

Corinth Civil War Driving Tour

Introduction Begin CD as you travel to Stop 1

Part 1 THE BATTLE OF CORINTH

- Stop 1 Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center - 501 W. Linden Street
Stop 2 Battery F - Davis Street at Scenic Lake Drive
Stop 3 Site of White House - Wenasoga Road at Blasingame Street
Stop 4 Site of Battery Robinett - Linden Street
Stop 5 Battery Powell - 1302 Taylor Street
Stop 6 View of Railroad Crossing - Behind the Crossroads Museum, 221N. Fillmore Street
Stops 7 & 8 Site of Mitchell House - corner of Childs and Jackson Streets
Curlee-Verandah House - 705 Jackson Street
Stop 9 Duncan House - 810 Polk Street
Stops 10 & 11 Oak Home - 808 Fillmore Street
Site of Rose Cottage - 714 Fillmore Street
Stop 12 Fish Pond House - 708 Kilpatrick Street
Stop 13 Corinth Contraband Camp - North Parkway and Bunch Street
Stop 14 National Cemetery - Meigg and Cemetery Streets

Part 2 THE BATTLE OF FARMINGTON AND THE SIEGE OF CORINTH

- Stop 15 Union Siege Line - CR 114, .4 mi. north of Farmington Road
Stop 16 Farmington Baptist Church - CR 106
Stop 17 Union Siege Line - Henson Road, 1.3 mi. north of Kendrick Road
Stop 18 Driver House - Minor Road, .2 mi. from Shaw Road
Stop 19 Union Earthworks - Highway 2, .7 Mi. from Shiloh Road
Stop 20 Union Earthworks - Harper Road, .3 mi. south of Hwy 2
Stop 21 Union Earthworks - Highway 2 and Polk Street
Stop 22 Beauregard Line - .4 mi. south of Hwy 2



215 Fillmore Street • Corinth, MS 38834
(662) 287-8300

tourism@corinth.net
www.corinth.net

For approximately six months in 1862, Corinth was the center of importance to both the Union and the Confederacy. Both sides found it to be the key to winning the war in the Western Theater.

- Stop 1 **Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center**, a unit of the Shiloh National Battlefield, tells the story of the Corinth Campaign in 1862. The courtyard water display interprets 100 years of American history.
- Stop 2 **Battery F** is one of six batteries comprising the Halleck Line. It was the Scene of fighting on Oct. 3, 1862, and is one of the best preserved batteries to be found in the nation.
- Stop 3 **Site of the White House** This was the scene of the most ferocious fighting on the first day of the Battle of Corinth.
- Stop 4 **Site of Battery Robinett** One of the inner line of batteries, Battery Robinett was an extremely important position in the October Battle of Corinth. Memorials to Unknown Soldiers and to Col. W.P. Rogers are located on the site.
- Stop 5 **Site of Battery Powell** This Federal Battery was briefly overrun by Confederates on Oct. 4, 1862.
- Stop 6 **The Railroad Crossing** was the point at which the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the two longest standard-gauge railroads in the Western Theater.
- Stop 7 **Site of the Mitchell House** which served as headquarters for Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Grenville Dodge and Confederate General James Chalmers.
- Stop 8 **The Verandah—Curlee House**, built by one of the two founders of Corinth, served as headquarters for Confederate Generals Braxton Bragg, Earl Van Dorn, and briefly John Bell Hood and Union General Henry W. Halleck.
- Stop 9 **Duncan House** served as headquarters for Confederate Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and John Breckinridge and Union General W.S. Rosecrans.
- Stops 10
Stops 11 **Oak Home** was the headquarters of Confederate General Leonidas Polk.
- Stop 12 **Site of Rose Cottage** This home was the headquarters for Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston.
- Stop 13 **Fish-Pond House** served as headquarters for Confederate Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and John Breckinridge.
- Stop 14 **Corinth Contraband Camp** was a model camp established for former slaves. As many as 6,000 people were thought to have lived here at its peak.
- Stop 15 **National Cemetery** is the final resting place for 1,793 known and 3,895 unknown Civil War soldiers representing 273 regiments from 15 states.
- Stop 16 **Union Siege Line** was used until May 17 when the next line was constructed.
- Stop 17 **Farmington Baptist Church** was the location of skirmishes between May 10 and May 22, 1862. Several Confederate soldiers are buried in the cemetery.
- Stop 18 **Union Siege Line** was manned by Union troops until May 28.
- Stop 19 **Driver House** was used as a hospital following the Battle of Shiloh.
- Stop 20 **Union Earthworks** were used for one week, then abandoned and moved forward May 19.
- Stop 21 **Union Earthworks** were thrown up overlooking Phillips Creek May 21, after advancing from siege line (stop 19) May 19.
- Stop 22 **Union Earthworks** served as the final siege line, May 28.
- The Beauregard Line** is part of 7.5 miles of Confederate earthworks constructed prior to and during the Siege of Corinth. These earthworks were used as a defensive line by Union troops during the October Battle of Corinth.