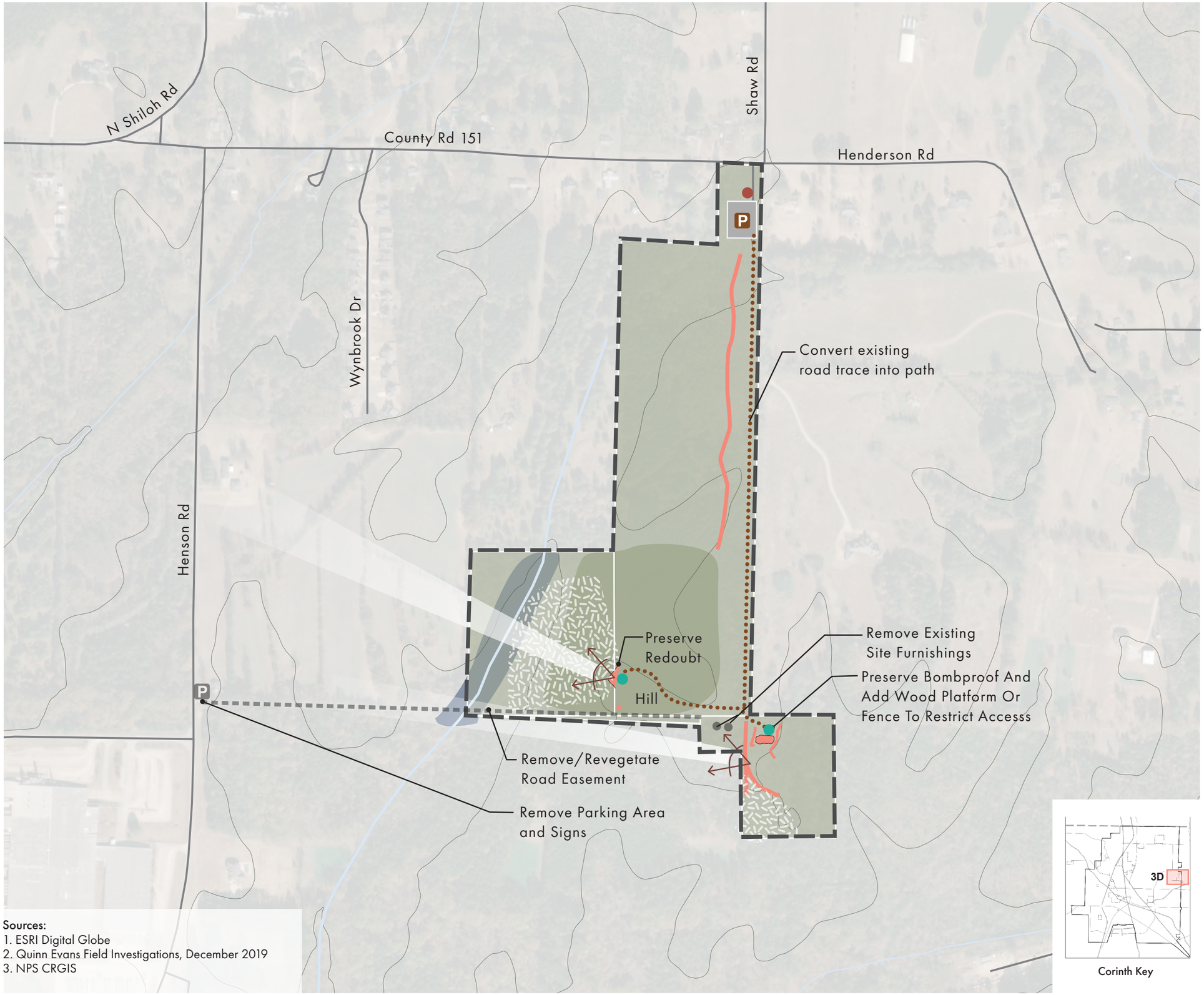
C-33. Remove existing site furnishings and signs that are in poor condition.

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Federal Lines 5/17 - LCA 3D

Recommended Treatment



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Remove Existing Parking Area
- Remove/Revegetate Existing Road
- Remove Existing Site Furnishing
- Rehabilitate View
- Preserve and Repair Earthwork
- Add Information Kiosk
- Add Wayside
- Add Parking Area
- Add Path/Boardwalk
- Preserve Oak-Hickory Forest
- Preserve Pine Forest
- Preserve Lowland Forest
- Thin forest to rehabilitate views

Corinth Key

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. NPS CRGIS

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September 2021

Federal Lines 5/19 (LCA 3E)

The recommended treatment for Federal Lines 5/19 includes preservation of battlefield resources, management of forest and field vegetation to provide a contextual setting aligned with the historic landscape character. Visitor access to the site is rerouted to protect battlefield resources and improve visitor experience and understanding of the battlefield landscape.

Drawing RT-6 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

Identified as a primary site and acting as the fourth stop along the proposed tour route, Federal Lines 5/19 is the closest Corinth unit to Shiloh Battlefield.

Earthwork

C-34. Preserve earthworks and other archeological resources at the Federal Lines 5/19 according to study area recommendations for earthworks.

C-35. Repair damaged sections of earthworks after farm road is removed.

Vegetation

C-36. Preserve oak-hickory forest.

C-37. Rehabilitate former agricultural fields to native oak-hickory forest. Allow oak forest to return to climax forest conditions.

C-38. Selectively thin vegetation around earthworks to make the resource more visible. Follow BMPs outlined in study area recommendations.

Circulation

C-39. Add new parking area along Cantrell Road, northeast of the earthworks. Remove existing parking lot and access point located along Highway 2.

C-40. Add new trail connecting the new parking lot to the earthworks by converting the existing abandoned farm road into a pedestrian trail.

- The new trail runs northwest-southeast behind the earthworks.
- Remove existing abandoned farm road that extends south to the existing parking lot.

C-41. Maintain trails to meet recommended standards outlined in the study area recommended treatment for circulation as mown grass or bare earth in good condition.

Views

C-42. Rehabilitate narrow views from the cannon emplacements/embrasures to the west by selectively thinning vegetation. Routinely monitor and prune to maintain view.

Small Scale Features

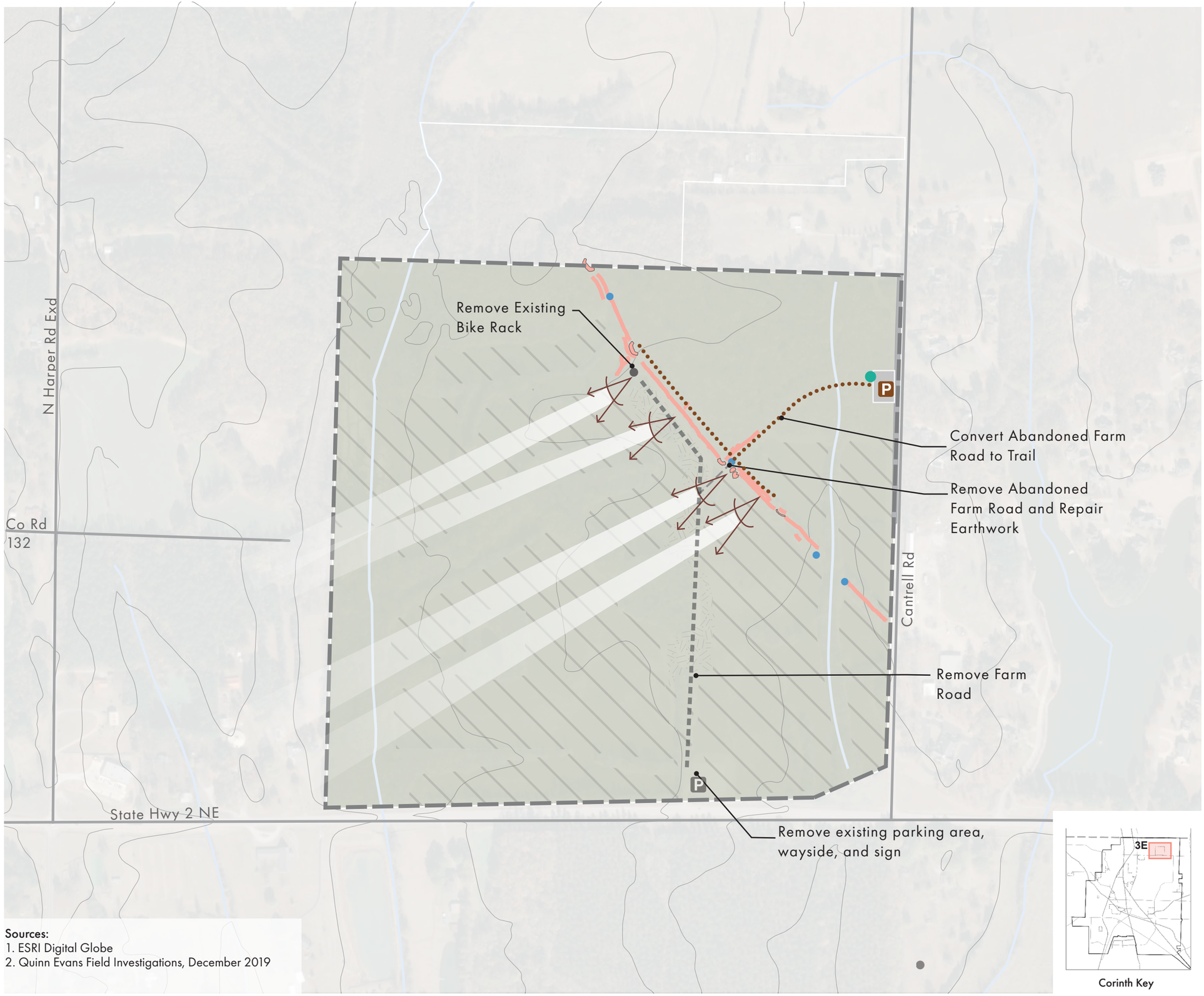
C-43. Remove existing wayside, sign, and bicycle rack.

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Federal Lines 5/19 - LCA 3E

Recommended Treatment



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Remove Existing Parking Area
- Remove Existing Farm Road
- Remove Existing Site Furnishing
- Rehabilitate View
- Preserve and Repair Earthwork
- Repair Earthwork Damage
- Add Wayside
- Add Parking Area
- Add Path
- Preserve Oak-Hickory Forest
- Allow Oak Forest to Return to Climax Forest Conditions

Corinth Key

0 225′ 450′ 900′

N

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

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September 2021

Federal Lines 5/28 (LCA 3F)

Recommended treatment for Federal Lines 5/28 emphasizes preservation of battlefield resources and existing trail networks. Visitor access will be adjusted by providing a new entrance located on the north, within the authorized park boundary.

Drawing RT-7 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

Federal Lines 5/28 is identified as a primary site and is the fifth stop along the proposed tour route.

Earthwork

C-44. Preserve earthworks and other archeological resources at the Federal Lines 5/28 according to study area recommendations for earthworks.

Vegetation

C-45. Selectively thin vegetation around earthworks to make the resource more visible. Follow BMPs outlined in study area recommendations. Routinely monitor and prune to maintain view.

C-46. Maintain forest vegetation.

C-47. Rehabilitate existing field to native warm season grassland.

Circulation

C-48. Add new parking lot north of earthworks along Highway 2.

- Remove visitor parking from the access road owned by the Mississippi Department of Transportation.

C-49. Preserve existing trail networks including the nature trail.

C-50. Remove trail connection to existing parking area on MDOT owned access road.

C-51. Add trail connection from the new parking lot to the existing trail network.

C-52. Maintain trails as mown grass or bare earth in good condition.

Views

C-53. Rehabilitate narrow views from the earthworks to the west by selectively thinning vegetation.

Small Scale Features

C-54. Add wayfinding signage at the trailhead near the new parking lot. Remove signage at the existing parking area/access road entrance.

C-55. Repair existing wayside signage along the trail near the earthworks.

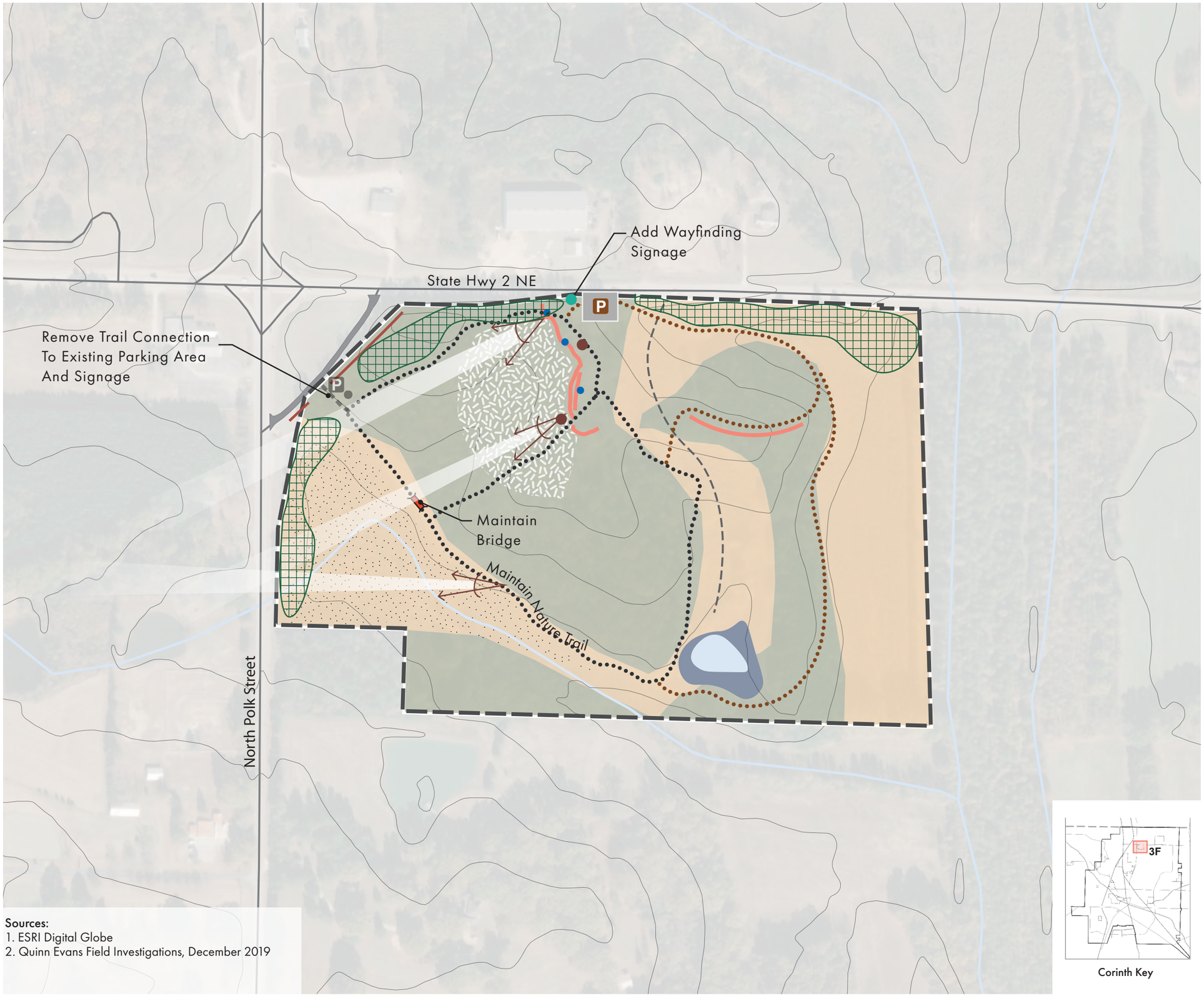
C-56. Remove concrete bollards near the existing parking area along the MDOT owned access road.

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Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Federal Lines 5/28 - LCA 3F

Recommended Treatment



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Remove Existing Parking Area
- Remove Existing Path
- Remove Existing Site Furnishing
- Preserve Road Trace
- Preserve Existing Trail
- Rehabilitate View
- Preserve and Repair Earthwork
- Repair Earthwork Damage
- Maintain Footbridge
- Add Parking Area
- Maintain Wayside/Sign
- Add Wayfinding Signage
- Remove Concrete Bollards
- Preserve Field
- Preserve Oak-Hickory Forest
- Preserve Lowland Forest
- Rehabilitate Field
- Add Path
- Thin forest to rehabilitate view
- Add screening

Corinth Key

0 150′ 300′ 600′

N

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September 2021

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

Confederate Siegeworks (LCA 3G)

Recommended treatment for the Confederate Siegeworks focuses on preservation of battlefield resources, management of forest vegetation to provide a contextual setting more aligned with the historic character, accommodation of new uses, and additions to accommodate increased visitor use. Treatment includes features to improve visitor access and understanding of the earthworks, a new nature area, improvements to trails and parking, and a vegetation treatment approach that promotes healthy forest canopy growth while protecting earthwork resources.

Drawing RT-8 illustrates the desired landscape condition.

Identified as a primary site this is the sixth stop along the proposed tour route. Confederate Siegeworks is not far from the Corinth Interpretive and Center and provides educational and recreational opportunities for school groups and local communities.

Earthwork

C-57. Preserve earthworks and other archeological resources at the Confederate Earthworks according to study area recommendations for earthworks.

Vegetation

C-58. Selectively thin vegetation around earthworks to make the resource more visible. Follow BMPs outlined in study area recommendations. Routinely monitor and prune to maintain view.

C-59. Maintain native riparian plant species around the pond.

C-60. Maintain forest vegetation.

Circulation

C-61. Maintain existing parking lot along North Polk Street.

C-62. Maintain existing road loop to a pedestrian gravel route that allows vehicular use for NPS operations, accessible access, and special events.

C-63. Add a nature trail as a boardwalk around the pond.

C-64. Add special use parking near the new nature area and near the trailhead leading to the earthworks.

Views

C-65. Rehabilitate narrow views from the earthworks to the northwest by selectively thinning vegetation at these areas.

Small Scale Features

C-66. Update waysides and trail map sign. Integrate new signage at the pond and boardwalk.

C-67. Replace existing site furnishings and add site furnishings that are integrated with new program elements, such as at the nature area. Remove dilapidated bike racks.

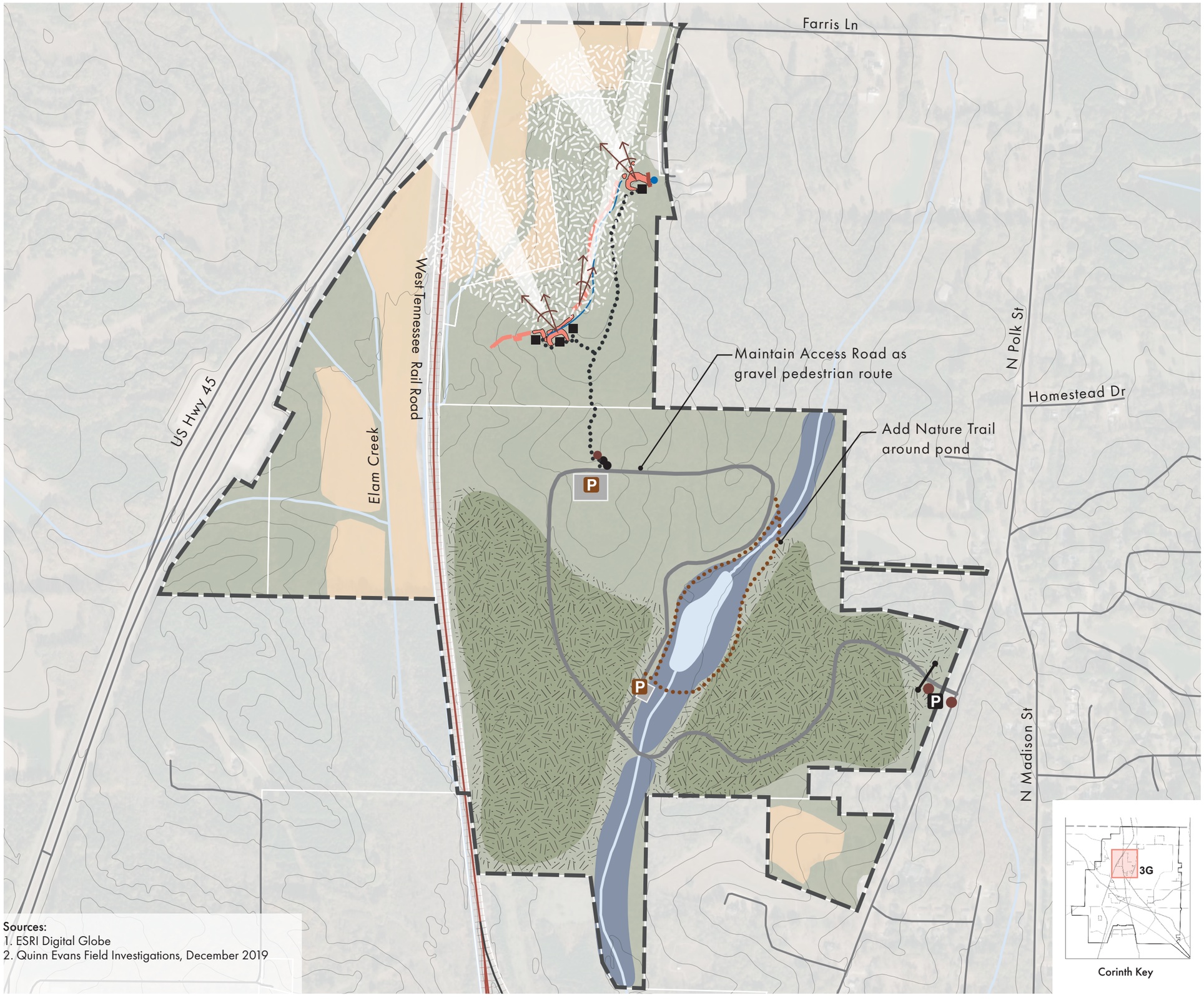
C-68. Maintain existing entrance gate.

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Confederate Siege Works - LCA 3G

Recommended Treatment



Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Contributing Railroad
- Non-Contributing Railroad
- Road
- Modify Access Road to a Pedestrian Route
- Maintain Path
- Rehabilitate View
- Preserve and Repair Earthwork
- Preserve Covered Way
- Repair Earthwork Damage
- Maintain Viewing Platform
- Replace Site Furnishings
- Maintain Existing Parking Area
- Update Wayside/Sign
- Maintain Gate
- Preserve Field
- Preserve Oak-Hickory Forest
- Preserve Pine Forest
- Preserve Lowland Forest
- Successional Forest
- Add Accessible Parking Only Area
- Add Boardwalk/Path
- Selectively Thin Forest to Rehabilitate View and Improve Earthwork Visibility

Corinth Key

N

0 325′ 650′ 1,300′

Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019

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September 2021

Site Type 2 (Secondary Sites)

Secondary sites are significant to the Siege and Battle of Corinth and provide an additional experience for visitors who would be spending more than a day-long tour of the sites in Corinth.

Corona Female College (LCA 3C)

Conduct further archeological investigation to determine what features remain of the school and designed landscape. Undertake a comprehensive planning and design effort to determine the best treatment for the cultural landscape. Consider enhancing visitor understanding of the historic condition by interpreting building locations, paths, and restoration of historic plant materials. Improve visitor parking and access to the site as part of the planning and design effort.

Federal Redan (LCA 3I)

Preserve the earthwork and manage woodland vegetation over the earthwork following best practices. Preserve the historic road trace by annual mowing and removal of woody vegetation. Conduct additional archeological investigations to reveal more information about the redan and activities that occurred in this location. Maintain existing field and mown path to provide access to the redan.

Battery F (LCA 3J)

Preserve the earthwork of Battery F and manage woodland vegetation over the earthwork following best practices. Maintain the forest community surrounding the earthwork and consider expanding the forest to the rest of NPS property, replacing the existing field. Plant vegetation to provide a screen from adjacent development and enhance the historic character. Provide visitor parking within the site and pedestrian access to the earthwork.

October 3rd Battle - PM (LCA 3H)

Maintain fields and woodland vegetation. Provide visitor parking along Wenasoga Road and trails throughout this character area. Consider creating an overlook from the parking area into the battlefield below.

October 3rd Battle - AM (LCA 3K)

Preserve the earthworks and manage woodland vegetation following best practices. Improve visitor parking and trails throughout this character area. Regenerate woodland vegetation to reflect historic conditions.

October 3rd Battle - AM (LCA 3L)

Maintain open views across the agricultural landscape east towards the heights beyond Little Cane Creek. Develop this area visitor use as a potential picnic and rest area, serving this side of the park and as a stop on the way to Davis Bridge.

Camp Davies (LCA 3M)

Preserve archeological features and existing landscape character. This landscape character area is only a small portion of a much larger site that is not on NPS property that includes surviving earthworks for the Federal Camp on both sides of the road and NPS property. Preserve surviving earthworks. If additional parcels are acquired, consider adding visitor services and opening the site to the public.

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Davis Bridge Treatment

LCA 4. Davis Bridge

The Davis Bridge landscape is the most remote unit of the study area, with a significant portion of the land within the authorized boundary owned by the state of Tennessee or private landowners. The recommended treatment for Davis Bridge (DB) focuses on vegetation management that provides a contextual setting more aligned with the historic landscape character, preservation of historic resources, accommodation for new uses, and preservation of existing ecological systems.

Drawing RT-9 illustrates the desired landscape condition for Davis Bridge.

Vegetation

DB-1. Rehabilitate fields as warm season native grasslands. Maintain the grasslands by annual mowing or prescribed burning.

DB-2. Add a vegetative buffer on the southern border of the study area boundary, west of the Hatchie River, to frame and protect contributing views.

DB-3. Maintain landscape around Burr's Branch as a riparian zone to minimize erosion. Add or maintain low growing vegetation to minimize impact to contributing view toward the Davis Bridge location.

DB-4. Maintain mown grasses and select trees within the Memorial Area. Selectively thin vegetation around the area as needed to maintain the health of the forest and to frame the edges of the space.

DB-5. Preserve the contributing flood plain forest along the Hatchie River.

DB-6. Preserve existing vegetation communities found on site, including Oak-Hickory Forests and Pine Forests.

DB-7. Preserve potential witness trees.

- Conduct studies to determine age of these trees, if they are contributing resources, and develop a plan for their care.

Circulation

DB-8. Maintain existing parking areas along Pocahontas Road and Essary Springs Road until more suitable locations become available.

DB-9. Preserve existing trail that follows the alignment of Old State Line Road from parking area at Essary Springs Road to the Hatchie River.

DB-10. Rehabilitate Old State Line Road west of Essary Springs Road.

- Conduct archeological investigations to verify the alignment of this road and maintain the route as a soft surface trail from Pocahontas Road to Essary Springs Road.
- Clear woody vegetation from this route and maintain surface with either compacted dirt, crushed fines, or wood chips. Restrict vehicular access but allow pedestrian use.
- Add a new path from the Pocahontas parking area to the rehabilitated Old State Line Road.

DB-11. Add trail loop around the Memorial Area, connecting to the parking area along Essary Spring Road.

Views

DB-12. Rehabilitate the contributing view from Metamora Hill looking east toward the Hatchie River and the heights beyond.

DB-13. Rehabilitate the contributing view looking east down Old State Line Road from Metamora Hill and Pocahontas Road.

- Selectively thin trees and undergrowth along the edges of the road to rehabilitate the view.

Buildings and Structures

DB-14. Preserve brick building remnants south of Old State Line Road.

DB-15. Add interpretive shelter south of the parking area along Pocahontas Road. Construct an open-sided structure that provides information on the Battle of Davis Bridge, and amenities such as benches and drinking water. The shelter will not require park staff on a regular basis.

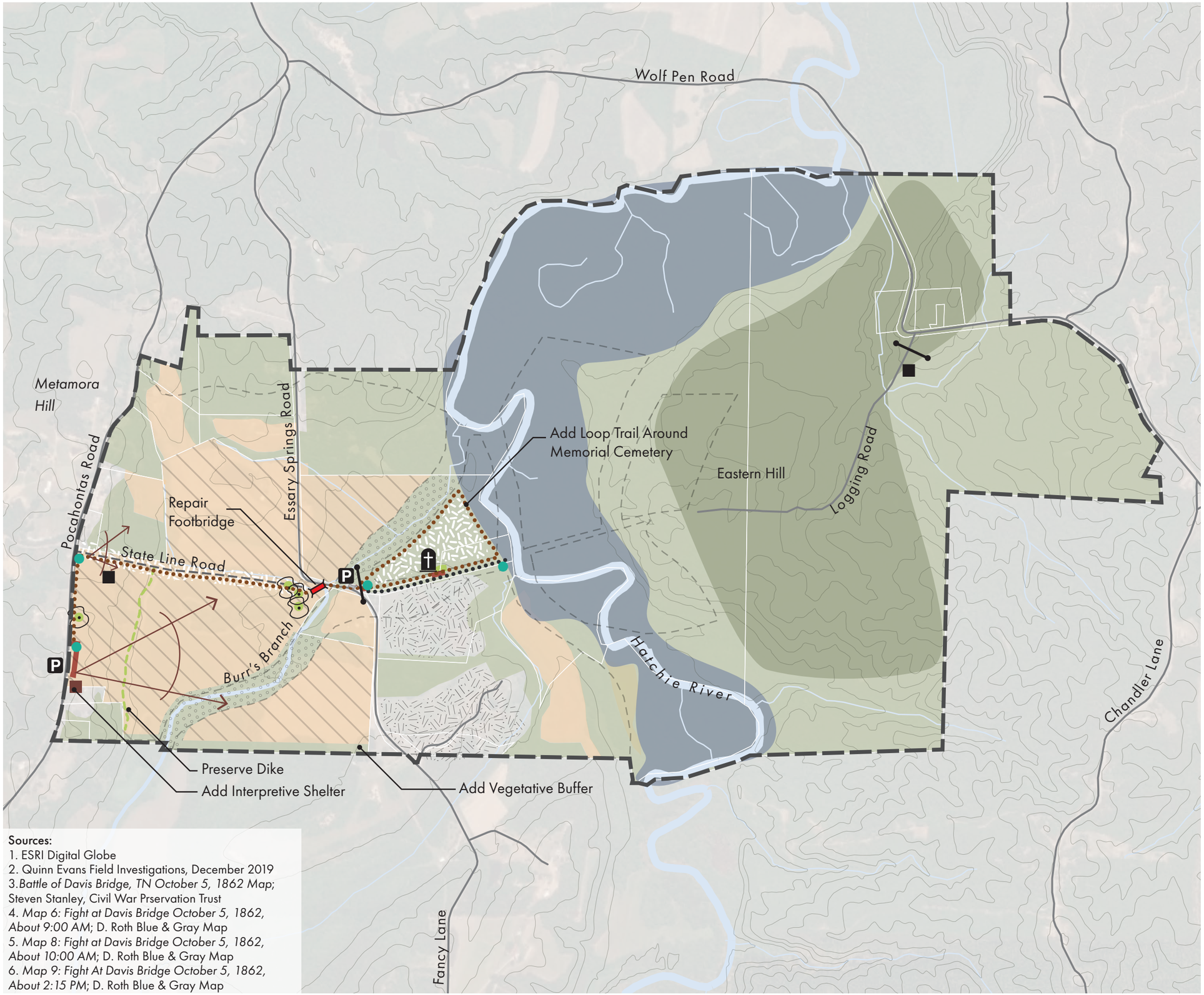
Small Scale Features

DB-16. Update existing waysides and tie design into the new shelter. Integrate these signs with the rest of the study area landscape, see study area recommendations.

Shiloh National Military Park
Cultural Landscape Report

Davis Bridge Unit - LCA 4

Recommended Treatment



Sources:
1. ESRI Digital Globe
2. Quinn Evans Field Investigations, December 2019
3. *Battle of Davis Bridge, TN October 5, 1862 Map;* Steven Stanley, Civil War Prservation Trust
4. *Map 6: Fight at Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 9:00 AM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map
5. *Map 8: Fight at Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 10:00 AM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map
6. *Map 9: Fight At Davis Bridge October 5, 1862, About 2:15 PM;* D. Roth Blue & Gray Map

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Federal and Public Tract
- Stream
- 10-foot Contour
- Road
- Rehabilitate Road Trace, State Line Road
- Preserve State Line Road
- Add Trail
- Field Locations (1862)
- Rehabilitate View
- Preserve Building / Building Remnant
- Add Interpretive Shelter
- Repair Footbridge
- Preserve Memorial Area
- Maintain Existing Parking Areas
- Update Waysides
- Maintain Worm Fence
- Maintain Gate
- Preserve Potential Witness Tree
- Preserve Dike
- Maintain Mown Lawn
- Privately Owned Field
- Rehabilitate Field to Warm Season Native Grassland
- Preserve Oak-Hickory Forest
- Preserve Pine Forest
- Preserve Floodplain/Lowland Forest
- Thin Vegetation to Rehabilitate Views
- Maintain as a Riparian Zone
- Successional Forest

0 450′ 900′ 1,800′

N

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September 2021

Treatment Implementation

Draft PMIS Project Statements

This chapter summarizes and groups treatment tasks included in the treatment chapter, with the objective of translating recommendations into project funding requests. The following projects have been identified from the treatment tasks as those most in need of implementation. PMIS Project Statements are the statements resulting from the budget call process that includes a project description, justification, and amount of funds requested. For descriptions of work, refer to treatment task narratives in the earlier chapter.

The projects listed below recognize that opportunities for collaboration, funding availability, interpretive and programmatic goals, project review and compliance, and other factors may impact implementation.

Project 1. Repair and protect earthworks

Project Description: This project will repair damaged earthworks following best management practices. Downed or wind-thrown vegetation and large-diameter trees growing on earthworks will be removed. Earthworks will be repaired to ensure consistent cover (grass, moss, leaf duff).

Justification: Measures needed to preserve, protect, and stabilize earthwork features.

Treatment Tasks: SA-16 through SA-28

Project 2. Address wayfinding across the discontiguous units

Project Description: Undertake a comprehensive planning project to address circulation and access across all of the discontiguous units of Fallen Timbers, Davis Bridge, and the individual sites at Corinth. Identify travel routes and create unique identifier signage for wayfinding signs and markers to signal property is clearly NPS.

Justification: Currently it is difficult for visitors to find their way between sites or to know in what order to visit them.

Treatment Tasks: SA-1 through SA-6

Project 3. Repair setting and circulation at Johnston Memorial

Project Description: Preserve the Johnston Memorial and rehabilitate the setting by realigning vehicular traffic away from the monument, repairing the stone curb, and resurfacing the path around the monument with a soft-surface paving.

Justification: The roadway and stone curb around the monument are continually damaged by vehicular traffic and threaten the monument.

Treatment Tasks: S-22

Project 4. Improve trails and update parking at discontiguous units in Corinth

Project Description: This project will modify existing parking areas and access points to multiple earthwork sites and will change existing pedestrian circulation routes to have less impact on the earthworks.

Justification: Existing parking areas are either inadequate, damage resources, or require a right-of--way through private property. Some trails negatively impact the experience of the earthworks.

Treatment Tasks: C-27, C-28, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-47, C-48, C-49, C-50, C-51, C-52, C-60, C-61, C-62, C-63

Project 5. Plan interpretation and design for Corinth Contraband Camp

Project Description: Conduct further studies, planning and design to determine future use and interpretation of the Contraband Camp. This would include further research into the camp, collaboration with community members, identification of appropriate program elements and design.

Justification: The Corinth Contraband Camp site is is the only place among the Corinth units that is associated to the significance of the contraband community. Rehabilitation of this landscape would enhance the interpretation of the contraband camp and related resources that are no longer extant and provide additional recreational and educational value for park visitors.

Treatment Tasks: C-11

Project 6. Visitor access and contact at Davis Bridge

Project Description: Add shelter, replace waysides, and create trail access at Pocahontas Road. Rehabilitate State Line Road to connect to the Hatchie River.

Justification: Visitors require additional amenities at Davis Bridge and historic features require rehabilitation.

Treatment Tasks: DB-10, DB-11, DB-12, DB-13, DB-15, DB-16

Project 7. Repair setting at Shiloh Indian Mounds

Project Description: In consultation with the Chickasaw, rehabilitate the setting and vegetation. Remove the boardwalk and stairs that ascend Mound A, re-establish the central plaza with short mown lawn, consider integrating plants that are culturally important in to the landscape.

Justification: The Shiloh Indian Mounds are impacted by contemporary features and could better reflect the historic condition.

Treatment Tasks: S-44, S-45, S-46, S-48, S-51, S-52

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Appendix A

Treatment Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe recommended treatment actions for the cultural landscape.[1] The terminology is intended as a reference for clear understanding of the treatment recommendations provided in the Treatment Recommendation sections of this chapter.

Add. Add refers to the installation of new features required for new compatible use. Additions should be planned, designed, and installed to be clearly differentiated from the contributing features, so that these features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Avoid. Avoid is to prevent the occurrence of an unnecessary "human caused" impact to the cultural landscape within reasonable circumstances.

Conduct. Conduct is to organize and carry out.

Consider/Evaluate. Consider or evaluate is to assess if a treatment action should be undertaken. As circumstances change, the treatment action should be re-evaluated.

Coordinate. Coordinate is to bring into a common action and make equal in relative significance so that multiple actions work well together.

In-kind. In-kind refers to the method of replacing features if necessary. In-kind means to replace something in the same way, with the same materials, form, and detailing.

Maintain. Maintain refers to measures that sustain the form, integrity, and materials of features, either on a regular basis or as a non-recurring event.

Manage. Manage refers to skillfully exercising control and altering a condition to achieve a desired state over time, often with regards to vegetation or environmental conditions.

Modify. Modify refers to a minor or partial change to a feature or landscape to allow for a new use while maintaining its historical, cultural, or architectural character and/or contributing features.

Plant. Plant refers to the placement or establishment of woody or herbaceous vegetation or seeds in the ground so that it can grow.

Prepare. Prepare refers to the steps needed to make a feature or process ready for use or consideration.

Preserve. Preserve refers to those measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of contributing features. It includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Protect. Protect refers to actions to safeguard a historic feature by defending or guarding it against further deterioration or loss. Such action is generally of temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment.

Provide. Provide is to make available the facilities and services necessary to support visitor experience within the cultural landscape.

Rehabilitate. Rehabilitate refers to the act or process of allowing compatible use through repair, alteration, or additions as long as those features that convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved.

Repair. Repair refers to those measures that are necessary to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials of features. These measures are more extensive than regular maintenance and undertake work necessary to bring a feature or area to good condition.

Remove. Remove refers to the act of eliminating a feature from its location through extraction or demolition. Such action is generally applied when non-contributing features impede the establishment of other preservation treatments.

Retain. Retain refers to allowing a feature (contributing or non-contributing) to stay in place, without intervention or active management.

1 Adapted from Birnbaum and Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*; National Park Service, "Workflows Definitions," http://www.nps.gov/dscw/definitions.htm

Stabilize. Stabilize refers to those measures that require more work than standard maintenance practices, and are necessary to prevent further deterioration, failure, or loss of contributing features.



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