



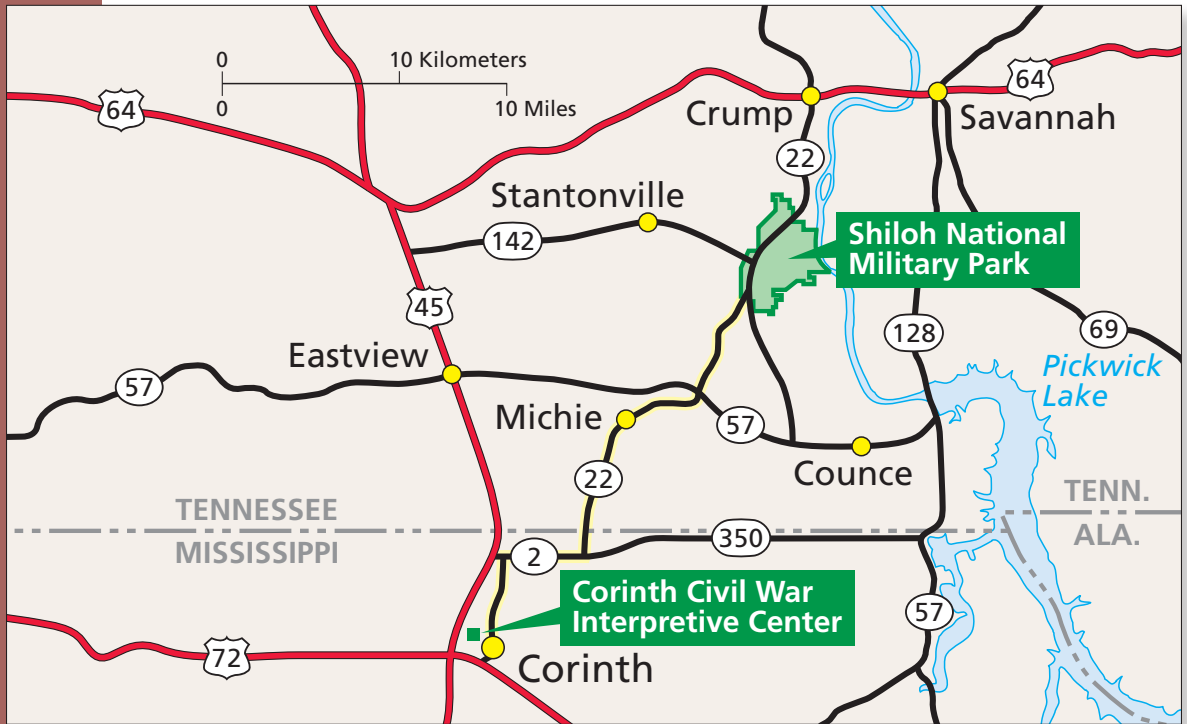
Foundation Document Shiloh National Military Park

Tennessee/Mississippi

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Signatures
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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Shiloh National Military Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Shiloh National Military Park was established in 1894 to preserve the scene of the first major battle in the Western theater of the Civil War. The two-day battle of Shiloh, named for a log church in Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, called Shiloh Meeting House, took place on April 6 and 7, 1862, and involved about 65,000 Union and 44,000 Confederate troops. This battle resulted in 23,746 killed, wounded, and missing. This decisive victory enabled United States forces to advance and seize control of the strategic Confederate railway junction at Corinth, Mississippi, on May 30, 1862.

In the late summer and early autumn of 1862, Union soldiers erected a line of redoubts on commanding ground within one-half to three-quarters of a mile of the Corinth railroad crossover. These defensive works enabled Union forces to repulse attacking Confederate forces determined to recapture the town. The victories at Shiloh and Corinth set the stage for the Union capture of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.

Shiloh National Military Park contains about 5,000 acres of the Shiloh battlefield and an interpretive center at Corinth, Mississippi. The park boundaries also include the Shiloh National Cemetery, established by the War Department in 1866 on the battlefield of Shiloh, in order to bury the dead from the battle and all the operations along the Tennessee River. The cemetery holds 3,584 Civil War dead, 2,359 of them unknown.

Shiloh is also the site of the Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, one of the finest examples of a complete Mississippian-era archeological village site in the nation. About 1,100 years ago, a town including seven earthen mounds and dozens of houses enclosed by a wooden palisade occupied the high Tennessee River bluff at the eastern edge of the Shiloh plateau. This town was the center of a society that occupied a 20-mile-long stretch of the Tennessee River Valley. The inhabitants of this village moved out of this part of the Tennessee Valley sometime in the 13th century.

The Shiloh battlefield is located in Hardin County, Tennessee, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, 9 river miles southwest, or upstream, of Savannah, Tennessee. The Corinth Unit, authorized to encompass more than 950 acres by Congress in 2007, preserves and interprets the Siege and Battle of Corinth, and is located in the city of Corinth, Mississippi.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Shiloh National Military Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on December 27, 1894 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY 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.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Shiloh National Military Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Shiloh National Military Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The Battle of Shiloh was the most critical and violent event in the early Civil War campaign to control western Confederate railroads and the Mississippi River Valley. As a result of the carnage at Shiloh, southerners and northerners alike realized that the divided nation faced a long, desperate, and costly war.
2. As the second oldest national military park, the existing commemorative landscape on the Shiloh battlefield reflects the contributions of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans to mark the field of battle in a manner that honors the shared sacrifice and courage of all those present.
3. The intersection of two major railroad crossings at Corinth allowed Confederate armies to mass their forces in northern Mississippi, while Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River served as both a vital supply line and base of operation for Union forces deep in Confederate territory. Control of these transportation routes allowed the Union to remain on the offensive in the western theater, and illustrates the importance of logistics during the Civil War.
4. The Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park preserves and protects the few surviving examples of early earthen fortifications that foreshadowed the complex trench warfare that would come to define the final desperate year of the Civil War.
5. Following the September 1862 announcement of Lincoln's intent to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union Army established the Corinth Contraband Camp, considered a model of its kind, where formerly enslaved people took their first steps from slavery to citizenship through cooperative farm programs, education, and military service.
6. In October 1862, the attempt to drive Union forces from their fortified defenses at Corinth resulted in a Confederate defeat at the Battle of Corinth, the last major Confederate offensive in the state of Mississippi.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Shiloh National Military Park:

- **Shiloh Battlefield Landscape.** Shiloh National Military Park incorporates numerous key features of the historic battlefield including the site of Shiloh Church; Fraley Field, where fighting commenced on April 6, 1862; the site of the Union camps; the Hornets' Nest; the Confederate Memorial commemorating capture of 2,100 Union troops in the Hornet's Nest; Duncan Field; the ravine where General Albert Sidney Johnston died; the site of Grant's last line; Bloody Pond; the site of the Union field hospital; Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River; 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. This fundamental resource and value is also inclusive of battlefield viewsheds and other natural resources that contribute to the rural character of the battlefield landscape and provide an opportunity for nature-based visitor experiences, such as bird watching and hiking.
- **Corinth Landscape (Siege, Battle, and Occupation).** Resources associated with the siege, battle, and occupation of Corinth are found throughout the Corinth landscape. Numerous Union and Confederate siege lines, earthworks, and fortified battery positions are protected and interpreted by the Corinth Unit. A small portion of the historic Corinth Contraband Camp is also part of the Corinth landscape and a vital link to the struggle for African American liberation during the Civil War. Other key landscape features on the Corinth Landscape include the railroad crossing and Corona Female College site.
- **Davis Bridge Site.** Located 18 miles northwest of Corinth in the state of Tennessee, five acres of the Davis Bridge battlefield site are protected by Shiloh National Military Park. While retreating from Corinth, the Confederate Army of West Tennessee under Major General Earl Van Dorn engaged Union forces led by Major General Edward O. C. Ord. Fought on October 5, 1862, the battle of Davis Bridge allowed the Confederate Army of West Tennessee to escape destruction and successfully complete their retreat from Corinth. A small gravel parking lot, interpretive signage, and a hiking trail provide access and connect visitors to the historic events that unfolded on this landscape.
- **Place of Reflection and Serenity.** The brutal history of the military engagement on the Shiloh Battlefield evokes a sense of solemnity for visitors to Shiloh National Military Park. The preserved battlefield landscape and viewsheds, and numerous monuments and memorials, provide opportunities for quiet reflection on the stories of the battle in a serene rural environment. The proximity of the Tennessee River and the accompanying natural sounds further support a deeply emotional, yet tranquil visitor experience.



- Shiloh National Cemetery.** The Battle of Shiloh was the largest engagement in the Mississippi Valley campaign during the Civil War and 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. The cemetery holds 3,584 Civil War dead, of which 2,359 are unknown. Included among these war dead are at least three identified Confederate soldiers removed from various war graves to be interred with the national dead. The total interred at the cemetery now stands at nearly 4,000, including 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.
- Museum Collections.** The museum collections at Shiloh National Military Park contain more than 430,000 objects related to the battlefield, including Civil War artillery, battle flags, and archival materials. They also contain archeological resources, many of which are related to the American Indian mound sites. Some of these artifacts are on display at the Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center and the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center, while a significant portion of the collection is stored at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.
- Commemorative Resources/Features.** Shiloh is one of the oldest national military parks established by Congress. The main battlefield unit contains more than 150 commemorative markers and other commemorative features. Many of these markers are dedicated to headquarters locations of 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 markers were dedicated on the ground where the various state units from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania fought.
- Archeological Resources.** The almost 4,000-acre Shiloh Battlefield unit encompasses the core of the Civil War's first major battle in the western theater. Shiloh has a potentially high concentration of archeological resources due to the extended Union encampment on "Shiloh Hill" in the spring of 1862. Besides numerous unmarked graves, the park contains five marked mass Confederate burial trenches. A series of archeological surveys have been conducted at the park since 1976, including surveys of the Shiloh battlefield site, the Battle of Corinth site, and the contraband camp near Corinth. The potential for relic hunting is an ongoing issue for park management.



Other Important Resources and Values

Shiloh National Military Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Shiloh National Military Park:

- **Community Partnerships.** The importance of partners and partnerships at Shiloh National Military Park continues to grow and is considered important to the park’s success. Both Hardin County in Tennessee and Alcorn County in Mississippi are key partners vital to the preservation of the battlefield at Shiloh and the siege and battle of Corinth. Two friends groups, Friends of Shiloh National Military Park and Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth, actively support the park’s mission, help raise awareness, and engage in numerous stewardship efforts with the park.
- **Shiloh Indian Mounds.** Shiloh also contains the site of a prehistoric Indian mound village that is listed as a national historic landmark. About 1,100 years ago, this town of seven earthen mounds and dozens of houses enclosed by a wooden palisade occupied the high Tennessee River bluff at the eastern edge of the Shiloh plateau. This town was the center of a society that occupied a 20-mile-long stretch of the Tennessee River Valley. The inhabitants of this village moved out of this part of the Tennessee Valley sometime in the 13th century.
- **Civilian Conservation Corps / Works Progress Administration Infrastructure and Buildings.** For eight years, from 1933 through 1940, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) maintained a camp at Shiloh Battlefield and conducted numerous projects within the park. CCC workers improved roads and sidewalks, maintained the stone wall around the national cemetery, and developed extensive erosion controls for historic fields, streams, and drainage systems throughout the park. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) also left its mark on the park’s landscape in the form of the current visitor center, park book store, and numerous other structures used for employee housing. This infrastructure and these buildings provide a tangible link to the legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration in the development of Shiloh National Military Park.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Shiloh National Military Park:

- **Slavery.** The slavery debate dominated the causes and coming of the Civil War. In 1860, Americans reached a critical point in their long-running national debate concerning whether the United States could continue with both free labor and slave labor systems. Like citizens throughout the country, residents of southwest Tennessee and northeast Mississippi struggled with personal decisions on the question of union. Inability to resolve the deeply divisive political and social issues of the day carried the nation to the brink of civil war. After Lincoln's election, events quickly escalated, and the ensuing war forever changed the lives of individuals and the course of the nation.
- **Shiloh an Epic Contest.** The Battle of Shiloh was an epic contest between large, untested armies; it dramatically changed public perception of the war. For many participants in the battle, even one as notable as Gen. William T. Sherman, Shiloh would be the largest battle event they would ever experience.
- **The Impact of War on Civilians.** The surviving antebellum structures and the site of the contraband camp in Corinth, Mississippi, are tangible reminders of the extreme levels of human suffering and resiliency during the Civil War, and reflect the changes that occurred in the social fabric of a community where African Americans took their first steps from slavery to citizenship in the formative years of Reconstruction.
- **Unresolved Issues.** The United States, as we know it today, began not with the revolution of 1776, but rather with the new nation emerging from the Civil War. Park battlefields provide opportunities to contemplate the cost and consequences of a war whose legacy includes an alteration of political power between the states and the federal government, freedom for African American slaves, and the momentum toward expanded constitutional freedoms for all Americans.
- **Prehistoric Human History.** A millennium ago, a culture of mound builders created an important settlement on the Shiloh bluffs. The numerous ancient ceremonial mounds, scores of prehistoric house sites, and the remains of a palisade erected to defend the village provide important evidence that a substantial native population inhabited Shiloh Hill for several hundred years.
- **Shared Stewardship.** Well over a century of private and public stewardship have preserved Shiloh's nationally significant resources. The vital importance of the natural environment (water, land, vegetation, and wildlife), and the continued protection of prehistoric / historic / sacred sites and resources, for the benefit and welfare of all species, is characterized by the continuum of private and public stewardship efforts to preserve the important diversity of natural and cultural resources comprising the park and neighboring communities.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Shiloh National Military Park.

For a comprehensive list of existing administrative commitments for Shiloh National Military Park, please see appendix B. There are no special mandates for the park.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



| Fundamental Resource or Value | Shiloh Battlefield Landscape |
|---|---|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Shiloh was the most critical and violent event in the early Civil War campaign to control western Confederate railroads and the Mississippi River Valley. As a result of the carnage at Shiloh, southerners and northerners alike realized that the divided nation faced a long, desperate, and costly war. • As the second oldest national military park, the existing commemorative landscape on the Shiloh battlefield reflects the contributions of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans to mark the field of battle in a manner that honors the shared sacrifice and courage of all those present. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some historic fields are not as large as they were at the time of the battle, and some fields no longer exist. • Some fields are leased for agricultural purposes. Proceeds from these leases are important for restoration/maintenance of the battlefield landscape. • Forest successional growth creates challenges for maintaining the landscape. • Natural resources are in good condition. • Two of the historic orchards have been restored. • Mitigation and removal of noncontributing structures of newly acquired parcels is needed to reduce potential for vandalism/arson. • Views from Pittsburg Landing and other battlefield views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze. Visibility warrants significant concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion/drainage mitigation efforts by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Civilian Conservation Corps are aging and deteriorating. • The park is actively trying to acquire land on the southern, northern, and western boundaries and needs to determine how that space would be programmed. • Coal fired power plants and mobile sources such as highway vehicles are believed to be major contributors to regional air quality impacts. Emissions have been significantly reduced in the past decade to reduce ozone and fine particles, which should also improve air quality conditions in the park. |

| <p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p> | <p>Shiloh Battlefield Landscape</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are several nonnative plant species in the park including thistles, sage, and grasses. • The park has issues with invasive plant and animal species. • Tree growth is encroaching on the battlefield landscape (e.g., historic fields). • There has been erosion near drainage areas; issues with sloping and drainage need to be considered for field restoration. • Undergrowth has naturally, through succession, proliferated in forested areas, which does not align with the historic setting and character of the battlefield. • There have been incidences of poaching and looting. • Trash and littering have been a problem at the park. • Speeding has been an issue within the primary battlefield area. • There is the potential for incompatible development adjacent to the park. • Cellular towers could impact historic viewsheds. • Unauthorized use of all-terrain vehicles and off-road driving has caused multiple resource impacts and has damaged signs. • Vandalism. • Park staff actively works to identify and address any hazard trees as part of landscape maintenance. • Vegetation communities in the park, including forest, wetland, and lichen, may be sensitive to the acidification and nutrient enrichment effects of excess sulfur and nitrogen deposition, which warrant significant concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks. Sugar maple trees are particularly sensitive to acidification from sulfur deposition. • Foliar injury from ozone to blackberries and sweet gum trees has been documented in the park. Ground-level ozone warrants moderate concern for vegetation health based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks. Ozone can cause injury to at least 13 ozone-sensitive plant species in the park. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could increase invasive species and erosion/sedimentation on the historic landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park battlefields could be restored to historic conditions. • Prescribed burning could be used to address issues surrounding overgrowth of understory in the forest. • The park could use more volunteers to help with maintenance. • There is the potential to reach out to the Pickwick area. This could generate increased interest in the park. • Additional orchards could be restored, though soil conditions and deer present challenges. • Additional parklands could be acquired. • Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could similarly help increase awareness about the importance of park air quality and viewsheds. |

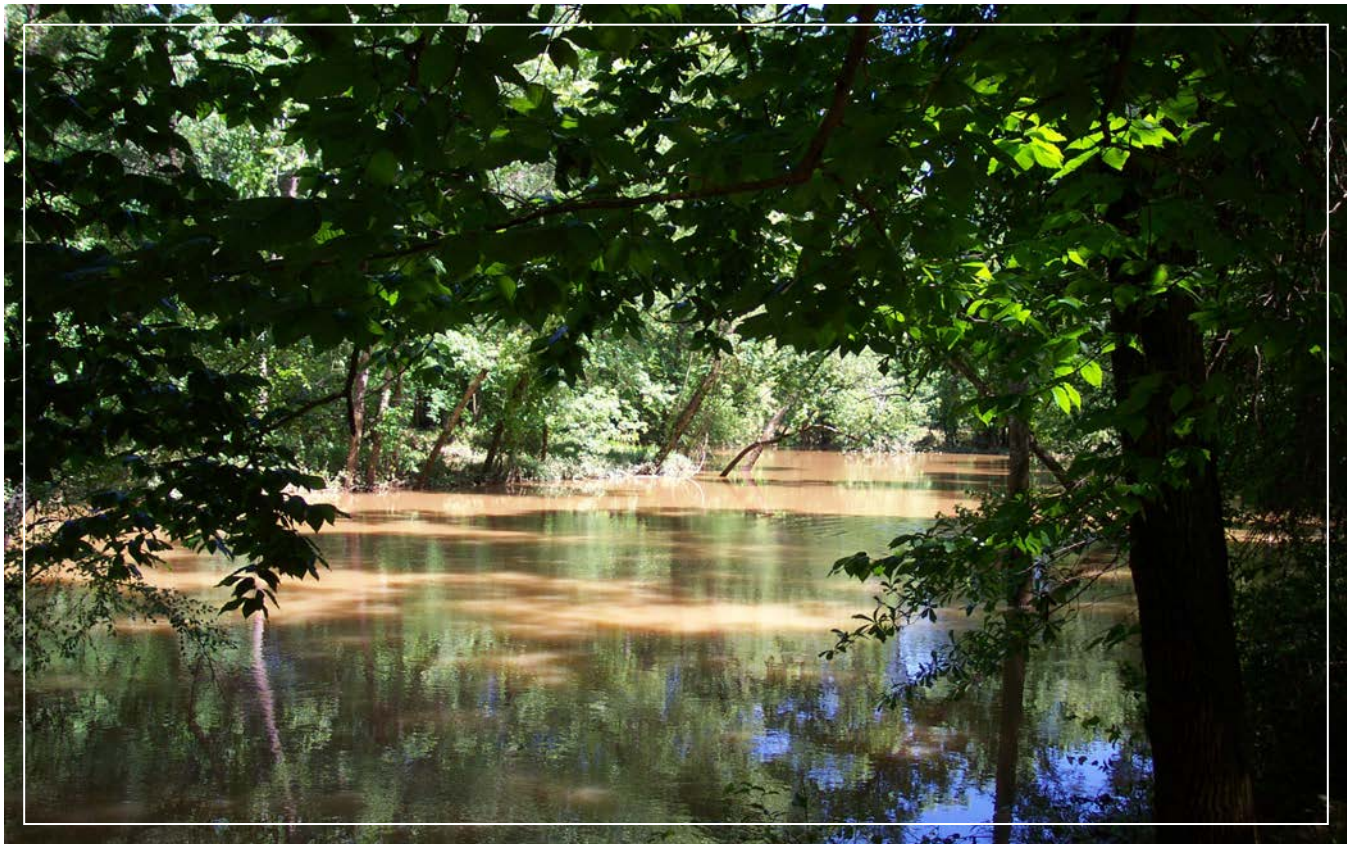
| Fundamental Resource or Value | Shiloh Battlefield Landscape |
|--|---|
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory for Shiloh Battlefield landscape. • GIS data for boundary of Shiloh National Military Park (update). • Historic resource study for Corinth Unit (underway). • Location and documentation of Civil War-era historic house sites. • Location and documentation of Confederate mass grave sites. • Visual resource inventory. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiloh Battlefield restoration plan. • Cultural landscape report for Shiloh Battlefield. • Development plan for newly acquired lands, as appropriate. • Scenery conservation plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Monument maintenance and preservation plan. |
| Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection and NPS Procedural Manual #77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> |



| Fundamental Resource or Value | Corinth Landscape (Siege, Battle, and Occupation) |
|---|---|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park preserves and protects the few surviving examples of early earthen fortifications that foreshadowed the complex trench warfare that would come to define the final desperate year of the Civil War. • Following the September 1862 announcement of Lincoln’s intent to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union Army established the Corinth Contraband Camp, considered a model of its kind, where formerly enslaved people took their first steps from slavery to citizenship through cooperative farm programs, education, and military service. • In October 1862, the attempt to drive Union forces from their fortified defenses at Corinth resulted in a Confederate defeat at the Battle of Corinth, the last major Confederate offensive in the state of Mississippi. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earthworks at Corinth are in good condition; however, given their recent acquisition, they are not currently listed on the List of Classified Structures. • A national register nomination has been completed for the Corinth Unit. • The park has an active friends group. • A boundary adjustment study has been completed for the Corinth Unit. Nearly 800 acres containing the parcels authorized in 2007 are currently being added to the park. • The Corinth Battlefield includes 17 to 20 acres at Battery Robinett, where the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center is situated. • The 16.5-acre contraband camp site is a commemorative landscape in the park. • The NPS Southeast Archeological Center has a report and study of the Corinth Unit. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park saw a surge in visitation during the 150th anniversary, but it has generally stayed the same overall. • The contraband camp is used for community recreation. • Due to the discontinuous nature of the sites and resources at Corinth, visitors often do not see all the resources at Corinth. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been damage to the earthworks at Corinth caused by unauthorized entry of all-terrain vehicles. This has occurred outside of the original NPS property (e.g., Battery Robinett), on lands currently owned by the friends group. • There is limited law enforcement at the Corinth Unit due to the dispersed nature of the resources, and vandalism has been an issue. • The driveway for the interpretive center uses portions of the railroad right-of-way. • Illegal hunting has been an issue on both park and friends lands. • Urban development in the city of Corinth could impact historic sites and earthworks. • There are perceived public safety concerns related to the Corona Female College site. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events, due to climate change could increase invasive species and erosion/sedimentation on the Corinth landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earthworks could be listed on the List of Classified Structures. • The monuments could be listed on the List of Classified Structures. • The park could develop needed waysides at sites throughout the park. • The park could work more closely with the community to provide educational opportunities. • The school site adjacent to the park is located within the historic battlefield, and could be acquired as part of the park. • The battlefield could be better protected through an increase in park land holdings. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Corinth Landscape (Siege, Battle, and Occupation) |
|--|---|
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Opportunities (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations could be conducted for the Corona Female College site. • The park could develop a mobile tour or use social media for visitor outreach. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data for boundary of Corinth Unit. • Cultural landscape inventory for Corinth Unit. • Collect natural resource data and expand monitoring to Corinth Unit. • Historic resource study for Corinth Unit (underway). • List of Classified Structures records for the Corinth Unit. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside plan for Corinth Unit. • Cultural landscape report for the Corinth Unit. • Trail management plan for Corinth Unit. • Land protection plan. • Earthworks management plan. • Monument maintenance and preservation plan. |
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> |





| Fundamental Resource or Value | Davis Bridge Site |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Related Significance Statements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 1862, the attempt to drive Union forces from their fortified defenses at Corinth resulted in a Confederate defeat at the Battle of Corinth, the last major Confederate offensive in the state of Mississippi. |
| Current Conditions and Trends | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park owns 5 acres of the Davis Bridge site, but the majority (more than 800 acres) is owned by Tennessee State Parks. Legislation has been introduced in the 114th Congress to add these parcels to the park. The park site currently has a trail, which is actually a historic “trace.” The park service currently has a kiosk and one wayside on-site, but the state has additional wayside signage. There are historic markers at the site. There is one gravel parking lot on-site. The Tennessee Department of Transportation received grant money for a trail system. They would like to cross NPS property, but there are issues regarding impacts on historic grounds and the archeological record. The Tennessee Department of Transportation designed a bridge that was intended to meet pedestrian needs based on highway design principles. There is more complexity regarding trail design. The Davis Bridge site is an approximately 45-minute drive from park headquarters at Shiloh, and roughly 30 minutes from the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center. Visitation is unknown at the Davis Bridge site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trends were identified for this FRV. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Davis Bridge Site |
|--|--|
| Threats and Opportunities | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion has occurred along the river. There are sandy soils along the bank that easily wash away. This problem has been compounded by annual flooding of the Hatchie River. The site managed by the National Park Service is located in a wetland area, so there are many mosquitos. This is not ideal for park visitors. The state would like to do some forest cutting in the area. There is potential for inappropriate development on and near the site. The state parks would like to expand tourism infrastructure. There has been minor vandalism at the site. Littering and looting have been issues at the site, which could be attributed to lack of regular staff presence. Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could increase erosion/sedimentation along the Hatchie River. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic trace could be protected. Interpretive trails could be provided along the battle lines. The National Park Service could seek to acquire more land at the site. Increased development/interpretation at the site may expand tourism opportunities in the area. The park could seek partnerships at Davis Bridge and other sites. The park could also partner with the Civil War Trust to preserve the Fallen Timbers Battlefield. |
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological survey of Davis Bridge Battlefield site. Hatchie River elevation study and mapping of land at Davis Bridge Battlefield site. Cultural landscape inventory for Davis Bridge Battlefield. Visitor use study/survey at Davis Bridge site. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development concept plan for Davis Bridge Battlefield site. Land protection plan. |
| Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities Act of 1906 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i> and NPS <i>Procedural Manual #77-1: Wetland Protection</i> <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Place of Reflection and Serenity |
|---|--|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Shiloh was the most critical and violent event in the early Civil War campaign to control western Confederate railroads and the Mississippi River Valley. As a result of the carnage at Shiloh, southerners and northerners alike realized that the divided nation faced a long, desperate, and costly war. • As the second oldest national military park, the existing commemorative landscape on the Shiloh battlefield reflects the contributions of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans to mark the field of battle in a manner that honors the shared sacrifice and courage of all those present. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiloh still possesses a great deal of integrity related to the original sense of place. • Battlefield views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze. Visibility warrants significant concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks. • The park provides a good auditory experience for reflection and serenity. • Modern encroachment is minimal and does not degrade the visitor experience. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in noise from external sources, including traffic, barge offloading operations, and bulldozer activity at a nearby gravel quarry north of the battlefield. • There has been an increase in geocaching and letterboxing. • There has been an increase in visitor behavior and activities that are incompatible with the serenity and solemnity of the site. • Coal fired power plants and mobile sources such as highway vehicles are believed to be major contributors to regional air quality impacts. Emissions have been significantly reduced in the past decade to reduce ozone and fine particles, which should also improve air quality conditions in the park. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from external sources. • The visitor environment has become more distracting with cell phones, music, etc. • Some visitor behavior and activities are incompatible with the serenity and solemnity of the site. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could work toward improving the understanding of site significance. • Maintenance and interpretive staff can work together to understand appropriate timing of activities in the park. • Outreach to user groups could help to improve understanding of the park purpose and appropriate activities before they arrive at the park. • The park could be better signed to indicate inappropriate activities. • Interpretive and educational tools could be used to communicate the connections between sense of place, cultural landscapes, viewsheds, air quality, sensitive natural and cultural resources, and climate change. • Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could similarly help increase awareness about the importance of park air quality and viewsheds. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundscape monitoring and analysis. • Visitor use study/survey at Davis Bridge site. • Visual resource inventory. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Place of Reflection and Serenity |
|---|--|
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenery conservation plan. • Monument maintenance and preservation plan. |
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 64: Commemorative Works and Plaques • Director's Order 61: National Cemetery Operations • NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes |



| Fundamental Resource or Value | Shiloh National Cemetery |
|---|--|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Shiloh was the most critical and violent event in the early Civil War campaign to control western Confederate railroads and the Mississippi River Valley. As a result of the carnage at Shiloh, southerners and northerners alike realized that the divided nation faced a long, desperate, and costly war. • As the second oldest national military park, the existing commemorative landscape on the Shiloh battlefield reflects the contributions of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans to mark the field of battle in a manner that honors the shared sacrifice and courage of all those present. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cemetery is in good condition overall. • The wall (especially the west side) is in poor condition, and has serious structural issues. • The cemetery lodge is used as an administrative building, and recent interior work has been completed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increased effort by the National Park Service to improve and coordinate cemetery management. • There has been an increased interest in memorialization and marking in the cemetery. • English ivy is being used and managed to help stabilize slopes. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts from storms are a threat to the cemetery, including trees that have been blown down. • There are fire ants, woodchucks, and other wildlife that damage headstones and grave sites, threatening stabilization and preservation of cemetery headstones, monuments, walks, and walls. • Visitors, particularly large groups, have impacts on cemetery resources and grave sites. They also create auditory disturbances. • Use of maintenance equipment can impact headstones and other contributing features of the cemetery landscape. • There have been issues with visitors leaving trash in the cemetery. • Air pollutants are likely causing damage to cemetery headstones and monuments leading to increased maintenance costs and reduced cultural value. Acidification from air pollution can cause damage to stone, painted, and metal monuments and other cultural resources. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could increase erosion and tree damage and increase nonnative species and pests (e.g., fire ants) in the cemetery. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff could do repointing of the stone wall (structural and capstones). • Signs and interpretation could be improved for the cemetery lodge. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside exhibit/signage for national cemetery lodge. • Administrative history of national cemetery. • Update software systems for national cemetery database and monument inventory. • Study of wildlife impacts on national cemetery. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery management plan for Shiloh National Cemetery. • Cultural landscape report for Shiloh National Cemetery (update). |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Shiloh National Cemetery |
|---|---|
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • NPS <i>Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> |



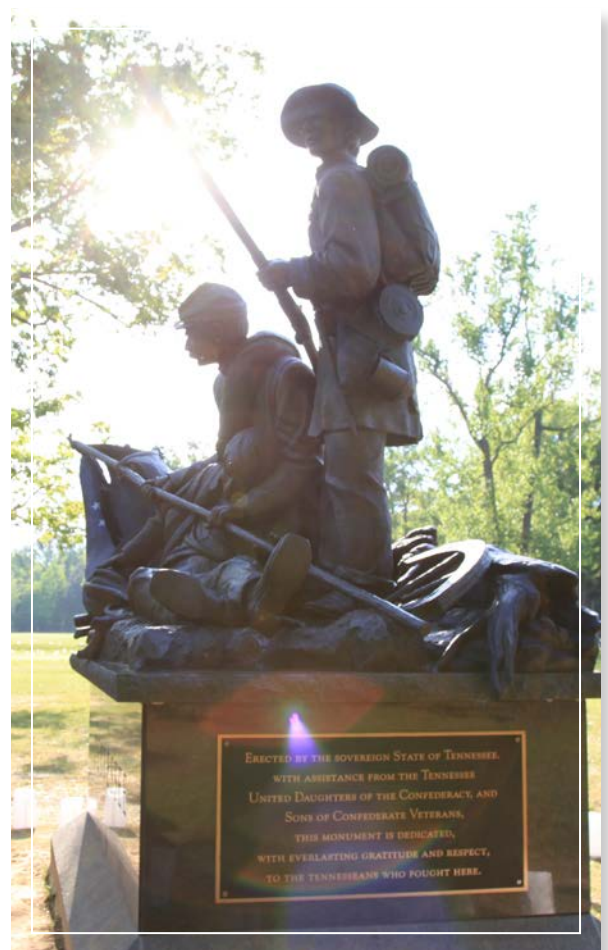
| Fundamental Resource or Value | Museum Collections |
|---|--|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Shiloh was the most critical and violent event in the early Civil War campaign to control western Confederate railroads and the Mississippi River Valley. As a result of the carnage at Shiloh, southerners and northerners alike realized that the divided nation faced a long, desperate, and costly war. • As the second oldest national military park, the existing commemorative landscape on the Shiloh battlefield reflects the contributions of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans to mark the field of battle in a manner that honors the shared sacrifice and courage of all those present. • The Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park preserves and protects the few surviving examples of early earthen fortifications that foreshadowed the complex trench warfare that would come to define the final desperate year of the Civil War. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park museum collections are stored at the Bally building in the Shiloh maintenance compound. This is a prefabricated building with environmental controls. • Materials from Mound A excavations conducted in the early 2000s are housed at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. • Many items are on display at the Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center, the Corinth Battlefield Visitor Center, and the Tennessee River Museum. • The exhibit lighting does not impact the resources on display. • Climate controls are appropriate to house museum collections. • The security systems are in good condition. • Artifacts are on loan to the Tennessee River Museum, the Smithsonian Museum, and the Memphis Pink Palace Museum. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff continues to research the collection, and there are more outside requests for research and information. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The artifacts on display face the threat of deterioration. • There is the potential for pests to damage collections. • Ultraviolet lighting at Corinth can impact artifacts that are not ultraviolet protected. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional efforts are underway to consolidate individual park museum collections and archives. This would help address issues regarding storage cost and consistency in storage facility conditions. • Displays could be updated at Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center. • The park could incorporate temporary displays and artifact rotation to better display new and varied artifacts. • Collections and archives could be digitized for access via social media. • A storage strategy could be developed for the park. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and assessment of museum artifacts. • Resource management records archiving project. • Collection condition survey. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan for museum collections. • Exhibit plan for Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center (update). |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Museum Collections |
|---|--|
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III |



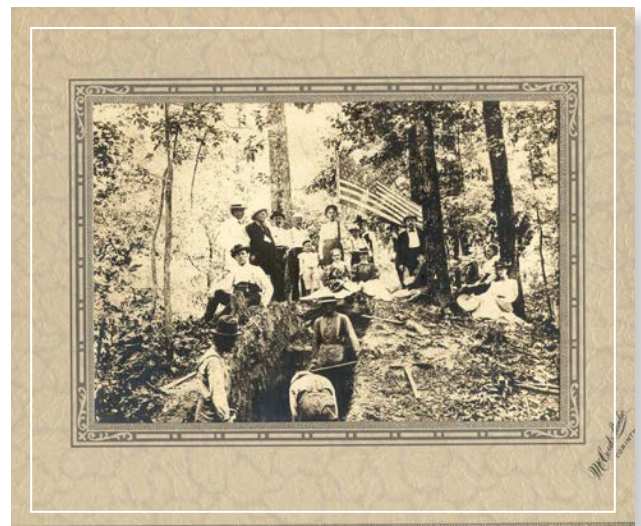
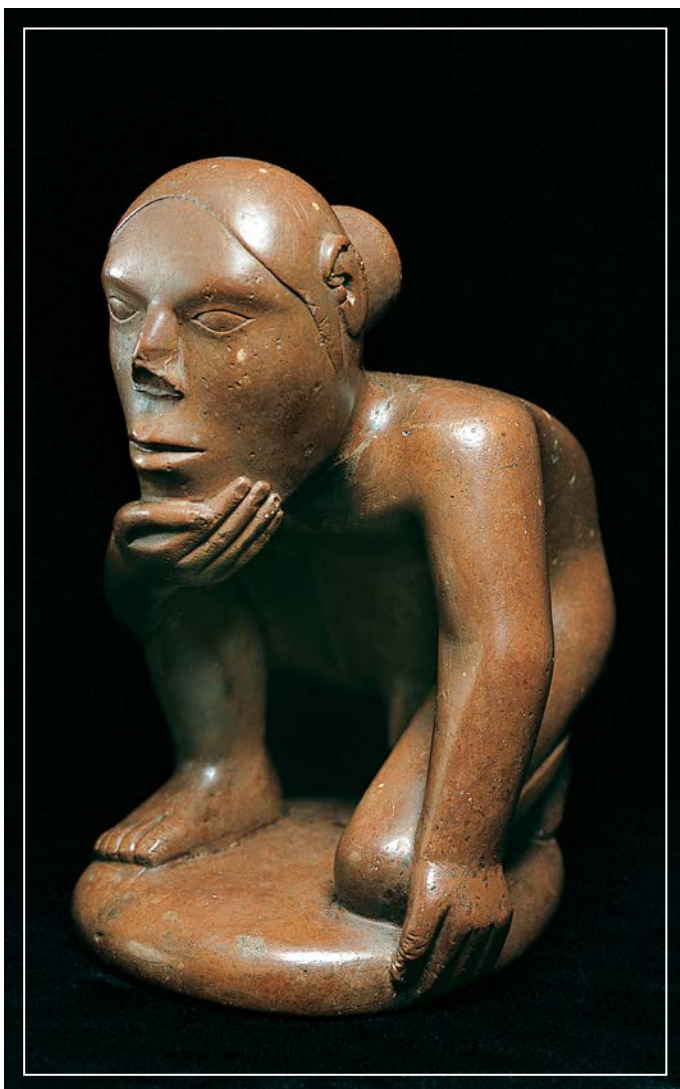
| Fundamental Resource or Value | Commemorative Resources/Features |
|---|---|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the second oldest national military park, the existing commemorative landscape on the Shiloh battlefield reflects the contributions of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans to mark the field of battle in a manner that honors the shared sacrifice and courage of all those present. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commemorative resources are generally in good condition. Some War Department tablets need to be painted. The War Department tablets are painted on a three-year maintenance cycle. Some cannon carriages need to be rehabilitated. Some monuments have been damaged, or are missing components (e.g., Ohio monuments), but most are in good condition. The bronze on the Illinois monument is weathering. Maintenance of off-site markers that are not owned by the National Park Service is difficult. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been recent interest in new monuments at Corinth and Shiloh (e.g., Mississippi monument at Shiloh). There have been increasing interpretive programs about the monuments and maintenance. The park has been replacing missing war department tablets. There has been volunteer interest in maintenance and preservation work. It has been difficult to find qualified, skilled workers to repair and maintain the monuments. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism and theft. There have been impacts from acid rain and vegetation (e.g., discoloration from leaves). Inappropriate visitor behavior (e.g., climbing monuments) has occurred and impacted commemorative resources. There has been some structural settling on the Tennessee monument and other, more modern monuments. There have been inadvertent impacts from mowing and maintenance. Farmers have impacted markers in agricultural fields. Off-park War Department tablets have been damaged or lost entirely. There have been impacts from fire ants, snakes, wasps, and other wildlife. Air pollutants have caused damage to commemorative monuments and tablets leading to increased maintenance costs and reduced cultural value. Acidification from air pollution can cause damage to stone, painted, and metal monuments and other cultural resources. Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region, including increases in storm frequency/intensity and drought events due to climate change, could increase erosion and tree damage, which could impact commemorative resources, and increase invasive species and pests (e.g., fire ants) that could also impact these commemorative resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cannon carriages could be rehabilitated. The War Department tablets could be painted, especially those in the woods. A cyclic maintenance approach could be created for regular bronze cleaning and maintenance of cannon carriages and cannon tubes. The park could develop interpretive materials for the art history of the park's commemorative monuments, sculpture, and stonework. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Commemorative Resources/Features |
|--|---|
| Data and/or GIS Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS data for monuments and markers (update). • Update software systems for national cemetery database and monument inventory. |
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report for Shiloh Battlefield. • Historic structure reports for major monuments. • Monument maintenance and preservation plan. |
| Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • "National Cemetery Regulations" (36 CFR Part 12) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • NPS Reference Manual 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> |



| Fundamental Resource or Value | Archeological Resources |
|---|---|
| <p>Related Significance Statements</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of Shiloh was the most critical and violent event in the early Civil War campaign to control western Confederate railroads and the Mississippi River Valley. As a result of the carnage at Shiloh, southerners and northerners alike realized that the divided nation faced a long, desperate, and costly war. • The Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park preserves and protects the few surviving examples of early earthen fortifications that foreshadowed the complex trench warfare that would come to define the final desperate year of the Civil War. • Following the September 1862 announcement of Lincoln’s intent to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union Army established the Corinth Contraband Camp, considered a model of its kind, where formerly enslaved people took their first steps from slavery to citizenship through cooperative farm programs, education, and military service. |
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources are in good condition overall. • These resources have a high potential to inform research and data collection. • There is an intact battle layer due to a high state of preservation, particularly at Shiloh Battlefield. • There is a backlog of cataloging for artifacts that have been unearthed. The NPS Southeast Archeological Center is working on addressing this backlog. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been increased interest in a battlefield archeology program. • There is an improved and active investigation program. • There has been an increasing presence of dangerous looters (i.e., armed looters). |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looting has threatened archeological resources. The inability to control access to the Shiloh Battlefield inhibits law enforcement efforts to control looting. • Erosion issues can expose and damage resources. This issue could be exacerbated by projected increases in storm frequency/intensity in the region due to climate change. • There is a potential for damage from adjacent development. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources could be used to inform research and data collection. • There could be greater public outreach and education related to the state of the resources and rules of the park. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and documentation of Confederate mass grave sites. • Location and documentation of Civil War-era historic house sites. • Archeological overview and assessment for Corinth Unit. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No planning needs were identified for this FRV. |

| Fundamental Resource or Value | Archeological Resources |
|---|---|
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.1.3) "Identification and Evaluation of Resources," and (§5.3.5.1) "Archeological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation |



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

| Other Important Resource or Value | Community Partnerships |
|---|--|
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park has multiple partnerships with a variety of partners. Hardin County, Tennessee, is a rural county that has an older relationship with the park. Alcorn County, Mississippi, has a larger population base with more industry. The Corinth Unit is a newer park unit and has generated congressional interest and proactive leadership related to the park. The Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth group is a very active partner. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, the park's partnerships are stable and partners are active. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts in priorities can threaten the continuity of relationships. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is the potential to reach out to the Pickwick area. This could generate increased interest in the park. The park could seek partnerships at Davis Bridge and other sites. The park could work with partners to pursue land protection. The park could partner with the Civil War Trust to preserve the Fallen Timbers Battlefield. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic resource study for Corinth Unit (underway). |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land protection plan. Wayside plan for Corinth Unit. |
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" |





| Other Important Resource or Value | Shiloh Indian Mounds |
|---|---|
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been erosion of Mound A. Archeology was conducted by the NPS Southeast Archeological Center to mitigate loss of cultural data. • The mounds are in good condition based on archeological assessments. • The park sees annual visitation from the Chickasaw Nation. • There is new interpretive information for the shelter and trail. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been recent erosion mitigation efforts via bank stabilization along the river. • There has been increased access to the site. • There is more formal and informal interpretation through new exhibits. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been erosion and social trailing at the Indian Mounds. Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could increase erosion. • Some work is needed on walking surfaces. Visitors could lose footing on the stairways at Mound A, and there could be slipping on the foot bridges. • There has been an increase in overall foot traffic on the mounds, which could impact the resource. • There is a potential for looting with night entry to the site. • Parking is disorganized. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs could be improved to help enhance visitor access to the sites. • The handrails on top of Mound A could be replaced. • Enhanced interpretation could be provided through programs such as living histories or demonstrations of cultural practices. • The park could pursue a more active partnership with the Chickasaw Nation. • Research regarding the site could be increased. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue archeological investigations of the Shiloh Indian Mounds. • Sign study at Shiloh Indian Mounds. |
| <p>Planning Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiloh Indian Mounds treatment/preservation plan. |

| Other Important Resource or Value | Shiloh Indian Mounds |
|---|--|
| <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> |





| Other Important Resource or Value | Civilian Conservation Corps / Works Progress Administration Infrastructure and Buildings |
|---|--|
| <p>Current Conditions and Trends</p> | <p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a CCC camp in the park, whose laborers included African Americans. There is some interpretation, including exhibits and programs regarding the camp, and it is marked by a state marker. • Former CCC camp members and/or their families come to the programs. • The park has some artifacts from the CCC era. • There are no physical camp structures on-site. • There are state rosters of CCC participants that include those stationed at the park. • The Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center and houses are New Deal-era structures that were built by the Works Progress Administration. • The Civilian Conservation Corps did brick work at the cemetery, including the walkways. • There are some CCC/WPA materials in the park archives. • There was a CCC camp at Corinth as well. • The park CCC infrastructure has held up well over the years and is currently stabilized. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been growing interest in and appreciation for the CCC/WPA legacy at the park. |
| <p>Threats and Opportunities</p> | <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been general wear and tear of the buildings related to use, and maintenance has been a challenge. • Tree growth is impacting the drainage infrastructure and root systems are impacting culverts. • Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could increase erosion, weathering, and damage of infrastructure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could look at larger NPS studies of CCC/WPA history in parks to better inform interpretation and resource stewardship at Shiloh. • More research could be conducted on Corinth CCC history. |
| <p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral histories related to CCC/WPA history. • Historic resource study for CCC/WPA structures. |

| Other Important Resource or Value | Civilian Conservation Corps / Works Progress Administration Infrastructure and Buildings |
|---|---|
| Planning Needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report for CCC/WPA structures. |
| Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance | <p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i> and NPS <i>Procedural Manual #77-1: Wetland Protection</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> |



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Shiloh National Military Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Potential Land Acquisitions.** In recent years Shiloh National Military Park has been expanded significantly to include a number of other sites related to the American Civil War in the states of Tennessee and Mississippi. Important sites related to the siege and battle of Corinth and the battle of Davis Bridge have also been added to Shiloh National Military Park. Potential additional historic sites that could be added to the park boundary include: sites, historic houses, and resources in and around Corinth; 1,100 additional acres at Davis Bridge; 660 acres at Russell House; 440 acres at Fallen Timbers Battlefield; and sites associated with Parkers Crossroads as an affiliated area. The Davis Bridge, Russell House, Fallen Timbers, and Parkers Crossroads sites have been proposed for addition to the park under H.R. 87 in the 114th Congress. Future land acquisitions would likely present significant park operational and stewardship challenges given the limitations of staffing levels and funding. A land protection plan as well as a special resource study of important resources associated with the Battle of Shiloh and the Siege and Battle of Corinth were identified as key needs to help the park prioritize any future land acquisitions based on the historic significance of these sites and their ability to support park interpretation.



- **Jurisdictional Challenges.** Shiloh National Military Park manages historic sites and resources in both the states of Tennessee and Mississippi, resulting in the jurisdictional challenge of working with multiple local law enforcement agencies. Engaging local law enforcement in supporting park resource stewardship efforts such as the Archaeological Resource Protection Act has been challenging. Even though Shiloh Battlefield is closed at night, access through the park is not limited. Because gates cannot be locked, looting and other illegal activities intermittently occur in the park after hours. With limited staffing at the discontinuous sites around the city of Corinth, there are safety concerns for park visitors and having a good working relationship with local law enforcement in Corinth is essential to ensuring visitor safety. Building better working relationships with local law enforcement agencies and addressing jurisdictional challenges is a key issue facing both the Shiloh battlefield and the Corinth Unit. Formalizing jurisdictional agreements with local law enforcement and seeking joint training for Archaeological Resource Protection Act enforcement were identified as important needs to address these challenges.
- **The Tennessee River.** As a major transportation corridor, the Tennessee River played a critical logistical role for the Union army before, during, and after the battle at Shiloh, and the site of Pittsburg Landing was a key factor in the resulting battle at Shiloh. 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. Many of these stabilization efforts have focused on the Dill Branch area of the park. Shiloh 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. The park should work with the Army Corps of Engineers to focus future erosion and flooding control efforts on this part of the river. Because of the historic importance of the Tennessee River and the Pittsburg Landing site, the protection of views and vistas of the river and surrounding landscape are another key concern for park staff. Increased interest in recreational activities and homes along the river has elevated threats to the river's viewshed in recent years. A visual resource inventory and scenery conservation plan for Pittsburg Landing and other important views were identified as key data and planning needs to help inform future management decisions along the Tennessee River.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

| Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|
| Related to an FRV or OIRV? | Planning Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape | Shiloh Battlefield restoration plan | H | This plan would formalize the battlefield restoration process and ensure that management actions align with enabling legislation and legal mandates. |
| Corinth Landscape; Community Partnerships | Wayside plan for Corinth Unit | H | A wayside plan would help park staff improve visitor experiences through enhanced interpretive signage, as well as establish an identity at individual sites. In particular, interpretive signage is needed on the contraband camp at the site. This plan should be developed with information gathered as part of the cultural landscape inventory for Corinth Unit. |
| Corinth Landscape; Davis Bridge Site; Community Partnerships | Land protection plan | H | A land protection plan would guide future park acquisitions. |
| Corinth Landscape | Trail management plan for Corinth Unit | H | This plan would be used to address access issues throughout the park. It would also examine the relationship between the existing trail system and earthworks to help determine where additional trails are needed for improved visitor access to park resources. |
| Museum Collections | Exhibit plan for Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center (update) | H | The recently completed long-range interpretive plan identified the need for improved exhibit space at the Shiloh Battlefield Visitor Center. There is an existing exhibit plan, but it needs to be updated to address the concerns from the long-range interpretive plan. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Commemorative Resources / Features | Cultural landscape report for Shiloh Battlefield | H | This report would document and evaluate resource conditions and identify best management practices for landscape stewardship at Shiloh Battlefield. |
| Corinth Landscape | Cultural landscape report for the Corinth Unit | H | This report would document and evaluate resource conditions and identify best management practices for landscape stewardship at Corinth Unit. |
| Corinth Landscape | Earthworks management plan | M | This plan would address stabilization and long-term maintenance of earthworks throughout Shiloh and Corinth. It would also assist in the appropriate design and maintenance of trails to the earthworks based on the high-priority trail management plan that is also identified in this document. |
| Shiloh Indian Mounds | Shiloh Indian Mounds treatment / preservation plan | M | This plan would provide recommendations for the appropriate treatment and preservation of the Shiloh Indian Mounds site. |
| Shiloh National Cemetery | Cemetery management plan for Shiloh National Cemetery | M | A cemetery management plan would provide guidance for effective management of the cemetery grounds, including vegetation management and resource stewardship. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape | Development plan for newly acquired lands, as appropriate | M | Development concept plans would provide comprehensive guidance for management of new lands acquired at Shiloh Battlefield, as the park moves toward acquisition of remaining tracts in the battlefield's 1894 authorized boundary, and for new lands acquired within existing 2007 authorized boundary for the Corinth Battlefield Unit. |

| Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|
| Related to an FRV or OIRV? | Planning Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Place of Reflection and Serenity | Scenery conservation plan | M | This will use information from the visual resource inventory (identified as data need) to identify conservation goals and potential strategies for protecting important views of the battlefield landscape. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Corinth Landscape; Place of Reflection and Serenity; Commemorative Resources/Features | Monument maintenance and preservation plan | L | This plan would develop a schedule and formalize the processes for preservation cleaning and maintenance of park monuments and plaques. It would include a history of past preservation activities, as well as appropriate treatment standards and best practices moving forward. |
| Davis Bridge Site | Development concept plan for Davis Bridge Battlefield site | L | A development concept plan would provide comprehensive guidance for management of the Davis Bridge Battlefield site. |
| Shiloh National Cemetery | Cultural landscape report for Shiloh National Cemetery (update) | L | This would be an update to their existing cultural landscape report to address changing resource conditions and identify best management practices for landscape stewardship. |
| Museum Collections | Integrated pest management plan for museum collections | L | This plan would address issues surrounding invasive species, which can impact integrity of museum collections and archival materials. |
| CCC/WPA Infrastructure and Buildings | Historic structure report for CCC/WPA structures | L | This report would document and provide guidance for maintenance and long-term stewardship for CCC/WPA structures in the park. |
| Commemorative Resources/Features | Historic structure reports for major monuments | L | These reports would document existing conditions and describe treatment recommendations for maintenance and long-term stewardship of these monuments. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape | Climate change scenario planning | L | A climate change scenario planning process would bring better understanding on the range of plausible climate futures for the region, and associated impacts and management implications. |



| Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| Related to an FRV or OIRV? | Data and GIS Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Corinth Landscape; Community Partnerships | Historic resource study for Corinth Unit | Underway | There is currently a parkwide historic resource study that pertains to parkwide resources. This would be a comprehensive study that focuses specifically on resources at the Corinth Unit. |
| Shiloh National Cemetery; Commemorative Resources / Features | Update software systems for national cemetery database and monument inventory | H | There are compatibility issues with the current software systems, which creates challenges for NPS access. An updated system would save time and more effectively serve the needs of visitors. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Archeological Resources | Location and documentation of Confederate mass grave sites | H | This archival survey would provide full documentation for existing mass grave sites and help to identify the locations of others. This need would help protect graves, which is a core mandate for the park. |
| Corinth Landscape | Cultural landscape inventory for Corinth Unit | H | This inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources for the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park. In particular, further research is needed on the contraband camp at the site. This inventory would help guide interpretive signage that would be developed as part of the wayside plan. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape | GIS data for boundary of Shiloh National Military Park (update) | H | This GIS information would define and digitize the boundary for the park, but would not be a formal boundary survey. This is needed to help with issues regarding encroachment of adjacent properties. The will help meet the park's need for a formal boundary survey. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Archeological Resources | Location and documentation of Civil War-era historic house sites | H | A better understanding of Civil War-era house sites at Shiloh would provide additional information regarding the events of the battle and support. It would also support interpretation, and help inform management decisions. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape | Cultural landscape inventory for Shiloh Battlefield landscape | H | This inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources related to the landscape of Shiloh Battlefield. |
| Corinth Landscape | List of Classified Structures records for the Corinth Unit | M | The Corinth Unit is relatively new to Shiloh National Military Park, and is not currently listed on the List of Classified Structures. The creation of these records would be needed to list the Corinth Unit. |
| Museum Collections | Survey and assessment of museum artifacts | M | Certain artifacts within the museum collection face issues regarding deterioration, and this survey and assessment would provide information on which artifacts in particular are in need of conservation or treatment. |
| Archeological Resources | Archeological overview and assessment for Corinth Unit | M | The survey would identify, evaluate, and document the significance of archeological resources and provide guidance for future mitigation and compliance needs at the park. |

| Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| Related to an FRV or OIRV? | Data and GIS Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Davis Bridge Site | Archeological survey of Davis Bridge Battlefield site | M | This archeological survey would provide baseline archeological information for the site. This may become a higher priority if the park acquires more of this site. There are currently 1,090 acres pending legislation. |
| CCC/WPA Infrastructure and Buildings | Historic resource study for CCC/WPA structures | M | This study would complement servicewide efforts to document and record CCC/WPA-era resources within the National Park Service. |
| Commemorative Resources / Features | GIS data for monuments and markers (update) | M | There are new features for which information needs to be completed, and existing data needs to be updated. |
| Corinth Landscape | GIS data for boundary of Corinth Unit | L | This GIS information would define and digitize the boundary for the Corinth Unit. |
| Corinth Landscape | Collect natural resource data and expand monitoring to Corinth Unit | L | The park has no natural resource data for the Corinth Unit and needs all types of natural resource inventories, including mammals, birds, herptiles, fish, vegetation, wetlands, water quality, etc. |
| Shiloh Indian Mounds | Continue archeological investigations of the Shiloh Indian Mounds | L | The Southeast Archeological Center has mapped features at the village site, but all data need to be compiled and made accessible to park staff. |
| Museum Collections | Resource management records archiving project | L | According to the collection management plan from August 2010, all resource management records will be reviewed for potential archiving within two to three years of the date of the plan. This review will determine the number of items that would be a part of the backlog cataloging for the park. See PMIS #209416A (FY 2017). |
| Place of Reflection and Serenity | Soundscape monitoring and analysis | L | Soundscape monitoring and analysis would help provide information on noise levels at the park. |
| Davis Bridge Site; Place of Reflection and Serenity | Visitor use study/survey at Davis Bridge site | L | This study would be used to help determine visitor understanding and appreciation of the Davis Bridge Battlefield. |
| Davis Bridge Site | Hatchie River elevation study and mapping of land at Davis Bridge Battlefield site | L | This study would map elevation and flooding of the Hatchie River, as well as an overall elevation study and land mapping of the Davis Bridge Battlefield site. |
| Davis Bridge Site | Cultural landscape inventory for Davis Bridge Battlefield | L | This inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources related to the landscape of the Davis Bridge Battlefield. |
| CCC/WPA Infrastructure and Buildings | Oral histories related to CCC/WPA history | L | This effort would inventory and collect additional oral histories from CCC/WPA participants at the park, and would help inform interpretation and educational programming at the park related to CCC/WPA history at the park. |

| Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|--|
| Related to an FRV or OIRV? | Data and GIS Needs | Priority (H, M, L) | Notes |
| Shiloh National Cemetery | Administrative history of national cemetery | L | This history would document establishment and past management of the national cemetery to help inform future decision-making at the park. |
| Shiloh National Cemetery | Study of wildlife impacts on national cemetery | L | There have been issues regarding wildlife impacts on cemetery features, and this study would provide data for future management decisions related to wildlife, particularly exotic/invasive species. |
| Shiloh Indian Mounds | Sign study at Shiloh Indian Mounds | L | This study would evaluate the effectiveness of waysides and interpretive signage at Shiloh Indian Mounds for visitor enjoyment and safety. |
| Shiloh Battlefield Landscape; Place of Reflection and Serenity | Visual resource inventory | L | There are historic views of the river from Pittsburg Landing, as well as other important viewpoints, and a visual resource inventory would help management effectively identify visible areas and the scenic quality and visitor values that relate to the view's importance. This would also complement the cultural landscape inventories. |
| Shiloh National Cemetery | Wayside exhibit/signage for national cemetery lodge | L | The cemetery lodge is a historic structure and there is no interpretation or identification of the building from which visitors can learn. |



Part 3: Contributors

Shiloh National Military Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Shiloh National Military Park

Shiloh National Military Park (Public Law 53-12, 28 Stat. 597)

CHAP. 12.—An Act To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh. December 27, 1894.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order that the armies of the south west which served in the civil war, like their comrades of the eastern armies at Gettysburg and those of the central west at Chickamauga, may have the history of one of their memorable battles preserved on the ground where they fought, the battlefield of Shiloh, in the State of Tennessee, is hereby declared to be a national military park, whenever title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Tennessee; that is to say, the area inclosed by the following lines, or so much thereof as the commissioners of the park may deem necessary, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north bank of Snake Creek where it empties into the Tennessee River; thence westwardly in a straight line to the point where the river road to Crumps Landing, Tennessee, crosses Snake Creek; thence along the channel of Snake Creek to Owl Creek; thence along the channel of Owl Creek to the crossing of the road to Purdy, Tennessee; thence southwardly in a straight line to the intersection of an east and west line drawn from the point where the road to Hamburg, Tennessee, crosses Lick Creek, near the mouth of the latter; thence eastward along the said east and west line to the point where the Hamburg Road crosses Lick Creek; thence along the channel of Lick Creek to the Tennessee River; thence along low-water mark of the Tennessee River to the point of beginning, containing three thousand acres, more or less, and the area thus inclosed shall be known as the Shiloh National Military Park: *Provided*, That the boundaries of the land authorized to be acquired may be changed by the said commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the establishment of the Shiloh National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War, who, upon the passage of this Act, shall proceed to acquire title to the same either under the Act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An Act to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," or under the Act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act to establish and protect national cemeteries," as he may select, and as title is procured to any portion of the lands and roads within the legal boundaries of the park he may proceed with the establishment of the park upon such portions as may thus be acquired.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into agreements whereby he may lease, upon such terms as he may prescribe, with such present owners or tenants of the lands as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holdings upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they only will cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority.

Shiloh National Military Park established at the battlefield.

Location.

Proviso. Changes.

Secretary of War to acquire land, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 357.

Vol. 14, p. 400.

Leases, etc., authorized.

Commissioners to be appointed.

Selection.

Post, p. 946.

Compensation, etc.

Duty of commission.

Marking lines of battle, etc.

Provisos. Approval of designs, etc.

Discriminations forbidden.

Penalty for destroying monuments, etc.

SEC. 4. That the affairs of the Shiloh National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, each of whom shall have served at the time of the battle in one of the armies engaged therein, one of whom shall have served in the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General U. S. Grant, who shall be chairman of the commission; one in the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General D. C. Buell; and one in the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General A. S. Johnston. The said commissioners shall have an office in the War Department building, and while on actual duty shall be paid such compensation out of the appropriations provided by this Act as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just; and for the purpose of assisting them in their duties and in ascertaining the lines of battle of all troops engaged and the history of their movements in the battle, the Secretary of War shall have authority to employ, at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, to be paid out of the appropriations made by this Act, some person recognized as well informed concerning the history of the several armies engaged at Shiloh, and who shall also act as secretary of the commission.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the commission named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to open or repair such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, all lines of battle of the troops engaged in the battle of Shiloh and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle within the park or its vicinity, and the said commission in establishing this military park shall also have authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and material as may be necessary to the establishment of the said park under such regulations as he may consider best for the interest of the Government, and the Secretary of War shall make and enforce all needed regulations for the care of the park.

SEC. 6. That it shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the battle of Shiloh to enter upon the lands of the Shiloh National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, and all such lines, designs and inscriptions for the same shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports, which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park: *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any State by the Secretary of War may be used by any other State.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structures, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter on any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed or any court of competent jurisdiction shall for each and every such offense

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forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.

SEC. 8. That to enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the condemnation or purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park, opening or repairing necessary roads, restoring the field to its condition at the time of the battle, maps and surveys, and the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their assistant, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and disbursements under this Act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress.

Appropriation for expenses.

Approved, December 27, 1894.

Corinth Battlefield Unit (Public Law 106-271, 114 Stat. 792)

Public Law 106-271
106th Congress

An Act

Sept. 22, 2000
[S. 1117]

To establish the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park, in the vicinity of the city of Corinth, Mississippi, and in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Corinth
Battlefield
Preservation Act
of 2000.
16 USC 430f-6
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Corinth Battlefield Preservation Act of 2000".

16 USC 430f-6.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in 1996, Congress authorized the establishment and construction of a center—

(A) to facilitate the interpretation of the Siege and Battle of Corinth and other Civil War actions in the area in and around the city of Corinth, Mississippi; and

(B) to enhance public understanding of the significance of the Corinth campaign and the Civil War relative to the western theater of operations, in cooperation with—

- (i) State or local governmental entities;
- (ii) private organizations; and
- (iii) individuals;

(2) the Corinth Battlefield was ranked as a priority 1 battlefield having critical need for coordinated nationwide action by the year 2000 by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in its report on Civil War Battlefields of the United States;

(3) there is a national interest in protecting and preserving sites of historic significance associated with the Civil War; and

(4) the States of Mississippi and Tennessee and their respective local units of government—

(A) have the authority to prevent or minimize adverse uses of these historic resources; and

(B) can play a significant role in the protection of the historic resources related to the Civil War battles fought in the area in and around the city of Corinth.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to establish the Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park—

- (A) in the city of Corinth, Mississippi; and
- (B) in the State of Tennessee;

(2) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to manage, protect, and interpret the resources associated with the Civil War Siege and the Battle of Corinth that occurred in and around the city of Corinth, in cooperation with—

- (A) the State of Mississippi;
- (B) the State of Tennessee;
- (C) the city of Corinth, Mississippi;
- (D) other public entities; and
- (E) the private sector; and

(3) to authorize a special resource study to identify other Civil War sites in and around the city of Corinth that—

- (A) are consistent with the themes of the Siege and Battle of Corinth;
- (B) meet the criteria for designation as a unit of the National Park System; and
- (C) are considered appropriate for inclusion in the Unit.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

16 USC 430f-7.

In this Act:

(1) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Park Boundary-Corinth Unit”, numbered 304/80,007, and dated October 1998.

(2) **PARK.**—The term “Park” means the Shiloh National Military Park.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) **UNIT.**—The term “Unit” means the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park established under section 4.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIT.

16 USC 430f-8.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee the Corinth Unit of the Shiloh National Military Park.

(b) **COMPOSITION OF UNIT.**—The Unit shall be comprised of—

(1) the tract consisting of approximately 20 acres generally depicted as “Battery Robinett Boundary” on the Map; and

(2) any additional land that the Secretary determines to be suitable for inclusion in the Unit that—

(A) is under the ownership of a public entity or non-profit organization; and

(B) has been identified by the Siege and Battle of Corinth National Historic Landmark Study, dated January 8, 1991.

(c) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 5. LAND ACQUISITION.

16 USC 430f-9.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundary of the Park as depicted on the Map, by—

- (1) donation;
- (2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or
- (3) exchange.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Land may be acquired only by donation from—

(1) the State of Mississippi (including a political subdivision of the State);

(2) the State of Tennessee (including a political subdivision of the State); or

(3) the organization known as “Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth”.

16 USC 430f-10. **SEC. 6. PARK MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the Unit in accordance with this Act and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) **DUTIES.**—In accordance with section 602 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 430f-5), the Secretary shall—

(1) commemorate and interpret, for the benefit of visitors and the general public, the Siege and Battle of Corinth and other Civil War actions in the area in and around the city of Corinth within the larger context of the Civil War and American history, including the significance of the Civil War Siege and Battle of Corinth in 1862 in relation to other operations in the western theater of the Civil War; and

(2) identify and preserve surviving features from the Civil War era in the area in and around the city of Corinth, including both military and civilian themes that include—

(A) the role of railroads in the Civil War;

(B) the story of the Corinth contraband camp; and

(C) the development of field fortifications as a tactic of war.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—To carry out this Act, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with entities in the public and private sectors, including—

(A) colleges and universities;

(B) historical societies;

(C) State and local agencies; and

(D) nonprofit organizations.

(2) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—To develop cooperative land use strategies and conduct activities that facilitate the conservation of the historic, cultural, natural, and scenic resources of the Unit, the Secretary may provide technical assistance, to the extent that a recipient of technical assistance is engaged in the protection, interpretation, or commemoration of historically significant Civil War resources in the area in and around the city of Corinth, to—

(A) the State of Mississippi (including a political subdivision of the State);

(B) the State of Tennessee (including a political subdivision of the State);

(C) a governmental entity;

(D) a nonprofit organization; and

(E) a private property owner.

(d) **RESOURCES OUTSIDE THE UNIT.**—Nothing in subsection (c)(2) authorizes the Secretary to own or manage any resource outside the Unit.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

16 USC 430f-11.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To determine whether certain additional properties are appropriate for inclusion in the Unit, the Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of land in and around the city of Corinth, Mississippi, and nearby areas in the State of Tennessee that—

(1) have a relationship to the Civil War Siege and Battle of Corinth in 1862; and

(2) are under the ownership of—

(A) the State of Mississippi (including a political subdivision of the State);

(B) the State of Tennessee (including a political subdivision of the State);

(C) a nonprofit organization; or

(D) a private person.

(b) **CONTENTS OF STUDY.**—The study shall—

(1) identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the Civil War Siege and Battle of Corinth in 1862, including the relationship of the campaign to other operations in the western theater of the Civil War that occurred in—

(A) the area in and around the city of Corinth; and

(B) the State of Tennessee;

(2) identify alternatives for preserving features from the Civil War era in the area in and around the city of Corinth, including both military and civilian themes involving—

(A) the role of the railroad in the Civil War;

(B) the story of the Corinth contraband camp; and

(C) the development of field fortifications as a tactic of war;

(3) identify potential partners that might support efforts by the Secretary to carry out this Act, including—

(A) State entities and their political subdivisions;

(B) historical societies and commissions;

(C) civic groups; and

(D) nonprofit organizations;

(4) identify alternatives to avoid land use conflicts; and

(5) include cost estimates for any necessary activity associated with the alternatives identified under this subsection, including—

(A) acquisition;

(B) development;

(C) interpretation;

(D) operation; and

(E) maintenance.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year and 180 days after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings of the study under subsection (a) to— Deadline.

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

| Name | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Chickasaw Nation | Memorandum of understanding | Chickasaw Nation | This agreement is related to the Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark. |
| Tennessee River Museum | Cooperative agreement | Tennessee River Museum | This agreement is related to artifacts and objects from the park’s museum collections and archives that are currently on loan to the Tennessee River Museum. |
| Friends of the Battle of Shiloh | Formal agreement (needed) | | A formal agreement is needed to define roles and responsibilities of the park and organization. |
| Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth | Formal agreement (needed) | | A formal agreement is needed. |
| Shiloh Church | Formal agreement (needed) | | A formal agreement is needed for inholding. |
| Corinth railroads | Formal agreement (needed) | | The park currently has no agreement with the railroads in Corinth, but there are issues with rights-of-way at the park visitor center and entrance road. An agreement is needed. |
| Agricultural special use permitting | Special use permits | | A formal permitting process exists for agricultural leasing within the park. |
| Eastern National | Memorandum of agreement | | The park has a memorandum of agreement with Eastern National related to bookshop concessions and revenue sharing. |
| Museum loans (various) | | City of Savannah; Smithsonian Institution | There are numerous artifacts and objects on loan from the park’s museum collections and archives. These agreements document ownership and length of the loans. |
| Boy Scouts of America | Formal agreement (needed) | | A formal agreement is needed for trail maintenance through Shiloh Military Trails for the Boy Scout hiking program. |
| National heritage areas | | Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area; Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area; Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area; Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area | There are overlapping national heritage area designations in the region that includes Shiloh National Military Park. No formal agreements with these organizations are required. |

| Name | Agreement Type | Stakeholders | Purpose |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| County sheriff | Formal agreement (needed) | Savannah Police Department; Hardin County Sheriff's Department; Tennessee Highway Patrol; Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency | The park has a memorandum of understanding with the Savannah Police Department for dispatch operations pertaining to cooperation and assistance for law enforcement operations. This assistance and cooperation involves the Hardin County Sheriff's Department, Tennessee Highway Patrol, and Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency depending on the nature of the need. The park does not have formal agreements for these local or state enforcement agencies. |
| County fire department | Memorandums of understanding with Hardin County Fire Department and Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry Formal agreement for Corinth Battlefield Unit (needed) | Harding County Fire Department; Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry | The park has an agreement with Hardin County Fire Department for Shiloh Battlefield Unit, as well as the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry. |
| City of Corinth | Memorandum of understanding with Corinth Police Department (needs to be updated) | Corinth Police Department | The park has an agreement with the Corinth Police Department. |





Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Shiloh National Military Park

April 2016

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

RECOMMENDED

Dale Wilkerson, Superintendent, Shiloh National Military Park

Date

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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