





*Chicago, Illinois, January, 1905.*

*To the Governor of Illinois:*

*Sir:—The undersigned members of the Illinois Battlefield Commission, appointed by Governor John R. Tanner, under an act passed by the General Assembly of Illinois, approved by the Governor June 9, 1897, and followed by supplementary acts, to locate positions and erect monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh in honor of the Illinois Troops engaged in the battle, have the honor of submitting a report of what has been accomplished in pursuance of their duties under said acts.*

*Respectfully submitted;*

*Gustav A. Bussey,  
Israel P. Rumsey,  
Thomas A. Weisner,  
Isaac Yantis,  
Benson Wood,*

*George Mason,  
Timothy Slattery,  
J. B. Nulton,  
A. F. McEwen,  
Sheldon C. Ayres,  
Commissioners.*

ILLINOIS  
AT  
SHILOH

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REPORT OF THE

<sup>Illinois</sup>  
Shiloh Battlefield Commission

AND

CEREMONIES AT THE DEDICATION OF THE  
MONUMENTS ERECTED TO MARK THE  
POSITIONS OF THE ILLINOIS  
COMMANDS ENGAGED IN  
THE BATTLE

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The Story of the Battle, by Stanley Waterloo



Compiled by Major George Mason,  
Secretary of the Commission



THE ILLINOIS STATE MONUMENT—"ILLINOIS."

# ILLINOIS AT SHILOH

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## THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

The Battle of Shiloh, fought April 6 and 7, 1862, was one of the great battles of history, one the importance and quality of which will be more and more recognized as time passes. It was a battle in which were included half a dozen bloody smaller battles, it was a battle where conditions were such that there was almost the closeness of conflicts in medieval times, and where regiments and brigades of raw recruits showed in desperate struggle with each other what American courage is. It was a battle fought on a rough wooded plateau, down and up deep gullies and amid thick underbrush and heavy timber, where artillery duels were fought at simple musket range. It was a battle saved only at the eleventh hour and, finally, one so potent in its results that it may possibly have changed entirely the issue of a mighty war. Such was the Battle of Shiloh.

At the beginning of the year 1862 the Confederacy was practically in command of all territory south of the Ohio River. Its line of defense extended east and west across the state of Kentucky, from Columbus on the Mississippi River to Bowling Green on the east, and the army thus stretched across the state was under the direction of one of the ablest commanders the War of the Rebellion produced, General Albert Sidney Johnston. Under him were capable subordinate commanders, and strategic points were well fortified and garrisoned with heavy forces. There seemed open but one possible available route for

invasion of the region thus occupied, and provision had been made for closing this to the Northern army.

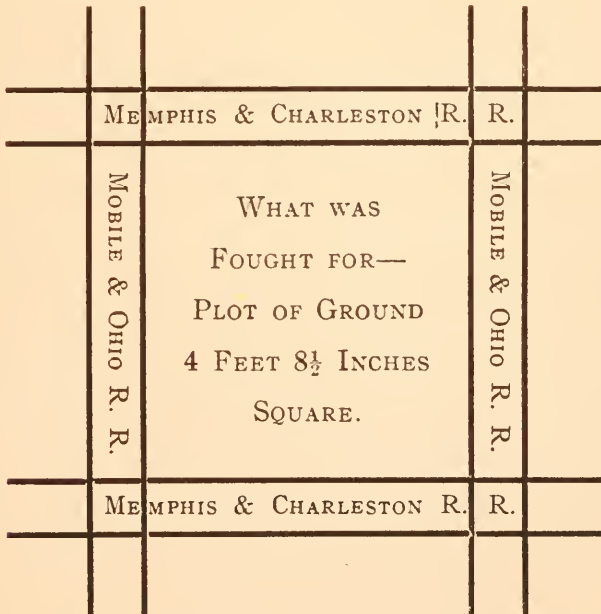
The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers running north and parallel, in a general way, empty into the Ohio River, and fear of their ascent by war vessels with an accompanying land force had led the Confederates to the erection of two forts, one on each river, at a point where the streams were but twelve miles apart and where a force from one could at any time readily reinforce the other. These defenses were Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. Such was the situation in the eastern part of the Mississippi Valley at the beginning of the year 1862. In February of the same year the situation changed vastly, to the Confederate disadvantage, because of the daring and generalship of one man—General U. S. Grant.

The man who later became the central figure upon the stage of war had at that time obtained only moderate recognition, but he asked and received permission to attempt breaking the Confederate line at Fort Henry, assisted by Commodore Foote with a fleet of gunboats. The story of the taking of Fort Henry and the subsequent reduction of Fort Donelson is part of the history of the Civil War familiar to all Americans. Grant, the wisely daring, had attained the end he had in sight. The practical center of this line of the Confederacy was broken. It was inevitable that Johnston should retreat and re-establish the line of defense farther south, and he recognized the fact. There was a retirement of his force and a new front was established along the line of railroad extending right across the Confederate states from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic Ocean and crossed by another railroad, even more important, extending north and south. No better base of operations could have been selected. Troops, munitions and supplies could be transported all

along the two lines and there were many points where Nature had so adjusted the land surface that a few well directed regiments could defend a passage against an army.

In a queer old sleepy town named Corinth, situated in the northern part of the state of Mississippi, not far from the Tennessee line and twenty-two miles from the Tennessee river, was a little plot of ground. It did not differ in appearance from any other plot of ground in the vicinity and was not over five feet square, yet it was for the possession of this little piece of soil that twenty thousand men were killed and wounded in one of the most desperate battles in all history.

The reason that these few feet of ground was sought for at such awful cost was that it was enclosed like this by iron rails.



The Two Railroads' Intersection, Giving Control of Transportation.



The less than five feet square was merely the land included within the crossing of two railroads. The entire South lay practically between the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean and between the Ohio river and the Gulf of Mexico. As already mentioned, from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast, ran a railroad—the Memphis & Charleston line. From the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico ran another railroad—the Mobile & Ohio. It can be seen that east and west and north and south these two railroads were the means for transportation, in times of peace, of all things in connection with great commerce, and, in times of war, for the hurrying forward from any point, north, south, east or west, of all that pertained to war, men and provisions and munitions of every sort. Hence, the general who absolutely controlled the few feet square, where these two railroads crossed, owned all means of swift transportation, while his opponent had no such vast advantage. Well was this understood by Albert Sydney Johnston, the Confederate leader, and by Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Army of the Tennessee. Grant was to the north. He saw his way up the Tennessee and used it, utilizing all means of transportation to land an army within not many miles of that little piece of ground, and part of that army had reached Pittsburg Landing—where there wasn't any landing, save on the soil, and where there were only three houses then.

So the sleepy town of Corinth thus became the object in the great scheme of military operations taking place in Western Tennessee. To it there came Johnston, with Beauregard as his chief lieutenant, and by the end of March there was assembled at and near Corinth some 50,000 men. Gen. Leonidas Polk, "the fighting bishop," and Braxton Bragg, with their commands, joined the Confederate chieftain, and there it was generally thought, North and South, that the Southern forces were to await

attack from the advancing Northern hosts. In their rendezvous at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river, the Northerners were gathering under the immediate command of General Charles F. Smith, whose fatal illness was destined to place in supreme authority over that field, General U. S. Grant, the newly crowned and promptly persecuted victor of Fort Donelson.

In that army, encamped upon the plain which came to be called Shiloh, from a rude log church which stood two and one-half miles back from the Tennessee river, were many men of either side whose names afterward shone in the pages of American history. General William T. Sherman, General Albert Sydney Johnston, General Lew Wallace, General B. M. Prentiss, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, General Braxton Bragg, Generals Hurlbut, McClelland, McArthur and William H. L. Wallace, these are some of the names which uprear themselves like living forms, from the maze of blood and battle, as one reads this tale of how men fought upon this field on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862.

General Halleck, at St. Louis, had designated Savannah, on the eastern bank of the Tennessee, nine miles below Pittsburg Landing, as the rendezvous of the armies of the Tennessee and of the Ohio, but General C. F. Smith, who was upon the ground himself, and to whom discretionary power had been given, had selected Pittsburg Landing as the place for the great camp, and General Grant, when he arrived, recognized the strength of the position and adopted it. Official headquarters remained, however, at Savannah.

In the later days of March Pittsburg Landing was a busy place. Regiments and brigades were daily arriving. Many of the troops were newly enlisted, undrilled, in some cases un-uniformed and unarmed and in others with old muskets of the pattern of by-gone days. But the victors of

Fort Donelson were there, McClelland's Division and C. F. Smith's Division, while Lew Wallace's Division was at Crump's Landing, five miles down the river.

The Union position at Pittsburg Landing was naturally defended on all sides but the southwest, the side facing toward Corinth. On the east flowed the Tennessee river, its bank at this time at the Landing being a steep decline of more than eighty feet. The north side of the camp was covered by Snake creek, which empties into the river a little below the Landing. Owl creek, a tributary of Snake creek, enclosed the northwest side. To the southeast side Lick creek flows into the river above the Landing, and at the time of the battle in April, the volume of water in all these streams was greatly swelled by backwater, the river being swollen by the spring floods.

The space included between these boundaries measures something over three miles in either direction. The ground is uneven, crossed and gashed by deep ravines and gullies, and in 1862 it was thickly wooded. Small roads, shown and named in the accompanying maps, intersected the plateau, and an occasional half-cleared field, or open place with a log house, let in daylight through the general tangle of forest and underbrush. On the road running out toward Corinth, near the right of the position, was the rude log meeting-house known as Shiloh Church, from which the battlefield took its name. Here, and along the right to the crossing of Owl creek by the road leading from Pittsburg Landing to Purdy, a village some miles to the northwest, was the fifth division of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General William Tecumseh Sherman. The division was made up of raw recruits, many of whom had never been under fire. Their leader was as yet undistinguished from the other prominent generals of the Union Army. On this field he was to

become a figure to compel the respect and admiration of the entire country. Sherman's first brigade was commanded by Colonel J. A. McDowell, the 2nd by Colonel David Stuart, the 3rd by Col. J. Hildebrand, the 4th by Colonel R. P. Buckland. The 1st and 2d battalions of the 4th Illinois cavalry, and Battery "B" and Battery "E" of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery were attached to this division.

On Sherman's left, and somewhat overlapping his rear, was McClernand's division, the 1st, next to him Prentiss', the 6th, while Stuart's brigade, of Sherman's command, held the extreme left, on Lick creek.

Prentiss' division was made up of unassigned troops arriving at Pittsburg Landing on and after the 26th day of March, 1862. The 1st brigade was of four regiments commanded by Col. Everett Peabody, and had been thoroughly organized. The 2d brigade, only partially organized, was commanded by Colonel Madison Miller. Three regiments had reported and were in camp. Other regiments were on their way up the river. The 16th Iowa infantry reported for duty on the 5th, but did not disembark until the morning of the 6th. The 15th Iowa and 23rd Missouri arrived at the Landing Sunday morning, and the 23rd reported to General Prentiss at the "Hornet's Nest" about 9:30 a. m. (The 15th and 16th Iowa were, by General Grant's order, sent to McClernand early in the day.) The 11th Illinois cavalry, the 5th Ohio battery, Hickenlooper's; the 1st Minnesota and Munch's batteries and the 18th Wisconsin infantry, not brigaded, were attached to Prentiss' division.

McClernand's division was composed of three infantry brigades and Stewart's and Carmichael's Illinois cavalry, Battery "D" 1st Illinois light artillery, and Battery "E" 2nd Illinois light artillery, and the 14th Ohio battery.

Perhaps a mile and a half to the rear, stretching from Pittsburg Landing across to Snake creek, the divisions

of Hurlbut and C. F. Smith were stationed. General Smith was lying ill at Savannah, and was soon to die. His division was commanded by General William H. L. Wallace. Movements of the enemy were possible by the road which runs westward from Crump's Landing to the little town of Purdy. Lew Wallace remained at Crump's and along the Purdy road to watch that point of danger. By a road parallel with the Tennessee river he was connected with the Union reserve by a bridge over Snake creek.

Hurlbut's three brigades were commanded, the 1st by Colonel N. G. Williams, the 2nd by Colonel James C. Veatch, the 3rd by Brigadier General J. G. Lauman, and attached to it were the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 5th Ohio cavalry, the 13th Ohio battery, Mann's battery, Missouri light artillery, and the 2nd Michigan battery.

General Smith's old division, the 2nd, under command of Brigadier General W. H. L. Wallace, comprised three brigades of infantry, and Company "C" of the 2nd U. S. cavalry, Company "I" 4th U. S. cavalry, and Companies "A" and "B" 2nd Illinois cavalry, with Battery "A" 1st Illinois light artillery (Willard's), and Batteries "D," "H" and "K," 1st Missouri light artillery.

Colonel James M. Tuttle commanded the 1st brigade, Brigadier General John McArthur the 2nd, and Colonel T. W. Sweeney the 3rd.

Colonel Morgan L. Smith, Colonel John M. Thayer and Colonel Charles Whittlesey were the brigade commanders of General Lew Wallace's division, and attached to it, were Battery "I" 1st Missouri light artillery, the 9th Indiana battery, the 3rd battalion, 5th Ohio cavalry, and the 3rd battalion, 11th Illinois cavalry.

There were present an aggregate of 39,830 Union soldiers, officers and men at Pittsburg Landing, and in the 3rd division at Crump's, 7,564.



GENERAL B. M. PRENTISS, AS HE APPEARED IN LATER LIFE.

As has been indicated, the only quarter in which the Union Army was open to the enemy's assaults was its front, between Owl and Lick creeks, where the road from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing comes in. Later on in the war this line would have been well defended by entrenchments of earth, and batteries of artillery. Now there was no attempt at anything of the kind. The Union Army, and the Confederate Army as well, were yet to learn the art of building defenses. Shiloh taught more than one of the terrible lessons that had to be learned before the conflict between the states had run its course of devastation.

This was the situation in the early April days of 1862. The two armies lay little more than twenty miles apart, and, North and South, the people awaited events.

The Army of the Tennessee, soon to be joined by the Army of the Ohio, with General Buell in command, drilled and received arms and uniforms while it waited. The united forces were expected to move upon Corinth upon the order of the head of the army, General Halleck, when all should be ready.

#### THE "ARM OF THE SOUTH."

Albert Sydney Johnston, perhaps at this time the very "arm of the South" with instant recognition of the situation, took into his hands the reins of power, carrying all before him by his forcible reasoning, and planned an immediate attack upon the camp at Pittsburg Landing.

This was what the great Confederate leader saw: if he could wipe out the Northern forces already landed, and about equal to his own, before Buell, nearing Grant at Savannah, came up with his reserves, he could smash the Northern advance into the South and change, perhaps, the face of history. He seized the opportunity and moved his army from Corinth upon Pittsburg Landing.

On the 3rd day of April, 1862, Johnston issued orders for the forward movement. Northeast the army marched, straight northeast from Corinth, the Army of the Mississippi. Steadily tramped the infantry, steadily tramped, or floundered, or crept over muddy roads, and heavily clanged along the artillery; on the flanks and fronts sped the cavalry. Onward, under their intrepid leader, the whole army, horse, foot and guns, moved forward, the heads of columns touching Mickey's on the Corinth road, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing.

Johnston had planned the attack on the Landing at sunrise, April 5th, but sunrise of that day did not see his army within striking distance. It was nearly nightfall of the 5th when the weary soldiers arrived and began forming in line of battle where they bivouacked to await the morning. Sunday dawned, bright and glorious, and the movement was resumed. On they came, Hardee's corps first, spread far out beyond the line of the road, Clerburne's brigade on the left, its flank at Widow Howell's near Winningham creek, Wood's brigade next, extending across the road, Shaver's brigade on the right, with Gladden's brigade from Wither's division reaching and crossing the Bark road.

On they marched, and eight hundred feet to the rear of Hardee's line came Bragg, with Chalmers, Jackson, Gibson, Anderson and Pond, their lines overlapping and outstanding beyond Gladden on the right and Clerburne on the left. And then came Polk's corps, and Breckinridge's in columns by brigades following the road, and Steward, Russell, Johnson and Stephen, with their brigades, under Polk, and Trabue, Bowen and Stratham, under Breckinridge.

Away down in McCullar's field on Lick creek, on the extreme right of the advance, was Clanton's cavalry, with Avery's, Forest's and Adam's cavalry guarding Greer's

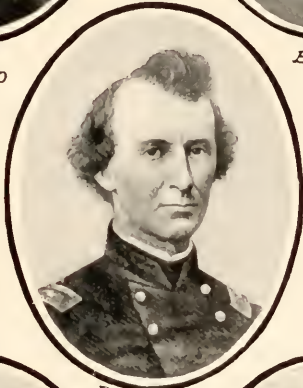




MAJ. GENL.  
JNO. A. McCLERNAND



BRIG. GENL.  
S. A. HURLBUT.



BRIG. GENL.  
W. H. L. WALLACE



BRIG. GENL.  
BENJ. M. PRENTISS



BRIG. GENL.  
JNO. McARTHUR.

manity's sake—to surrender with the remnant of his force.

On Saturday afternoon, April 5th, General Prentiss, whose division occupied the advance position of the left center of the camp, sent out, in addition to his usual advance guard, a small force of infantry under Colonel David Moore. Late in the evening this force returned, after an extended reconnoissance, and Colonel Moore reported "some activity in front."

Prentiss was impressed. He showed soldierly perception then, as later he showed sacrificing wisdom and stubborn courage in the fight. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning he again sent out three companies to reconnoiter, this time from the 25th Missouri infantry and under command of Major Powell. Out on the Corinth road the detachment went in the darkness and, at 4:55 o'clock that morning, the fringes of the forces touched and the fighting of the fearful day began. The force under Powell encountered the Confederate pickets under Major Hardcastle, of Hardee's corps, in the woods near what was known as Fraley field, and a brisk engagement, lasting an hour and a half, ensued between these outposts. Here began the bloodshed of the day, to be augmented thousands of times before the sun set.

At half past six o'clock in the morning the Confederates of General Wood's brigade came sweeping in force upon the scene. Hardcastle and his pickets fell back to their places in the line. The grand general advance of the Confederate army had begun and Powell's little force was driven back to what was known as Seay field. Here came up reinforcements for Powell, though, of course, altogether insufficient. There were four companies of the 16th Wisconsin infantry which had been on picket duty near by, and five companies of the 21st Missouri infantry under Colonel Moore. They joined Powell, Moore took

command and sent back to Prentiss for the remainder of his regiment.

Prentiss at once sent Peabody's brigade, which joined Powell's detachment at the southeast corner of Rhea field, the field to which point Powell had slowly withdrawn, fighting. With the arrival of reinforcements the struggle became more fierce. Meanwhile the casualties were becoming serious. Americans were killing each other swiftly.

Fighting stubbornly, Peabody, now in command of the advanced portion of the Union forces, was driven back before the advancing host. He did well against overwhelming odds, but was compelled to fall farther and farther with each fresh rush of the enemy.

By this struggle the Confederate advance on the left had been delayed until nearly 8 o'clock, and information of what was going on in the front had reached the natural soldier, Prentiss. His division was at once formed for battle and awaited the coming onset. Peabody fell back to the line with Prentiss and the onset came at once. It was a furious one.

Then began the first bloody fighting of the day on an extensive scale. To a clearing known as Spain field, Prentiss sent forward Miller's brigade of his division, some three hundred yards in advance of his main force, the advance being supported by two batteries, Hickenlooper's on the left and Munch's battery to the right of what was known as the Eastern Corinth road. The clash came without delay.

The Confederates attacking were composed of Gladden's brigade and the left of Chalmer's brigade. They came furiously, in superior force, and Miller and the batteries were forced back to join the main line, where Prentiss, fearing to be outflanked, had arrayed the regi-

ments of his division in their camps. The second attack soon came, made now by the brigades of Gladden and Shaver, assisted by a part of Wood's brigade and Chalmer's right.

Here ensued slaughter among both officers and men. Colonel Peabody, of the Union forces, who had accomplished such gallant work in the morning, was killed, and General Gladden, of the charging Confederate forces, was mortally wounded.

Charge after charge was made by the Confederates, who were repulsed viciously more than once, but they came in thousands, and though they, at the last, were compelled to charge over their own dead and wounded, the force of Prentiss could no longer, in the position it occupied, withstand the deadly battering of overwhelming numbers. At 9 o'clock Prentiss withdrew his force to the Union reserve line in the rear, taking a position at the left of General W. H. L. Wallace. He thus now occupied an advanced position in the left center of the Union force. Here was a wooded area with thick undergrowth and a sunken road next to a ridge which made a natural intrenchment; here was a location so admirably adapted for defense that Prentiss never left it to go farther to the rear. The place received the name of "The Hornet's Nest" from the Confederates. It was now between 9 and 10 o'clock. Meanwhile there were furious happenings on the right flank of the Union army, where General W. T. Sherman was in command.

#### SHERMAN AND McCLEARNAND.

While the pickets and advance guard of Sherman, like those of Prentiss, were engaged with the enemy's outposts in distant fields and in the thick woods, where the strength of the attack could not be observed, the main body of troops in camp were at breakfast, or mustered

for Sunday morning inspection. Some regiments were just disembarking from the river boats, and from the Landing more than one regiment was, a few hours later, marched directly into action.

General Sherman's division, being stationed in the advance on the main road leading to Corinth, at Shiloh Church, felt the onset of the Confederates in force early Sunday morning. The advance guard was driven in between 6 and 7 o'clock, and before that hour the whole division was up in arms and forming in line of battle.

On the Friday before, Sherman's pickets, posted a mile and a half out on the Corinth road, had been driven in by Confederate cavalry, and one lieutenant with seven of his men had been captured by the enemy. A detachment of Sherman's cavalry drove the Confederates back five miles, killing several of them. Had the little battalion of Union cavalry started out on such an errand on Saturday, and pursued their way as far, they would have seen something to make them gallop back and report to headquarters with a rush.

On Saturday the Confederate cavalry had been "again very bold—coming well down to our front," says General Sherman, in one of his reports; yet Sherman did not believe the enemy contemplated anything beyond "a strong demonstration." The pickets had heard men talking in the woods, and the men of McDowell's brigade on the right could, Sunday morning at sunrise, plainly see the enemy swarming in the woods across Shiloh branch. The new recruits, of whom much of Sherman's division was made up, had begun to feel that now, indeed, they were "in the enemy's country."

Sherman's line of battle had for its left center Shiloh Church. Here he posted Taylor's battery, with its captain, S. E. Barrett in command. Waterhouse's battery he planted on a ridge to the left and front with a clear

range toward the enemy over open ground. Two guns of this battery were in the advance at Rhea field. Sherman's 3rd brigade, under Colonel Hildebrand, and his 2nd brigade, Colonel Buckland commanding, were formed across the road, Hildebrand on the left, Buckland on the right. McDowell's brigade constituted his right wing. At the bridge across Owl creek, one gun of Behr's battery was posted, and McDowell's line of infantry extended to the left behind Shiloh branch and the gullies leading into the stream. Eight companies of the 4th Illinois cavalry were posted in an open field to the left and rear of Shiloh Church.

When giving orders for his own division to form, Sherman had sent word to General McClernand to support him, and to General Hurlbut to go to the support of Prentiss. Colonel Stuart, commanding Sherman's second brigade, was guarding the ford over Lick creek, away to the left, separated from his division by the breadth of the whole field. He was to fight a battle of his own that day.

General Sherman, with his staff, rode along the left of his line a few minutes after 7 o'clock. As he passed the 53rd Ohio infantry, in Rhea field, he was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, who were concealed in the bushes which lined Shiloh branch, a stream which flowed along Sherman's entire front. Thomas D. Holliday, of Company "H," 2nd Illinois cavalry, Sherman's orderly, was killed by this fusilade from the thickets already held by the enemy. The gully of the stream gave the advancing Confederates cover, but as they crossed the Union men were so posted as to get a telling fire at them as they ascended the rising ground on the Union side. A Confederate battery opened upon the Union line and the 53rd, after firing two rounds, fell back into the woods, and

the two guns of Waterhouse's were recalled to the main battery.

General Sherman now saw the glistening bayonets of heavy masses of infantry to his left front in the woods beyond Shiloh branch and became convinced, for the first time, that the enemy designed to make a determined attack upon the whole Union camp. All along the line of Sherman's division, even on the extreme right, the Confederates were advancing. Every man of the attacking force was headed straight for the Landing. A large body of Confederates crossed the open field in front of Waterhouse's battery unmolested, as they displayed what was taken for the American flag, and wore uniforms similar to those of the Union forces.

All doubt was dispelled, as Sherman watched the heavy masses of men marching obliquely to the left, and noted other battalions pressing directly upon him. He saw that the enemy intended passing his left flank to fall upon McClermand and Prentiss, and he heard the sound of musketry and artillery announcing that Prentiss was engaged. General McClermand's 3rd brigade had reached the field, and it was posted to protect Waterhouse's battery and the left of the line. The Confederates pressed forward impetuously, giving the "Rebel yell," something as yet unknown to Sherman's raw recruits, but afterward to be recognized on many a bloody field.

Raith's brigade held its ground in support of the battery, and this command soon had to hold the left alone, for Hildebrand's command practically disappeared, though Colonel Hildebrand, himself, remained with a portion of his regiment, the 77th Ohio infantry. The vigorous advance of the Confederates from the left and front in overwhelming numbers with a severe fire, told upon the command and, with a stubborn resistance, it finally

gave way and fell back, followed closely by the enemy, who captured three of Waterhouse's guns. Sherman's left thus turned, and with the enemy pressing heavily upon his whole line, the general still held Shiloh Church and sent urgent orders to Buckland and McDowell to hold their ground. These brigades were already engaged with the enemy all along Shiloh branch.

Sherman held fast, inflicting heavy punishment upon the Confederate forces, which attacked him with tremendous vim and force. Clerburne's Confederate brigade, in attempting to cross the marshy ground of Shiloh branch, received the concentrated fire of Raith's and Buckland's brigades and was repulsed with heavy losses, the 6th Mississippi losing over 70 per cent. in killed and wounded. Anderson's brigade of Bragg's corps, now came to the attack, but this command, too, was hurled back with severe losses. The enemy then advanced in overwhelming numbers, Clerburne, Anderson, Johnson, Russell and Wood and, at 10 o'clock drove Sherman's remaining two brigades and Raith's, across the Purdy road. The camps of Sherman's three brigades and three guns were lost.

In this fight at Rhea field and around Shiloh Church, the Confederate General Clark, who commanded a division, and General Johnson, who commanded a brigade, were severely wounded. The stubborn resistance of Sherman was of untold value to the Union army, as he disputed the direct road to the Landing, and in holding back the enemy for two hours gave the forces posted near the Landing time to get on the field and ready for action.

The capture of the three guns of Waterhouse's battery elated the spirits of the Confederates. They began to note the thousand incidents of battle, stirring, grim or pathetic. General Vaughn, who came up to the aban-



doned Union guns with the 13th Tennessee infantry, the regiment which claimed their capture, saw an affecting scene upon that field of carnage. A dead Union officer lay upon the ground near the guns, and, keeping guard over the dead body, was a pointer dog that refused to allow any one to approach the mortal remains of its master. The majority of Union soldiers were not, at this hour of the day, closely observant of the small events of battle, tragic or comic. They had no time for contemplation. A fighter on that day, Lieutenant Lemmon, of the 49th Illinois, asked in later years, as to certain details of the battle, could but respond: "Well, I don't know just how it was, only the Rebs wouldn't let us stay anywhere, Sunday, and we did the same thing to them next day."

Behr's battery, of McDowell's brigade, was lost as it came with McDowell's troops on Sherman's order to McDowell and Buckland to fall back to the Purdy road. Sherman met the battery at the cross roads, and ordered it to immediately unlimber and come into battery action to cover the withdrawal of Sherman's forces. Captain Behr gave the order, but immediately after doing so, he was shot, and fell dead from his horse. The men abandoned five out of the six guns, and fled in disorder.

The Confederates had gained the bridge across Owl creek, but McDowell had not become seriously engaged with them when he received the order to retire and form with the division on its new line. Thus McDowell's camp fell into the hands of the enemy.

Raith's brigade, which was made up of four Illinois regiments, the 17th, 29th, 43rd and 49th, lost heavily during the first sharp encounter at and around Shiloh Church.

General Sherman, in his official report, declares that his division "was made up of regiments perfectly new, nearly all of them having only recently received their guns at Paducah. None of them had ever been under fire,

nor had they ever seen heavy masses of the enemy, bearing down upon them as they did on that morning," at Shiloh. His 3rd brigade, he admits, "did break much too soon," but he insists that from them could not be expected the coolness and steadiness of older troops. Of Colonel Hildebrand, the brigade commander, Sherman says: "He was as cool as any man I ever saw, and no one could have made stronger efforts to hold men to their places than he did." After the disorganization of his command he acted as aide for General McClernand until night fell upon that Sunday of struggle and threatened disaster.

#### REVIEW FIELD AND CORINTH ROAD.

The sound of heavy firing was heard in McClernand's camps, that is, on the right wing, before there was any call to arms. The division was placed along the Corinth road, stretching from within a half mile of Shiloh Church to Jones' field. In the camp of the 18th Illinois regiment in Jones' field the men were in line for Sunday morning inspection, awaiting the reviewing officer, when numbers of men, mostly without arms, were seen hurrying across the northern part of the field toward the Tennessee river.

The confused appearance of these stragglers aroused officers and men, and a messenger was despatched to ask explanation for this flight of strangers across the camp.

The messenger quickly returned and reported that the fleeing men were from Sherman's command at the front. They said that Sherman's division was "all cut to pieces," that the "woods were full of Rebels," and urged the messenger himself to run for his life.

Scarcely had the appearance of clouds of stragglers running through the lines been explained to McClernand's excited men, when the order came for the division to move to the front.

Nearer the engagement, in the camp of Marsh's brigade, the first news of a serious attack on the camp came in the form of a shell from one of the enemy's batteries as it passed directly over the camp of the 20th Illinois infantry, whose camp was on the left of the road. The long roll beat, and the brigade formed and moved into place, its left touching Review field, and extending to the right toward Sherman's left. Hare's brigade was formed in the edge of the woods skirting the open field on the left of Marsh, Hare's right touching the northwest corner of Review field, where McAllister's battery was planted. Burrows' battery was at the center of Marsh's command, and Dresser's battery was stationed at its right, near Water Oaks pond.

Veatch's brigade, of Hurlbut's division, was sent to reinforce McClernand, and it formed behind Marsh's brigade.

The Confederates attacked McClernand's position with great vigor, and in tremendous force. Polk led a combined force of seven brigades against Sherman and McClernand. The right of this attacking line of Confederates extended across the farther edge of Review field and became engaged with W. H. L. Wallace's troops at Duncan House, and at the same time Stephen's brigade engaged Tuttle and Prentiss at the "Hornet's Nest."

As Hare's brigade was moving into line with large masses of the enemy in plain view across the field, the left companies of the 13th Iowa infantry overlapped the right companies of the 18th Illinois infantry to the rear, and fired through the 18th. Colonel Crocker ordered the formation rectified, remarking that there appeared to be "plenty of rebels there to be shot at, without our peppering one another!"

With the first volley from the enemy serious work began. Raith's brigade, falling back with Sherman, joined

Marsh on the right, and all along the line from left to right, away out beyond the cross-roads, where Sherman was stubbornly fighting, a fierce contest raged. At 11 o'clock Hare, Marsh and Veatch were forced back, losing Burrow's battery, one gun from McAllister's battery and one from Schwartz's battery, which had joined McClermand's right.

Sherman still held the right, tenaciously, and McClermand, rallying his forces, made a new stand, but again he was pressed back, losing four guns from Dresser's battery. He had been driven through his own headquarters and his losses were great, but again he rallied and drove the Confederates back, recoving his headquarters, and capturing Cobb's Kentucky battery at noon.

It is impossible to give an account of the swaying tides of battle as they swept, back and forth, in Shiloh's field. One surviving officer of the 20th Illinois infantry declares that his regiment passed backward and forward over its own regimental camp ground seven times. It was as if two huge Titans were gripped in a wrestler's embrace, now staggering onward, now reeling back, now swaying blindly from right to left. The charges were swift rushes, ending in fights at close quarters, and then came charges of the same character from the opposing side.

Meantime Sherman was grimly holding the right, but at 10 o'clock his whole line, hard pressed in front and flanked on the left, had fallen back, some parts of it in great disorder. McDowell's brigade retained its organization, and rallied at McClermand's right, at the new line beyond the crossing of the Purdy and Hamburg road with the Corinth road. Buckland's brigade, in falling back, had become disorganized and scattered. A fragment of the 70th Ohio infantry, with its colonel, rallied and joined Raith's brigade. Now raged a terrific conflict for "four long hours," reported General Sherman,

and here General Grant came at 3 p. m. to look over the ground personally. The brave Raith had fallen mortally wounded, the 43rd Illinois infantry, surrounded, had cut its way out with great losses. The whole command had suffered severely. By 4 o'clock the situation had become untenable, and Sherman and McClelland determined to fall back to the north and rear, selecting a new line along the Savannah road, with a view to guarding the bridge by which General Lew Wallace was still anxiously expected. This movement was not executed without difficulty, the enemy's cavalry threatening the retreating columns and following them closely.

Sherman and McClelland repulsed the cavalry, but the Confederate infantry came on, pressing hotly, yet was held in check at Jones' field for a time by the Union infantry and artillery.

At 4:30 p. m. Colonel Hare was wounded, and Colonel M. H. Crocker, of the 13th Iowa, took command of McClelland's 1st brigade. The fighting continued and the withdrawal of the Union troops was forced, until, at last, they faced about, with Perry field in front of them, and the Savannah road in their rear, and then the men in blue kept the Confederates at a respectful distance during the closing hour of the day. Raith's and Veatch's brigades shared the fortunes of the right wing all day, and bivouacked with it Sunday night.

One of the officers of the 20th Illinois infantry, who fought all day in Marsh's ranks, gives a reminiscence of the last engagement in his vicinity:

"We made the final stand just at dusk, when it commenced to rain. We were expecting an attack from the enemy, who were maneuvering in our front, but who instead charged a battery to our left, and were repulsed. General Sherman, with a handkerchief tied around his hand, was with General McClelland. \* \* \* \* \*

They both witnessed the charge from the left of our regiment, General McClernand standing, and General Sherman sitting on a stump."

General Sherman received a painful wound in the hand during Sunday's battle, but he was able to ignore his suffering and kept his post. He was again wounded, during the battle, according to General Grant's official report, but Sherman himself is silent as to his own personal sufferings and services, while he carefully reports what befell to and what was accomplished by and endured by his command, singling out officers and organizations for warm and generous praise.

By tracing Sherman's retreat around by the right, and north of the center of the map of the field and noting the sharp pursuit by Trabue, Wharton and other Confederates, it can be seen how, while Prentiss, W. H. L. Wallace and Hurlbut were holding the center at tremendous cost of life, the Confederates had completely flanked them by the right, and were now directly in the rear of the line of defense which was curving back on each side from the "Hornet's Nest."

The wide wheel by the right to the rear, Sherman on the outer rim of the Union forces, McClernand on his left, both fighting one engagement after the other with pursuing Confederates, was made by the two divisions in almost total ignorance of what was going on at the center. It was known to Sherman and McClernand that the left had been driven in, but as late as April 24th, when McClernand made his extended official report, to the commanding general, he does not seem to have found out that Prentiss was not driven out of the "Hornet's Nest" and taken prisoner until 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

On the other hand, regiments and detachments from the left and center were surprised, when marching to the rear on Sunday afternoon, to encounter Confederate

troops who were on their way to attack the rear of the Union center. Soon after 3 o'clock Wharton's cavalry, coming up Tighlman's creek, came upon and exchanged shots with the 52nd Illinois infantry which had been ordered to the right to reinforce McClernand. At the camp of the 15th Illinois infantry this regiment was engaged, as was Veatch's brigade, in the repulse of Pond's Confederate cavalry at 4:50 p. m. The whole right and rear west of the Savannah road at this time swarmed with Confederates—cavalry and infantry. Along that road, kept open for General Lew Wallace, no reinforcements came during all the long day of hard fighting, resistance and disaster. After dark Lew Wallace and his division arrived.

Night closed in. The rain fell in torrents. The exhausted men of the 1st and 5th divisions stood, or sat with their backs to trees, all night. Only those tired to almost the point of exhaustion, lay down upon the soaking ground in merciful oblivion of all that was passing in the fields and woods over which they had been driven during the long day of battle.

#### PRENTISS AND WALLACE HOLD THE CENTER.

General W. H. L. Wallace had scarcely formed his line that Sunday morning, when it was attacked by the left of Shaver's brigade. Tuttle, riding at the head of his brigade along the eastern Corinth road, had discovered the Confederates in the woods beyond Duncan field. He had at once turned the head of his command to the right and formed it in line in the old road behind Duncan field, just to the right of the place which the Confederate soldiers that day named "The Hornet's Nest." Of Sweeney's brigade, the 7th Illinois infantry and the 58th Illinois infantry, were on Tuttle's right, and the 8th Iowa infantry was some distance to his left.

About 9:30 a. m. Confederate artillery stationed in Review field opened fire upon Wallace. Almost simultaneously the enemy's infantry attacked Tuttle's left, the 12th and 14th Iowa regiments. These commands, partially protected by timber, made a gallant stand, driving the enemy back with severe losses. Re-forming, and under cover of artillery fire, the Confederates renewed their attack. Stephen's brigade, a little later charged through the field. Wallace opened upon the enemy's line with artillery and musketry, repulsing him before he had passed the middle of the open space. Thus began the long struggle to hold the center of Shiloh plain. The position was, happily, a strong one. Better could not have been chosen, though, as a matter of fact it was not chosen, but resorted to by Wallace, and then by Prentiss, through the stress of an immediate necessity.

For hours the Confederates dashed against this line, Prentiss at the center, Wallace on the right, and Hurlbut and McArthur holding them off in advance of the left, until the left was finally driven back to Prentiss' line. Again and again the Confederates charged upon the Union line. Stephens, Stewart and Gibson, with infantry and artillery, and their frenzied bravery made little impression, so far as they could see. Only as the day wore on the Union ranks, from continuous hammering on both flanks, curved around, making a bend at its southern point and stretching back north. Wallace kept his line and held the road to the landing in his unyielding grip.

One of the memorable incidents of the day was the strong defense made by the 9th Illinois infantry, one of the most perfectly drilled regiments then in the field, and well-disciplined in addition, just as was the 7th, which only lost less because accidentally protected by the ground it held. The regiment was on the left of Hurlbut's line



with Willard's battery between, and McArthur's command on its left. When Hurlbut's troops gave way the Confederates fell furiously upon this regiment, but the 9th unflinchingly met its foe and, though cut off from the Union line on either side, it succeeded in holding back the assaulting column of the Confederates, assisting in the holding of the line of retreat. Under the force of overwhelming numbers the regiment retired slowly and in good order, fighting every step.

"We sidled away," writes the survivor of another brave Shiloh regiment. "I remember distinctly thinking we wouldn't be shot in the back."

From the southwest had come the Army of the Confederates, straight across the broken ground, and through woods and over ravines and gullies, every man of them accurately aimed for the Landing. Every southern soldier knew where he wanted to be, and every northern soldier knew that his business was to keep the southerner from reaching the goal of his desires. The situation of Prentiss and Wallace was now one of the first importance. General Grant ordered them to hold the center at all hazards, and it was their intention to obey the order.

Sherman and McClernand on the right had disappeared, Stuart and McArthur held the left, and Hurlbut kept up the struggle at the Peach Orchard, soon to be referred to. At the old sunken road, "The Hornet's Nest," and at Duncan field, the on-coming Confederates still met Wallace and Prentiss. Nothing could break their line, when once its swaying, charging regiments got into the spirit of the engagement. Bending back at both ends, but solid at the center, the Union line made its defense, holding back the attacking forces for five hours, and more. Four times the enemy charged upon the Union position, with a pounding accompaniment of artillery, and each

time the attack was repelled with infinite spirit. The losses of the Confederates were great, and it became difficult for their officers to rally them and lead them to renewed attack.

#### THE PEACH ORCHARD.

The battle in the so-called Peach Orchard, was the most deadly of the battles within a battle on the wood-clad and irregular field of Shiloh. It was the first of the gigantic deadly grapples of the day at close quarters. Here came the first crucial test of the struggle between nearly ninety thousand Americans. Here was intelligent blood shed.

The first crisis of the gory day had come and was recognized in all its importance by the brilliant Southern general in command. He had his plan—and it was excellent—he must turn the Union left by the fiercest of all fighting and seize the Landing. Then he would have at his mercy the disheveled Union forces, driven into the marshes to the north, and would have crumpled into fragments the army of invasion. Grant, with the remnant of his force under Buell and Nelson on the other side of the Tennessee river, would be an entity not to be feared but to be pressed. The war would continue, not in Kentucky or Tennessee, but in Ohio. The thing to do was to crush the army encamped at Pittsburg Landing. The rest must follow inevitably.

One feels almost sorry that the light of a military genius so great should have been snuffed out on the fatal day of Shiloh. He was right in his conception of an opportunity, but there were other Americans existent, with military gifts as great as that of Johnston, and there were rugged, plain fighters from the farms and workshops as ready to do or die as the splendid Southerners whom Johnston led.



THE SUNKEN ROAD TODAY: "THE HORNET'S NEST."

The chivalry of the South was to be met by the sturdy manhood of the North. There was bloody work at hand. Perhaps neither Gettysburg nor any other battlefield of the war furnished a greater scene of courage and carnage than that afforded in and about that "Peach Orchard"—a field with a few peach trees at one side. It was an exhibition of American valor not yet tempered by discretion or anything of knowledge of the art of fighting. It was simply an exhibition of valor, and it was splendid!

Perhaps a mile and a quarter from the Landing was an open field through which ran the road from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. At 8 o'clock General W. H. L. Wallace encamped near the Landing, but hurrying to the front at the first alarm, had taken his 1st and 3rd brigades and three batteries of artillery and placed them in position just east of this open space, which is named Duncan field. Sweeney's brigade was posted north of the road. Tuttle's brigade was formed in the wood and brush fringing the field, its left in an old road which wound its way curvingly from the Corinth road southward, and then bent eastward to reach the Hamburg and Savannah road. Three batteries were placed on a ridge back of Tuttle's command.

Here at the left of Wallace, Prentiss took his third position a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and here he was joined by the 23rd Missouri infantry, which added about 600 men to his fragment of a division. In Prentiss' morning fights and retreat his command had dwindled to less than a thousand men, but those men gave a good account of themselves before the night fell.

General Hurlbut hurried out to the support of Prentiss, taking his 1st and 3rd brigades and his artillery along the Hamburg road. Hurlbut commanded in person, and as he drew near the rear and left of Prentiss' second line

the regiments of Prentiss' division drifted by, and through Hurlbut's command, in broken masses, the enemy following close upon the flying troops.

Hurlbut put his troops in line of battle at Peach Orchard field, Williams' brigade along the south side, and Lauman's brigade along the west side of the field, with its right in the woods near the sunken road. The artillery was planted in the field.

General McArthur, commanding the 2nd brigade of W. H. L. Wallace's division, had been called upon for three of his regiments to serve in different parts of the field and had been ordered to the support of Stuart and he moved, with the 9th and 12th Illinois infantry and Willard's battery, along the same road taken by Hurlbut. Stuart was stationed some distance to the left and front, McArthur formed his line just east of the Peach Orchard, and some distance from Stuart's right, with Willard's battery just off the road to the left, then the 9th and 12th Illinois infantry. Thus the Union troops were formed on the left for the protection of the center. Along this line and at Peach Orchard raged a fierce battle for many hours.

Prentiss was in slow retreat, passing Hurlbut's right, and the Confederates were following him closely to his last stand—the sunken road at the right of the Hamburg and Savannah road, where he continued his defense of the center. In the Peach Orchard, as already explained, Hurlbut formed the first brigade along the southern side of the open ground, the 3rd brigade continuing the line with an obtuse angle around the western side of the field, and extending some distance into the brush and timber. Three batteries were so placed as to command the approaching enemy. In this position the right of Chalmer's and Gladden's Confederate brigades in hot pursuit of Prentiss, attacked Hurlbut's waiting lines.

The fight opened with fire from three Confederate batteries which were now occupying Prentiss' abandoned camps. A shell from one of these batteries blew up a caisson belonging to Myer's 13th Ohio battery, and the men stampeded, abandoning their guns, but volunteers from Mann's battery, Missouri light artillery, rescued the frightened horses and spiked the pieces, so that the lost battery should not be of use to the enemy, if captured. Colonel Williams, commander of the 1st brigade, was disabled by a cannon shot which killed his horse and rendered him helpless for the remainder of the battle.

Lauman's brigade was now engaged, and it held its ground by a steady and continuous fire, driving back the enemy in confusion after a half hour's fight. Meanwhile Hurlbut saw the glimmer of bayonets at the left and front of the 1st brigade, and prepared for the onset of a superior force. The left of the line, held by the 9th and 12th Illinois and Willard's battery, was sharply attacked, and at the same time a strong force of steady, well-drilled troops formed in columns, doubled on the center and came over the open ground in front. They advanced to within four hundred yards of Williams' brigade, now commanded by Colonel Pugh, and then Mann's and Ross' batteries opened upon them, while four regiments of infantry, thrown forward slightly to flank them, gave them a sharp fire of musketry. The alert, brisk defense soon drove the Confederates back to cover, and upon the field they left many dead and wounded.

Some of the rear of Prentiss' retreating forces now joined Hurlbut's line, and held it while ammunition was supplied to Williams' and Lauman's brigades, Ross' and Mann's batteries keeping up a steady and effective fire. With renewed energy Hurlbut's men resumed the battle, and until half past one they held their position on two sides of the Peach Orchard. To the left, across the road,

McArthur's two regiments were fighting their own battle. Hurrying to Stuart's support Sunday morning, McArthur at 10 o'clock ran into Jackson's Confederate brigade, which was headed for the Landing:

The opposing forces became hotly engaged; there was a stubborn contest until about 2 o'clock, with unyielding vigor on each side. General Johnston, having assumed personal command of the right of his army, determined to break the stubborn resistance of McArthur, and of Stuart, who held the extreme left with a sturdy grip. Bowen's brigade was sent to support Jackson, and was closely followed by Stratham's, Stephen's and Gladden's brigades, in an attack upon Hurlbut in the Peach Orchard. Stuart was forced back, McArthur's left was exposed and he was driven over to Hurlbut. A new line was formed at the north side of the Peach Orchard, Lauman's brigade being transferred to Hurlbut's left in support of McArthur. Here McArthur was severely wounded and taken from the field. At half past two o'clock p. m., General Johnston—the Confederate leader—while in front of McArthur's lines, was struck by a minie ball and killed. After his death the command of the Confederate advance on the Union center was turned over to General Ruggles.

Hurlbut, after a gallant stand at his second position, was compelled by the forces of Clanton, Chalmers, Jackson and Bowen, who steadily pressed upon the left, to draw back to the left of Prentiss' line. At 4 o'clock p. m. Hurlbut's line was extended from the broken ground at his left across the Hamburg and Savannah road, joining Prentiss on his right.

Meanwhile Stuart, at the extreme left of the Union line, was bitterly engaged and overmatched by the Confederate forces of Generals Chalmers and Jackson. To crush Stuart meant the turning of the Union flank and the opening of a path to Pittsburg Landing. But Stuart made a stub-

born resistance while to his right the Peach Orchard's deadly struggle was in progress and Prentiss was holding the sunken road, the "Hornet's Nest," and so the force attacking Stuart was not as overwhelming as it might have been. There was good fighting where he was, though not of such magnitude as in and about the Peach Orchard and in front of the "Hornet's Nest."

But the ghastly struggle was at the Peach Orchard. The Union center must be broken to make effective the flanking movement around the Union left which Johnston had in mind as the way of seizing the Landing. He came in person to direct the fight in and about that open field destined that day to become famous as one of the greatest of stages of slaughter in the history of warfare. It was here the great general who had conceived the grand attack was killed, shot in the leg and bleeding to death from a severed artery.

Seven times were charges made by the Confederates across the field and seven times were they repulsed, but at last force in numbers prevailed, and Hurlbut and McArthur were compelled to retire, falling back toward the Landing, toward which Stuart at the extreme left retreated almost simultaneously. There was fighting at the Peach Orchard! As a result of the desperate advances and retreat, the green field was literally carpeted with the slain. No wonder that Grant, in his memoirs, said of the scene upon that field:

"I saw an open field in our possession the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing, in any direction, stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground. On one part bushes had grown up to a height of eight or ten feet, there was not one of these left unpierced by bullets. The smaller ones were all cut down."



It was somewhat to the left of the Union center that there was what has become known in American history as the "Bloody Pond." It was a sheet of water about a city's block in extent and exists in the forest of Shiloh battlefield today, shallow and sluggish but still water, possibly water from some of the springs so abundant in the country where the great struggle took place. Here, to assuage their thirst and lave themselves, limped or crawled the desperately wounded, of both forces, as the tide of battle shifted. The water became red, and hence the name of "Bloody Pond." But though the "Bloody Pond" was encircled by the dead at nightfall, its cool waters undoubtedly aided in the saving of many lives.

And so between 2 and 4 o'clock Hurlbut, McArthur's two regiments and Stuart fell back to near the Landing, the stubborn Prentiss remaining in his "Hornet's Nest" to be captured in the end after having saved the center all the day.

#### THE "HORNET'S NEST."

The Confederate General Ruggles, who had taken the place of General Johnston, determined to concentrate his artillery upon the hitherto impregnable center. At half past three o'clock p. m., he placed ten batteries between Duncan field and Review field, and facing due east. To support these batteries he brought up the brigades of Gibson, Shaver, Wood, Anderson and Stewart, with the 38th Tennessee and Crescent regiment of Pond's brigade, and with these forces once more attacked the Union line. The concentrated fire of sixty-two guns drove away the Union batteries, but could not dislodge the infantry from its sheltered position in the old road. Of the batteries it may be remarked here that, where all did well, Willard's battery, commanded by Lieutenant P. P. Wood, particularly distinguishing itself in the battle of Shiloh. It was

engaged continuously during the engagements of both days. Its loss was thirty men killed and wounded, and the fact that it went into the second day's battle with but three pieces, was only because of lack of men and horses. There was a remarkable incident connected with the retirement of this battery from the Peach Orchard. A gun on which were two wounded artillerymen was being hauled away by a single horse, when it became "stalled" in the mud. Eager to save their comrades and the gun, members of the battery seized the spokes of the wheels but could not move the piece. In the midst of their heaving a minie ball struck the horse at the junction of the tail and body, and its tremendous leap took the gun out of the mire. Both of the wounded men and the gun were saved.

A terrific onslaught upon the left cut off Hurlbut and McArthur, driving them back, first to the left of Prentiss, then to the rear, leaving Prentiss' remnant and Wallace's depleted ranks to deal with the whole of Bragg's forces on the left, while their right was assailed by Polk and Hardee who had chased McClernand and Veatch to the Hamburg road and then turned upon Wallace, who was hammering them from the front. Flanked, and about to be surrounded, Wallace attempted to withdraw by the left flank, and succeeded in getting Tuttle and two of his regiments to the rear. Wallace, himself, in passing the lines closing behind him, was mortally wounded, and Prentiss, and what remained of his division, and four of Wallace's regiments—which were trying to force their way to the Landing—were captured. There were not left many of the heroic band of fighters to be carried away as prisoners of war.

The remnants of regiments which had begun the morning repelling the early attacks of the enemy, had lost heavily in the first engagements, on their retreat, and after they were entrenched in the old road. Falling back

with Prentiss, to his third line, were about two hundred of the 21st Missouri infantry and about one hundred of the 12th Michigan infantry, these being remnants of Peabody's shattered brigade. Fragments of the 18th Wisconsin infantry—about three hundred men in all—with a few handfuls of men whose organizations had been completely broken up. These, with the 23rd Missouri infantry, formed the material of which Prentiss made his last line at the Hornet's Nest.

These regiments reported nine hundred and four officers and men captured or missing. Wallace's four captured regiments reported twelve hundred and sixty-seven officers and men captured or missing. A total of two thousand one hundred and seventy-one made prisoners of war by the surrender of Prentiss, General Prentiss himself being one of the captured officers.

#### THE DEFENSE OF THE LANDING.

The heroic stand of Prentiss and Wallace in the old road near Duncan field had served the Union cause well. Prentiss was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and W. H. L. Wallace lay mortally wounded upon the field held by the Confederates, but the stubborn fight, waged from half past nine in the morning until half past five in the afternoon, taking the whole strength of the Confederates to subdue the spirited resistance, had saved the day to the Federal Army.

General Grant showed his wonderful generalship on the day at Shiloh. With headquarters at the Landing, he kept ammunition moving toward the front all day, and had visited in person every part of the Union Army in its various battles. He was with Sherman and McClernand in their stubborn fight at the cross-roads, he visited Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace in the "Hornet's Nest," and talked with McArthur, on the left of the Peach Orchard,

encouraging them to hold the left center at all hazards. He sent messengers to Lew Wallace, who, with his command was wandering in the mazes of the swamps and winding roads north of Snake creek, and he collected and arranged, with careful precision, the boats for transporting Buell's army across the river when its detachments should arrive.

At 2 o'clock p. m., when a desperate and apparently losing fight was raging all along the lines, with the right of the army not whipped, but disorganized, the left being slowly driven in, and the center severely pressed by overwhelming forces, General Buell arrived by boat from Savannah, in advance of his army. His first inquiry, wrote John A. Rawlins, then Grant's Assistant Adjutant General, was: "What preparations have you made for retreating?" To which Grant replied: "I have not yet despaired of whipping them, General."

General Lew Wallace's division from Crump's Landing was still anxiously looked for, and General Nelson's division of Buell's army might also arrive at any moment by the wagon road from Savannah. So, from Commander-in-Chief down to every private in the ranks, every heart was buoyed up by the hope of reinforcements by fresh, well-drilled and disciplined troops.

It is now known that through misunderstandings as to the road to be taken, and also by reason of the condition of the roads themselves, Wallace's division was delayed while making the most strenuous exertions to get upon the field of battle. General Wallace marched with his columns, at noon, from Crump's Landing, not quite six miles from Pittsburg Landing, by the river road, but after going some distance along the road which comes in two miles or more from the river, Wallace learned from General Grant's officers sent to hurry him, he must take the river road. He turned back, thus delaying

his arrival, as he had to march fifteen miles altogether, over bad roads. He came over Snake creek on the Savannah road, arriving a little after dark, when the fighting and carnage of Sunday were over.

General William Nelson, commanding the 4th division of the Army of the Ohio, left Savannah at 1:30 p. m., Sunday, April 6th, and marched by land to the point opposite Pittsburg Landing. "The anxiety of the soldiers to take part in the battle which was going on, on the left bank of the river enabled me to achieve the distance" (nine miles) "notwithstanding the dreadful state of the road over a lately overflowed bottom, in four hours," reported General Nelson. At 5 o'clock p. m. the head of his column, Ammon's brigade, landed and marched up the bank at Pittsburg Landing, and took up its position in the road, says Nelson, "under fire of the Confederate artillery, so close had the enemy approached the Landing." General Nelson and Colonel Ammon, commanding the 10th brigade of Nelson's division, described the situation at the Landing in their official reports as desperate. The fire of a semicircle of artillery, totally unsupported by infantry, was the only check to the audacious approach of the enemy, whose advance had crossed Dill branch protected by the fire of Gage's Confederate battery upon the heights on the farther shore.

At this critical hour Prentiss and Wallace were making their last fight, assisted by Hurlbut, and every available fragment of the commands which had been driven in from the front. General Grant and his aides had met the flying Union soldiers, and, whenever there was any semblance of order or organization, had gathered the bands of fugitives together under an officer, and sent them back along the road toward the "Hornet's Nest." But Hurlbut could no longer hold his line, and was already

heading toward the Landing to prevent being cut off from the river by the troops of the enemy which he saw forming on his left.

Down upon the river bank a crowd of panic-stricken soldiers clamored to Nelson's arriving troops, crying out that the day was lost, and the Union army whipped. There were ten thousand or more of these runaways, Nelson and Ammon reported.

For the moment the Landing was defended by the batteries alone, Chief of Artillery Webster having formed them as they came in from the field. Generals Grant, Buell and Nelson were on the ground, each cool, alert and unshaken in determination to hold the lines which were forming out of the chaos of defeat, by the soldiers who remained in organizations under cool, watchful officers.

At the Landing General Grant sent the 36th Indiana infantry and part of the 6th Ohio infantry, Ammon's arriving brigade, to support the left of the artillery, Stone's battery, about one hundred yards to the left of the road. The line was formed quickly, Generals Buell and Nelson assisting. Two regiments were placed in position behind the crest of the hill, their left protected by a deep ravine with water in it, the right about three hundred yards from the Landing. One man of the 36th Indiana infantry was killed while the regiment was forming. The Confederates came up the hill out of the Dill branch ravine, and received, as they advanced, the fire of the Indiana regiment. The artillery and the guns of the boats on the river now opened upon the Confederates. They fell back, rallied, advanced again and were once more driven down hill, and as dusk came on, they crossed the ravine to their own lines.

Meanwhile the Hornet's Nest had fallen into the enemy's hands and the Confederate army, weary with a

long day's fighting, were being urged forward by confident and persistent officers, who saw victory within their grasp.

Small detachments of Gladden's and Anderson's advance formed at the head of the ravine, and Colonel Lindsay, of the 1st Mississippi cavalry, charged upon and captured Ross' battery as it was withdrawing from position near Hurlbut's headquarters. These gathering clans were dispersed by the infantry fire of the Union forces which were now centering about the batteries planted along the main road leading from the Landing.

The gunboats on the river opened fire, throwing their great shells far back over the enemy's forces, doing little physical damage, but their work told in its demoralizing effect upon the exhausted officers and soldiers of the Confederacy. The impression that a mighty artillery defense would be made at the Landing, assisted by the destroying guns on the river boats, seized upon the minds of the Southerners. General Braxton Bragg, who was on the field near the Landing, strained every nerve to form his columns and continue the fight. Filled with enthusiastic ardor after the triumphs of the day, Bragg saw no remote prospect of defeat. As soon as the scattered Confederate troops had been gathered and formed, after the series of terrible and finally successful assaults upon the position of Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace, the order was given to "Move forward at all points and sweep the enemy from the field."

Bragg's Confederates, he says in his report, although greatly exhausted by twelve hours of incessant fighting, without food, responded with alacrity. Over upon the plateau at the Landing hurried preparations were under way for a stubborn defense. The available Union forces were massed behind the batteries, and for the first time that day the Federal troops were in a continuous line of

battle. The line reached from the Landing out to the Hamburg and Savannah road, and stretched north along the Hamburg and Savannah road to Snake creek and south nearly to the Corinth road.

With calm determination Grant, Buell and Nelson awaited attack, while the boom of the gunboats' fire shook the air, and an occasional volley of musketry marked the movement of the Confederates on the left in the skirmishes along Dill branch.

The expected conflict did not come. At dusk General Beauregard, the Confederate commanding general, now occupying the Union camps at Shiloh Church, sent orders to General Bragg and his brigade commanders, withdrawing all the Confederate forces out of reach of the Union fire.

Night fell upon the field covered with dead and wounded, foes lying side by side. The Confederates, such as were unharmed, revelled in the rich spoils of the captured camps, the loot of which contributed in no small degree to the demoralization of the victors, nothing breaking up discipline and organization more surely than the division of the spoils of war among any band of victorious soldiery.

The Confederates and the Federals alike counted their heavy losses, and in some cases succored their wounded, and prepared for the morrow. All night the great guns of the boats on the river threw their missiles far into the field, compelling the withdrawal out of range of Beauregard's army. Lew Wallace's division and Nelson's and Crittendon's were within the Union lines. All the evening the transports on the river had made their rounds from shore to shore with Buell's army marching onto the vessels and standing ready to march off without breaking rank. During the night Buell's artillery and McCook's division arrived, and Rousseau's brigade followed,



early Monday morning. A drenching rain fell and Southern and Northern soldiers—wearied and worn—lay out on the ground, oblivious or wakeful, making ready for the morrow.

General Grant passed the night under a tree, his head upon a saddle. He had given orders for a general advance upon the enemy at daybreak.

General Bragg, in the captured camps, brooded over the ruin of all his hopes of ultimate victory. "The battle is lost," he had exclaimed, when a staff officer brought Beauregard's order for his withdrawal at dark.

#### MONDAY'S BATTLE.

At dawn Monday morning there was a general movement of the whole Federal army forward. The Union forces had made their line during the night from the Landing out to and extending to the right along the Hamburg and Savannah road to Snake creek. Lew Wallace was at the extreme right, and at his left were Sherman's, McClelland's and Hurlbut's broken brigades.

During the night the remainder of General Nelson's and General Crittendon's divisions of the Army of the Ohio had arrived upon the field. General Crittendon formed his line with his right resting upon the Corinth road, General Nelson, to his left, formed his men across the Hamburg road; the 2nd Iowa infantry and the 15th Illinois infantry extended the line to the overflowed lands along the river. Two brigades of General McCook's division arrived at 8 a. m. and formed on Crittendon's right. Boyle's brigade of Crittendon's division was held in reserve.

The reinforcing troops were fresh, as compared with those who had been fighting all day Sunday, but the hurried march to the fields over muddy roads had been extremely fatiguing, and the Army of the Ohio had by no

means fared easily by the way. McCook's men had marched twenty-two miles Sunday, and a portion of them had stood all night in the streets of Savannah, in a driving storm. The troops of both Grant's and Buell's armies were soaked with rain, having been without shelter during Sunday night, but no word of complaint was heard from the grim fighters who stood ready at daylight Monday, to redeem the fortunes of yesterday.

Down on the banks of the Tennessee at the Landing and all along the river, were stragglers and refugees whose shameful cowardice embarrassed the brave reinforcing troops who had almost to fight their way up the road to the field of battle. These runaways filled the air with their complaints and cries, calling out to the coming soldiers that the Union army was whipped. In contemptuous silence the fighters of Buell passed them by on their way to join the fighters of Grant on the plateau above, where was to come, to the Union cause, before the sun should set, victory as overwhelming as that which had been inflicted upon the Federal army during Sunday up to the repelling of the enemy at the Landing at night.

Besides Buell's 20,000 men and Wallace's 7,000, it has been estimated that there were some ten thousand of Grant's troops who had fought the previous day, and who were now again in line of battle. To meet this force Beauregard had perhaps 20,000 or 25,000 men, for the Confederate losses had been heavy, and their forces had been much demoralized and scattered by the looting of the Federal camps captured the day before. And the Confederates in line were wearied by the terrific strain of Sunday's battle.

The battle opened soon after daybreak. Nelson advanced along the Hamburg road to attack Hardee, in Stuart's camp, out beyond the Peach Orchard. Next on the left of Chalmers, of Hardee's corps, was Jackson's

brigade. Then came Stewart, Clerburne, Stratham, Martin and Trabue, the last two along the southwest side of Duncan field, Trabue extending across the main Corinth road. Anderson's, Gibson's, Wood's and Purcell's brigades, under Ruggles and Cheatham, extended the Confederate line in a northwesterly direction to Jones' field. Breckinridge commanded the center, and Bragg the extreme left.

Lew Wallace's division was early in the fray and by 7 o'clock had forced its way across Tighlman creek and had taken the heights to the south of it, driving Pond's forces back. Wallace now extended his right until he reached the Confederate left flank. Hazen, Crittendon and McCook advanced upon Polk and Breckinridge, and a stubborn fight took place upon the field occupied by W. H. L. Wallace and Prentiss on Sunday. Again the "Hornet's Nest" became a scene of devastation. General W. H. L. Wallace was found, still alive, lying upon the ground where he had fallen the day before. He was taken to Savannah, Tennessee, where he died four days later.

Another fierce battle raged on the Corinth road southwest of Shiloh Church. Bragg was on the defensive here for the Union forces sought to get a firm hold upon the road and so cut off the Confederate connections with Corinth. For six hours a fight as severe as any that had raged on Sunday, was fought here. McCook's division carried off the honors of this part of the field. The stubborn fight of Nelson and Crittendon embarrassed the Confederates opposed to McCook, as reinforcements had to be sent to the center, thus weakening their left.

The Union line pushed steadily, and it pushed hard. Along the whole Corinth road from the "Hornet's Nest" region to Shiloh Church the fighting was continuous and severe, and it was borne in upon the Confederate leader, Beauregard, that his only course was to retreat. He be-



"BLOODY POND."



gan his retrograde movement with great skill, keeping up a stiff fight to cover his withdrawal, and by 4 o'clock he and his army were in full retreat toward Corinth.

The losses of the Army of the Ohio show what a hard fought battle was that of Monday. There were killed, 241; wounded, 1,807; missing, 55; making a total of 2,103 casualties.

The total casualties of the two days' battle in the Union army were 13,047.

The total casualties in the Confederate army in the two days' battle were 10,699.

The total loss at Shiloh in both armies, 23,746.

#### FINALE.

Thus the battle was fought. North and South had met in deadly conflict, and in both North and South, Rachel mourned her children, and would not be comforted.

The American people were appalled at this first great clash of great armies, this battle in which ninety thousand Americans warred with each other two long days.

The determined fighting on both sides had been a revelation. Men now clearly saw the war as it really was to develop, a long, a bitter struggle, with stubborn bravery and valor to spare on each side.

If raw troops could fight as they had fought at Shiloh what would come when the fresh volunteers should be seasoned veterans? It is true, there was deep mortification in the North over the early and complete demoralization of many of these new and untrained soldiers, but the shame was tempered by pride in those other troops who had fought bravely all day, never flinching, even in the face of the most terrible fire of musketry and artillery.

In the South, too, there was murmuring over the Confederates who, unable to resist the temptation offered them by the camps they had captured, stayed behind their commands, and made off with such spoils as they could

carry. And there was, too, in the South bitter comment upon the conduct of the battle by the Confederate commanders, Bragg charging Beauregard with having sacrificed the Confederates by his order to desist from a renewed attack on the Union position at the Landing Sunday night.

In the Northern press there were fierce attacks upon General Grant. The "Surprise at Shiloh" was a stock theme for editorials and leading articles, and there is no end, yet, to the printed fighting over the Battle of Shiloh.

But the truth remained. There on the rolling, wooded, deep-ravined field of Shiloh a great battle had been fought and won for the Union cause. On each side great men had led armies of youthful volunteers against each other, and after two days of struggle one brave army had been sent whirling back along the road toward its stronghold at Corinth. The Confederacy was jammed back. The Union army was on its advance into Mississippi.

North and South alike felt that the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston was a severe and irreparable blow to the cause of the Confederacy. He fell at a crucial moment, as he was about to lead a grand charge against the Union center, the "Hornet's Nest." McArthur had fallen back, all but two companies of the 9th Illinois Infantry. These two companies, stationed in the ravine where they had fought for many hours, did not receive orders to fall back; they continued firing upon the enemy who could be plainly seen from their vantage ground, and it is supposed that a ball from this last of McArthur's line struck General Johnston.

"Men," General Johnston is reported to have said, a few minutes before his death, "Men, they are stubborn," alluding to the Union defenders. "We must use the bayonet!" He spurred for the center of the Confederate line and cried, "I will lead you!"

Under a large oak tree in front of the ravine held by the 9th Illinois detachment, as he sat upon his horse, ready to lead the charge, Johnston was struck by a minie ball. Governor Harris of Tennessee noticed the pallor of the stricken chieftain and asked if he were wounded.

"Yes," answered Johnston, deliberately, "and I fear seriously." These were his last words. Harris, assisted by others, led his horse back to the shelter of a small ravine, and lifted him from his saddle. Here he died. The most simple care, a tourniquet, would have saved his life. The ball had severed an artery in the leg, and he bled to death.

What might have happened, had the fiery, impetuous and magnetic leader lived to throw himself and his combined brigades against the Union left at three o'clock that Sunday afternoon, no one can say. Hurlbut was defending the Hamburg and Savannah road where it runs along east of the center of the "Hornet's Nest." The infantry and field artillery were all engaged in different parts of the field. At the Landing there were the siege guns, but little force to defend them. Had the Confederate right succeeded in making a break through the Union left and gaining the direct road to the Landing the tide of victory would have carried them far. It was ruled otherwise. The more one studies the history of Shiloh's field, the more strong grows the conviction that every Union soldier who stood in his place and fought that day contributed to the success of the cause dear to him in no faint degree. Everywhere and always the one and only thing to do was to stand and deliver the fire of the regiment, company, battalion or even the determined group of five; ten or twenty men formed out of fragments of commands, and fighting under some brave officer. To stand and fire, fall back, rally and fall back again, fire—with dropping comrades, the ranks closing, the few re-



maining touching elbow and shoulder, this was the method, these were the tactics, which won Shiloh. They served at the "Hornet's Nest," and all around that center, to hold off the Confederate onset, in all its frenzied strength, until five o'clock. Had the Union center given out earlier, who can tell what disaster might have resulted? Jefferson Davis afterward declared that "the fortunes of a country hung by a single thread of the life that was yielded at Shiloh." Such was the passionate belief of many of the Southern people, but no one in the North ever harbored such an idea, although the victory of Shiloh was there appreciated at its full value.

Among the many men who laid down their lives for their country at Shiloh, General William H. L. Wallace will always be remembered, with poignant regard. His well fought battle on the right of the "Hornet's Nest" was one of the spectacular contests of the day. He fell, mortally wounded, shot through the head and apparently dead, near the road to the Landing, as he withdrew with his troops at half past five Sunday afternoon. He was left on the field, and the enemy failed to recognize him or to see that he was still living, though it is reported that during the night a Confederate soldier gave the dying Union general a drink of water.

There was one witness to the terrors of Shiloh, a woman, and none other than the wife of this hero who was left for dead upon the field Sunday night.

April 29th, 1862, the stricken widow of General Wallace wrote to a relative an account of her experiences on a boat at Pittsburg Landing, where she had arrived Sunday morning, April 6th, on a visit to her husband. She described the incidents that came under her own eyes during the battle, and the last days and death of her heroic husband. This letter has been preserved, and from its pages

the Shiloh Military Park Commission has been allowed to take such notes as may interest the public.

"Something prompted" her, so the wife wrote, to go to her husband, and without notifying him she left her home in Illinois on the night of the first of April. Meeting some friends on the journey, went up the Tennessee river on the Steamer "Minnehaha" under the protection of the Chaplain of the 20th Illinois Infantry, arriving at Pittsburg Landing before daylight, Sunday morning, April 6th.

Sending word to General Wallace of her arrival, Mrs. Wallace remained on board of her steamer, awaiting him. She heard firing on shore as the morning sun shone over the Spring landscape, but thought nothing of it. The first intimation she had that there was a battle on shore was when she saw wounded soldiers brought on board of her steamer. They were carried, she says, by twos and threes and fours until they were too many to be counted. Many of those who were brought in, pale and bleeding, were known to Mrs. Wallace. They all "told the same story of the irresistible strength of the enemy, and the awful slaughter of our men." The wife was told that her husband was upon the field in the midst of the raging battle. She tried to send a message to him by a captain who was going ashore and into action, but he had been gone less than an hour when he was brought back suffering from two painful wounds. All day the devoted wife remained on board of "The Minnehaha," and before noon the boat was crowded with the wounded, whose sufferings Mrs. Wallace tried to assuage as best she could, by assisting the nurses, and the less helpless wounded, who cared for those beyond self-help.

She heard that her husband was in command of General Smith's old division. She kept up good courage, hoping

and praying for his safety. At one time, about four p. m., "The Minnehaha" and all the other boats which had been sent to take the wounded, had to cut their ropes, and swing out into the stream to save themselves from being swamped by the rush of panic-stricken men who, if allowed way, would have instantly swamped every steamer.

Mrs. Wallace was sitting on the upper deck. Every place on the boat was taken by the wounded. The roar of cannon and musketry was almost deafening. She had not heard, for hours, from her husband. She saw on the opposite shore the advance of Buell's army. Her steamer was used to ferry the fresh soldiers across the river, and with the new-comers new hope entered every breast among the despairing wounded soldiers on the boat, as well as the stubborn fighters on shore.

"Over and back, over and back," went the boat, ferrying across Buell's advance. As Mrs. Wallace, hopeful and brave, was greeted, as the boat touched the Landing, by the chaplain who had accompanied her on her way South. He brought news to her too terrible for him to tell, and she read his message in the faces of those around her. The blow stunned her. She heard the story with stony calm; her suffering, she says, came afterward.

"Wallace's division," they told her, "was falling back under orders, Wallace leading them, having just been flanked by the enemy. The command was still under a cross fire of rebel musketry. Wallace's attention had just been called to some move of the enemy, and he rose in his stirrups to see more clearly, and then, taking his foot from out one stirrup, prepared to dismount. He had been shot without the knowledge of any one around him. He fell, with his face to the ground in full view of his whole division." His friends—among them an orderly, "one who loved him," carried the body about a quarter of a

mile forward, and then to avoid death or capture they laid him down out of the reach of tramping feet, and left him. The enemy held the ground where he lay.

All night Mrs. Wallace nursed the wounded on board "The Minnehaha," it was a relief to her to be active and helpful to the sufferers around her. On Monday morning about ten o'clock word came to her that General Wallace had been recovered and brought to the river, and that he was still breathing. "He who was dead was alive again." Though mortally wounded, General Wallace had been taken to a boat near his wife. She went to him and, although he seemed unconscious to all around him, he knew her. She nursed him, and during his last days he remained conscious of her presence—until his death in Savannah, four days after the battle.

Such was the experience of one woman in the midst of the horrors of Civil War.

The wounded were taken on boats to Savannah, and as soon as possible the worst cases were sent on to hospitals on the Ohio river at Evansville, New Albany, Louisville and Cincinnati. The Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Relief Societies sent boats fitted up for hospital uses, and were of great service in other ways in caring for the army of wounded men which came from Shiloh.

The dead were buried on the field, Union and Confederate, by General Grant's orders.

General Sherman, twice wounded, had three horses shot under him during the two days' battle. It is notable, the manner in which Sherman pronounces upon the men who flinched and ran away from him early Sunday morning. He does not rave about "Cowards," but reports the facts, and makes excuses for the runaways, telling how new and green they were, not drilled at all, some of them not acquainted with the use of arms. Sherman showed his grand qualities of mind and heart in the most trying situa-

tion a commanding officer can face, not only in his handling of the situation, but in his account of it afterward.

Some of the volunteer officers commanding divisions and brigades exhausted the language of vituperation in describing the demoralization and rout of portions of their commands. General Nelson also commented, with great heat, upon the crowds of scared runaways on the river bank, as he landed Sunday afternoon. Grant, like Sherman, took the disasters of retreat and defeat the first day stoically. War is a grim trade. Men are sifted and tried in it as nowhere else. The veteran knows that some hearts will fail when the fiery test of battle comes. Magnanimity is a mark of greatness.

Referring to Sherman, a veteran wrote, long after the war ended: "I first saw him at Shiloh. He seemed disgusted and mad, at the way the rebels came pouring out of the woods, world without end, and driving us back, in spite of all we could do. Though he was wounded he kept riding around as if he despised the bullets and shells."

Halleck, at St. Louis, complained of Grant because the full reports he desired did not come promptly to his hand. But the people of the North and President Lincoln in Washington knew that they had a man at the head of the Army of the Tennessee, and never, from the day when the Confederate Army was sent back over the road to Corinth, to the last day of the War of the Rebellion, did Grant lose the confidence he had earned in the first campaign in Tennessee.

Shiloh set the teeth and clenched the fist of the defenders of the Union. The enemy was driven into Mississippi, and the great fight for the control of the Father of Waters was pushed farther south. From its shores the great sweep of the Union armies around by the left was to be made.

Stanley Waterloo.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

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## DETAILS OF LEGISLATION, EXPENSE AND WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

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By Major George Mason, Secretary.

The Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh" was approved December 27, 1894, and is as follows:

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 Southwest 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.

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 Sec-



retary 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 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. Disbursements under this Act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress.

Approved, December 27, 1894.

Following the Act of Congress, different states having troops engaged in the great battle took steps for perpetuating the memory of their heroes who took part in the contest on that field. Illinois, as the State by far the most heavily represented on the Northern side, acted generously through her legislature in making the necessary appropriations, as evidenced by the following acts, and what was eventually accomplished under their direction. The heroes of Shiloh are sleeping well. Appended are the acts:

THE ACTS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE UNDER WHICH  
THE COMMISSION WAS FORMED.

40th Assembly, Senate No. 222, March, 1897.

A BILL

For an Act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois troops at the battle of Shiloh and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of ten persons, not more than five of whom shall be selected from the same political party, each of whom participated in the battle of Shiloh, who shall serve without pay and whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the national commission in ascertaining and marking the position occupied in said battle by each regiment, battery, and independent organization from this State which were engaged there, and for this purpose they shall avail themselves of the knowledge and assistance of representatives of such regiments, batteries and other organizations.

Sec. 2. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the personal expenses of the members of said commission in the discharge of their duties as aforesaid, and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the state treasury for so much of the sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for the use aforesaid, on bills of particulars certified by said commission and approved by the governor, and the state treasurer shall pay the same out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 7, 1897.

41st Assembly, Senate No. 381, March, 1899.

A BILL

For an Act to provide for the erection of monuments to mark the positions occupied by Illinois volunteers in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, and to make an appropriation to pay for the same and to pay the expenses of the commissioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of those who participated in, and designating by proper monuments and markers of granite the positions of the several commands of Illinois volunteers engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, and to cover the actual expenses of the commissioners appointed by virtue of an Act of the Fortieth General Assembly, for the purpose of locating positions occupied by the volunteers from this State on the battlefield of Shiloh, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners heretofore appointed to mark the position occupied by the Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh or those who may hereafter be appointed are hereby authorized and empowered to make contracts for the construction, delivery and erection upon said battlefield of one monument for each regiment and detached organization and one monument for each battery of Illinois volunteers who participated in said battle, such monuments to be made entirely of granite and appropriately inscribed, at a cost of not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars for each of said monuments complete and placed in its final position, and one monument that shall appropriately represent the State of Illinois. The site of such monument and cost thereof shall be left to the discretion of the commissioners: Provided such cost shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00). There may also be erected, marking the spot where Major General W. H. L. Wallace fell, a suitable memorial or monument, the cost not to exceed one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, and said commissioners are hereby further authorized and empowered to contract for the construction, delivery and erection on said battlefield of not more than one hundred and twenty-five (125) granite markers, such markers not to exceed in cost the sum of seventy-five (75) dollars each.

Sec. 3. That for the services of said commissioners required to be performed under Section 2 of this Act there shall be no compensation, but said commissioners shall receive the actual expenses incurred by them in the premises to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars, to be paid out of the appropriation hereby made.

Sec. 4. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the treasury upon the presentation to him of proper vouchers



WHERE GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON FELL.

certified by the said commissioners and approved by the Governor and Adjutant General in payment for said monuments and markers, when contracted, delivered and erected in the places designated by said commissioners, and that one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid out of the taxes levied for the year 1899 and the other half out of the sum so appropriated shall be paid out of the taxes levied for the year 1900.

Approved, April 24, 1899.

42d Assembly, Senate No. 159, February, 1901.

A BILL

For an Act to amend Sections One, Two and Four of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of monuments to mark the positions occupied by Illinois volunteers in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, and to make an appropriation to pay for the same, and to pay the expenses of the commissioners," approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, be amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

Section 1. That for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of those who participated in, and designating by proper monuments of granite the positions of the several commands of Illinois volunteers engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, and to cover the actual expenses of the commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of the Fortieth General Assembly, for the purpose of locating the positions occupied by the volunteers from this state, on the battlefield of Shiloh, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners heretofore appointed to mark the position occupied by the Illinois troops in the

battle of Shiloh, or those who may hereafter be appointed, are hereby authorized and empowered to make contracts for the construction, delivery and erection upon said battlefield, of one monument for each regiment of infantry, and one monument for each battery of Illinois volunteers who participated in said battle; such monuments to be made entirely of granite and appropriately inscribed, at a cost of not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars for each of said monuments complete and placed in its final position, and one monument that shall appropriately represent all the detachments of Illinois cavalry who participated in the battle. The cost of such monument not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00). One monument shall be erected that shall appropriately represent the State of Illinois. The site of such monument and the cost thereof shall be left to the discretion of the commissioners: Provided, Such cost shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00). There may also be erected, marking the spot where Major-General W. L. Wallace fell, a suitable memorial or monument, the cost not to exceed one thousand (1,000) dollars.

Sec. 4. The auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the treasury upon the presentation to him of proper vouchers signed by the president and secretary of the Shiloh Battle Field Commission, and approved by the governor and adjutant-general in payment for said monument and expenses.

Approved, April 8, 1901.

43d Assembly, Senate No. 400, March, 1903.

A BILL

For an Act to provide for the dedication of the monuments erected by the State of Illinois on the battlefield of Shiloh.



Whereas, the State of Illinois has heretofore appropriated the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of suitable monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh, and,

Whereas, these monuments and the work connected therewith is nearing completion, and,

Whereas, no provision has been made in the acts heretofore passed for the dedication of said monument, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That the Illinois Shiloh Battlefield Commission is hereby authorized to expend from the unexpended balance of the sixty-five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated, such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose of dedicating the said monument provided, such sum or sums shall not exceed five thousand dollars of said unexpended balance.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of compiling and publishing a report of the commission the sum of one thousand dollars or so much as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be expended out of such unexpended balance heretofore appropriated.

Sec. 3. Whereas, said commission will be ready to dedicate said monuments prior to July 1, 1903, therefore an emergency exists and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, May 4, 1903.

#### THE COMMISSION.

The Illinois Shiloh Battlefield Commission as appointed in conformity with the foregoing Act:

John A. McClernand, Springfield, Ill.  
Major General U. S. Vols.

George Mason, Chicago, Ill.  
Adjutant 12th Ill. Infy. Vols. and Bvt. Major.

- Gustav A. Busse, Chicago, Ill.  
 Captain Co. G, 57th Ill. Infy. Vols.
- Israel P. Rumsey, Chicago, Ill.  
 Captain Battery B, 1st Ill. Lt. Artillery.
- Timothy Slattery, Onarga, Ill.  
 Captain Co. I, 55th Ill. Infy. Vols.
- Thomas A. Weisner, Rockbridge, Ill.  
 Captain Co. F, 14th Ill. Infy. Vols.
- J. B. Nulton, Carrollton, Ill.  
 Col. 61st Ill. Infy. Vols.
- A. T. Galbraith, Flora, Ill.  
 Col. 48th Ill. Infy. Vols.
- A. F. McEwen, Litchfield, Ill.  
 Sergt. Co. H, 9th Ill. Infy. Vols.
- Isaac Yantis, Dalton City, Ill.  
 Co. H, 41st Ill. Infy. Vols.
- Sheldon C. Ayres, Galesburg, Ill.  
 Co. D, 17th Ill. Infy. Vols.  
 (Appointed to succeed Col. A. T. Galbraith, deceased.)
- Benson Wood, Effingham, Ill.  
 Capt. Co. C, 34th Ill. Infy. Vols.  
 (Appointed to succeed Gen. Jno. A. McClernand, deceased.)

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the Governor held its first meeting at Springfield, Ill., September 15, 1897, and organized by electing Major General John A. McClernand president and Major George Mason of Chicago secretary and treasurer. At this meeting it was deemed advisable to visit the battlefield at an early day and by personal inspection and research determine so far as we were able the camp sites and battle lines occupied by Illinois troops, on the days of the battle, October 6-7, 1862, and that we

might be assisted in these efforts the following circular letter inviting the co-operation of old soldiers was freely distributed through the mails:

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1897.

Dear Sir:

The Shiloh Battlefield Commission appointed by Governor Tanner, Sept. 14, 1897, for the purpose of marking the positions of Illinois organizations on the battlefield invite members of those organizations who participated in the battle to communicate to the secretary such knowledge as they may possess that would be of service. The commission will leave Paducah, Ky., Saturday evening, Nov. 13, at 5 p. m., going and returning by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

\* \* \* \* \*

Any member of an Illinois organization who may feel disposed to meet the commission at that time will be welcome. The members of the national commission will be with us at that time and it is expected that Governor Tanner and other distinguished gentlemen will accompany the commission. Communications to the secretary should be addressed to Major George Mason, 100 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

(Signed) John A. McClermand,  
Pres. Ill. Commission.

The entire commission visited the field on this occasion, and accompanying them on the invitation extended in the above circular were the following gentlemen, all of whom were deeply interested in the matter and most of them participated in the battle:

Col. and ex-Congressman Isaac Clements of Carbon-  
dale, Ill.

Hon. David Revell, member of the state legislature.

Judge Benson Wood, Effingham, Ill.

Capt. E. McAllister, Plainfield, Ill.

Wm. Cluett, Esq., representing the 57th Ill. Vol. Infty.

Mr. E. M. Williams, Springfield, Ill.

Capt. Eben Swift, 5th U. S. Cavalry, a member of Governor Tanner's staff and representing him on this occasion.

Including the members of the commission, the following organizations were represented on this visit:

9th, 12th, 14th, 34th, 41st, 48th, 55th, 57th and 61st regiments of Infantry and Batteries B and D, 1st Ill. Light Artillery.

The camps and lines of battle of these several commands were definitely located, subject to such modification and changes by the national commission as would seem warranted by further evidence. The camps and lines of battle of the following organizations were also satisfactorily located: 15th, 46th, 28th, 32d, 18th, 20th and 45th infantry.

There were still a considerable number of organizations with whose movements and camps we were not familiar and it was deemed advisable to send out another circular. Accordingly the secretary prepared and mailed to a large number of old soldiers the following:

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1897.

Dear Sir:

The Shiloh Battlefield Commission asks your assistance in locating the command to which you belonged in the various positions occupied during Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7, 1862. This end, we think, may be accomplished by a statement from you or some member of your organization giving the brigade and division to which you belonged, and if you were at any time detached or sent

away from the brigade for service elsewhere, were you to the right or left of the main Corinth road, and about how far from the landing or from brigade or division headquarters? What regiment or command was immediately on your right and left? Will you in this manner try to locate each position in which you engaged the enemy that day? What was your position about 4:30 p. m. Sunday, and about how many men of your command were in line at this time? Did you occupy this position all night?

\* \* \* \* \*

The secretary will be obliged to you if you will send him the names of surviving officers and men of your command and their post office address whom you think will be interested in this matter.

Respectfully,

George Mason, Secretary.

To this circular many replies were received which were of great assistance in determining and locating on the map prepared by the national commission all the organizations credited to the State of Illinois and who were in any way identified with the battle. During the winter of 1898 and 1899 these locations received the approval of the national commission and the commission felt justified in making its report to the Governor. Accordingly, in January, 1899, a copy of the map, together with the following report and recommendation, was presented to the Governor:

His Excellency John R. Tanner,

Governor of the State of Illinois.

Dear Sir: The commission appointed by you under the authority of the legislature to mark the positions of Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862,

have completed the work assigned to them and have the honor to submit their report.

Your commission, consisting of Major General John A. McClernand, Colonels J. B. Nulton and A. T. Galbraith, Major George Mason, Captains Timothy Slattery, Thos. A. Weisner, Gustav A. Busse, Israel P. Rumsey and Messrs. Isaac Yantis and A. F. McEwen, met at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15, 1897, and organized by electing Major General John A. McClernand president and Major George Mason secretary and treasurer. At this meeting it was determined that we should visit the battlefield at as early a day as practicable, inviting members of all the Illinois organizations who participated in the battle to meet us there and assist in locating camps and lines of battle. Accordingly your commission, on the 16th day of November, 1897, visited the battlefield and were joined by representatives of several Illinois organizations, the national commission and others interested.

Three days were spent upon the field, every portion of which was visited. One by one the old camps were picked out, and starting from thence we followed the route taken on Sunday, April 6, 1862, to the position each occupied in the first line of battle.

Thirty-five years had made many changes in roads and scenery, but as the changes were noted and the old roads and localities were patiently pointed out, the original appearance gradually unfolded and we were able to recognize scenes and localities that had left their impress on our memory.

The round rings where Sibley tents had been pitched were still plainly visible in places.

Graves where the dead had been buried with a scarce legible head board, the peculiar formation of the ground, were all studied earnestly and carefully and the patient explanation of the evidences found by the national com-

mission brought the picture back to us of that April morning, not clearly, however, and doubtful points were discussed by each group at our respective quarters. Many places were visited a second and third time, until doubts were cleared away and we felt that we could justly and conclusively determine the location of those organizations with whose movements we were identified. Since the return of the commission, by correspondence and reference to the reports published in Vol. 10, Official Record, War of the Rebellion, every organization has been assigned a position, both for camp and line of battle, nearly the entire number with great accuracy and unanimous concurrence.

In the battle Illinois had 28 regiments of infantry, 10 batteries of artillery and 6 detachments of cavalry. One of these regiments of infantry was at this time known as the 14th Mo. or Birge's Sharpshooters (armed with deer rifles), but was afterwards credited to the State of Illinois and designated 66th Illinois.

Shiloh was pre-eminently an Illinois battle. Her loss in killed and wounded numbered 3,957, while the total loss in killed and wounded of the entire Union forces on this field was 10,162. Of this total number upwards of 7,800 were killed or wounded on the first day.

But five divisions participated in this first day's battle, and all belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. Of these five divisions four were commanded by Illinois generals. The 1st by Major General McClernand, the 2d by Major General W. H. L. Wallace, the 4th by Major General S. A. Hurlbut and the 6th by Major General Benj. M. Prentiss. It was in this first day's battle that General W. H. L. Wallace was killed.

The great importance of this battle is a matter of history. It made permanent our advance line through northern Mississippi and western Tennessee, strengthen-

ing our hold upon Kentucky, hitherto a border state. The action of the national government in acquiring possession of this battlefield, approximately 3,700 acres, converting this ground into a national park and inviting the co-operation of the states whose sons made it sacred by their heroism and lives gives Illinois an opportunity to be fitly represented by suitable monuments to her soldiers and by historic tablets and permanent markers define the lines of battle she occupied on those eventful days. Some of our sister states have made suitable appropriations to commemorate the achievements of their troops.

We respectfully recommend, therefore, to your excellency the entire appropriateness of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois making an appropriation that will be creditable to her dignity and patriotism, and beg to submit our estimate of amount necessary to carry out this object, amounts which in our judgment are conservative and necessary to accomplish the desired result:

28 regiments of infantry, 10 batteries of artillery, 6 detachments of cavalry, at \$750.00 . . .	\$33,000.00
125 tablets and markers, at \$75.00 . . . . .	9,375.00
State monument . . . . .	10,000.00
Personal expenses of commission . . . . .	3,000.00
Office expenses, including advertising and premiums for design . . . . .	3,000.00
Monument for Gen. W. H. L. Wallace . . . . .	1,000.00
To which should be added for embellishing the ground and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	15,000.00
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$74,375.00

In discharge of their duty your commission has expended the following sums, as shown by vouchers in the hands of the state auditor:



Sept. 15, 1897, traveling expenses of ten commissioners to Springfield, Ill., first meeting...	\$ 96.61
Nov. 12 to 18, 1897, traveling expenses of commission to Shiloh battlefield.....	538.57
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 635.18
Returning to the treasury an unexpended balance of .....	364.82
	<hr/>
Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00

Trusting that this report and our labors in the discharge of our duty may meet your approval, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

John A. McClernand, President.

George Mason, Secretary.

February, 1899.

Immediately following this report a bill was prepared and introduced in the Senate by Senator Milchrist. This bill, No. 381, 41st Assembly, passed both houses and received the Governor's approval, April 24, 1899. Early in June the Governor expressed to our former president, General McClernand, his wish that the commission as first constituted should take up the work of erecting suitable monuments as contemplated by the recent act of the legislature. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, 1899, the commission again met in Springfield and by resolution the organization as originally effected was continued. The commission at this meeting adopted for the regimental and battery monuments the design for Illinois monuments already erected at Chickamauga and a committee was appointed to draft specifications and make plans for the approval of the national commission and the War Department to have them printed and bids asked for the work erected on the field.

The following circular and specifications were printed and mailed to contractors and granite men:

#### REGIMENTAL AND BATTLE MONUMENTS.

The Shiloh Battlefield Commission will entertain proposals for the erection of regimental monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh, located near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on the Tennessee river. Proposals must include delivery and erection complete on foundations furnished by others, and at points on the field to be designated by the commission. Details of construction must conform with the design and specification accompanying this.

The commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Time of delivery to be named in proposal.

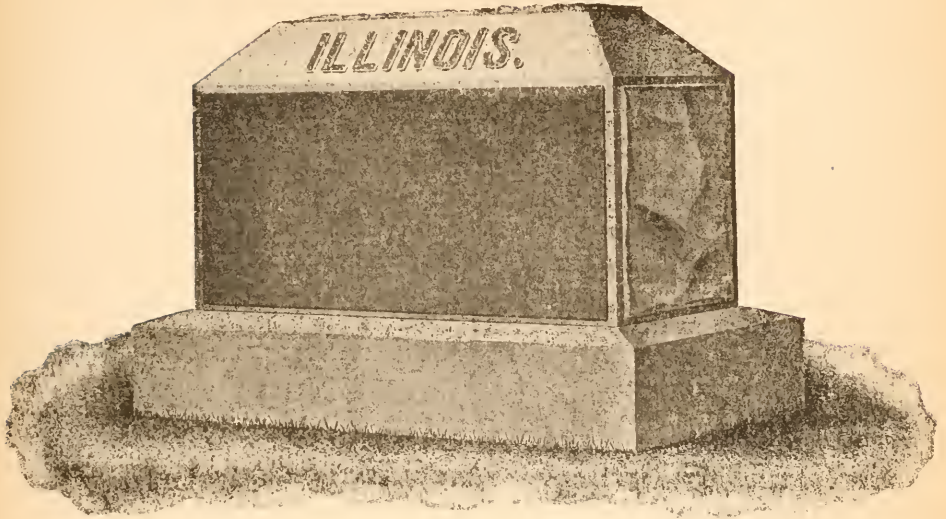
Proposals will be sealed and received by Major George Mason, secretary, 100 N. Clinton street, Chicago, on or before September 13, 1899, or by the commission, at Springfield, Ill., up to 10 a. m., September 15, 1899.

A. F. McEwen,  
George Mason,  
G. A. Busse,  
Committee.

#### SPECIFICATIONS.

Material.—First-class dark Quincy or dark Barre granite, free from checks, spots, discolorations or imperfections of any kind, each monument to consist of two pieces, base and die.

Base.—To be 7 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 2 inches wide, 1 foot 6 inches high, 8 cut face, 10 cut bevel or wash around top, extending 7 inches back and about 2½ inches drop.



## SPECIFICATIONS.

Die.—To be 6 feet 2 inches long, 3 feet wide, 4 feet high. The ends quarry face and margined, back and top quarry face, the back paneled to receive a bronze tablet about 22x36 inches, the other side to be highly polished and bearing four lines of 3-inch sunk letters (about 60), being appropriate inscription to be furnished by the Illinois commission for each monument. Bevel around top of die to go 4 inches back from front and 9 inches down from top, and on the bevel and on the face of each die the word Illinois to be cut in raised polished letters 5 inches high and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch raise.

The bevel around the die to be 12 cut work and the wash around the base to be 10 cut work.

A margin of 10 cut work  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide to run around face and ends of die and a margin of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  around the top.

Die to be firmly set on face with wedged lead joint.

Bronze panel to be furnished by the commission and set by the contractor.

Thirteen bids were received and considered at a meeting held in the Sherman House, Chicago, Oct. 18, 1899, and the contract awarded to the Culver Construction Co., at \$470.00 for each monument, the commission considering them the lowest responsible bidders.

#### THE STATE MONUMENT.

The following circular letter was prepared and sent to artists and monument builders generally:

#### BATTLE MONUMENT.

To be Erected in the National Military Park at Shiloh, Tennessee, for the State of Illinois.

Competitive designs are solicited by the Illinois Battlefield Commission for which will be paid to the person or firm submitting the design that shall be accepted the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. All unsuccessful designs will be returned to the artist presenting them.

The conditions governing this competition are:

1st. Cost. The design submitted shall be for a monument having an approximate cost of ten thousand dollars.

2d. Materials to be granite and standard bronze.

3d. Drawings. Each drawing shall consist of a plan and elevation drawn to a scale of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the foot and may be accompanied by a perspective in colors or not, at the option of the artist.

4th. Estimates. Detailed estimate shall accompany each drawing, showing the exact size of each piece and cubic contents, with approximate weights of each and estimate of the total cost of the granite parts.

5th. A separate schedule giving dimensions and weights of the standard bronze parts and estimated cost. The commission reserves the right to reject any or all designs submitted.

The commission will meet for the consideration of designs submitted at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill., at 10 a. m., September 15, 1899.

Designs and accompanying communications may be presented at this meeting or sent to Major George Mason, 100 North Clinton street, Chicago, on or before September 13, 1899.

A. F. McEwen,  
George Mason,  
G. A. Busse,  
Committee.

Replying to this circular, designs were submitted by Messrs. Sherman & Flavin, Henry C. Sierks, Grant Marble Co., Geo. Craig, Jas. McConnell, D. G. Mozely & Co., R. W. Bock, Julia M. Bracken, Chas. G. Blake & Co., Hill & Woltersdorf, Paul Cornell, Jr., and J. Upton Gribben. Several meetings of the commission were held and all the designs submitted received the consideration of each member. Finally, at a meeting held at Springfield, Ill., January 3, 1900, the design submitted by R. W. Bock of Chicago was adopted, subject, however, to some modifications and enlargement, provided the commission would be allowed to expend a larger sum than the legislature had appropriated for that purpose, which seemed quite probable in view of the fact that the national commission had volunteered to erect all markers other than that of the first line of battle, thus relieving us of a very considerable expense. To bring this about the legislature was asked to amend the bill passed by its predecessor and allow an expenditure on the state monument of a sum not exceeding \$20,000.00. This bill, Senate Bill No. 159, 42d Assembly, was approved April 8, 1901.

Drawings and specifications were then prepared and proposals invited for:

First: The granite pedestal.

Second: The bronze work.

The following specification for the granite work was adopted:

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE STATE  
OF ILLINOIS.

One quality of best Barre, Vermont, granite to be used for the entire granite work. It must be uniform in color and texture and even-grained and all the best 10 steel cut fine, hammered work. It must be free from sap, knots, streaks, rust or any defects whatever.

Point the bottom of pieces comprising the base course to a level and set in a full bed of Dykerhoff or Puzzalon cement, or other cement of equal quality.

Each course must be leveled as set and not propped from beneath to make it horizontally level, and both upper and lower side of course must be level and parallel with each other; all interstices must be flushed with liquid cement so as to make one compact mass of the whole.

All courses above the bottom course to be set on lead bearings, and well bedded in cement mortar.

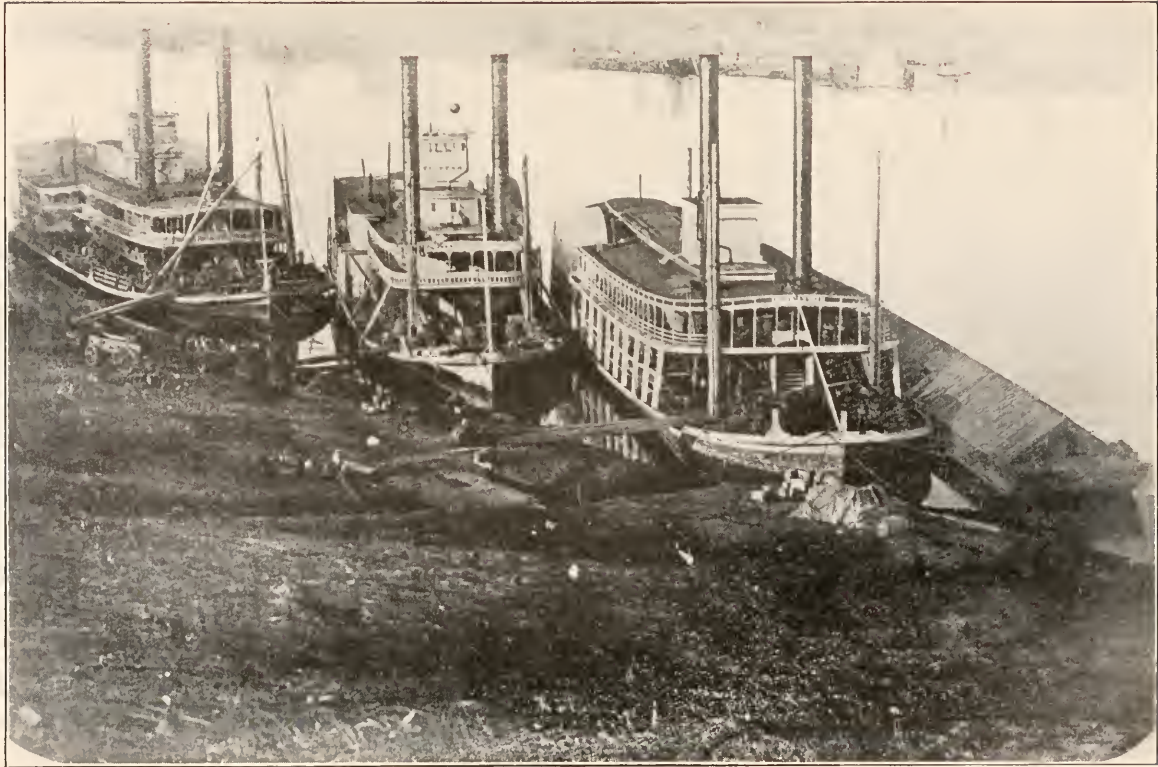
Mouldings, members, arrises, as well as all vertical and horizontal joints are to be cut clean, sharp and true; every detail to be absolutely first-class in execution, and all surfaces to be absolutely true and level.

After all the granite is set, caulk all joints with wedged lead. Lead must be well driven and then cut smoothly to the granite, making even and uniform joints.

Countersink for bronze panels where shown on the plans, the correct sizes of which will be furnished especially, otherwise adhere strictly to the figures on the plans throughout.

Box each piece of granite securely before loading on the cars at Barre.

The bid must include freight, hauling and setting and,



THE LANDING IN 1862. MIDDLE STEAMER, THE TIGRESS, GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

in fact, everything except the foundation, bronze work and the letters.

All sunk letters to be charged for extra, at the following rates:

For letters up to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, 15c each.

For letters 2 inches to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 25c each.

For letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 3 inches in length, 30c each.

After all the granite work is set and properly caulked, clean thoroughly until every spot of dirt is removed; then clear the lot of all the debris which has accumulated during the erection of the work.

All the granite work must conform to the plans and cover the full dimensions as given in the figures.

The setting of the bronze work as shown in the accompanying drawings should also be included with the granite work, and the method of fastening the same shall be determined by the principals of the monument.

The person or firm to whom contract for this granite work is awarded must furnish a bond covering the full amount of the bid.

Course.	Items.	Contents, Cu. Ft.		Weight.	
		Each.	Total.	Each.	Total.
A	4 pcs. each stone.....	111	444	18,537	74,148
B	1 pc. each stone.....	135	135	11,272	22,545
B	2 pcs. each stone.....	88	176	14,696	29,392
C	2 pcs. each stone.....	126	252	21,042	42,084
D	2 pcs. each stone.....	113	226	18,871	37,742
E	2 pcs. each stone.....	106	212	17,702	35,404
F	2 pcs. each stone.....	104	208	17,378	34,736
G	2 pcs. each stone.....	116	232	19,372	38,744
H	2 pcs. each stone.....	81	162	13,527	27,054
I	2 pcs. each stone.....	73	146	12,191	24,382
J	1 pc. each stone.....	65	65	10,855	10,855
		2,438		377,086	



Crushing test of Barre granite official here in Chicago, 17,360 pounds to the cubic inch, generally counted 18,000 pounds at Barre.

Note.—These contents and weights of the monument are based on 167 pounds being used as a cubic foot, Barre granite. No allowance made for sinking of bas relief.

Bids on these specifications and accompanying drawings were asked for and resulted in opening bids at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on the 15th day of October, 1901, from the following individuals and firms:

George Craig, Galesburg, Ill.

Joseph Pajean & Son, Chicago.

Sherman & Flavin, Chicago.

Chas. F. Blake & Co., Chicago.

Culver Construction Co., Springfield, Ill.

One of the foregoing bids was rejected because it failed to comply with the requirements of our advertisement in the following particulars:

No price made on this monument, but the cavalry monument included with it.

No time set for its completion.

Plans and specification not returned or made a part of the proposal.

By a unanimous vote the contract was awarded to the Culver Construction Co., they being the lowest responsible bidder for the work.

The following specifications for the bronze work was adopted:

The bronze work shall consist of accurate reproductions in United States standard bronze of all full size plaster models made by the sculptor for this monument, as shown and described in the accompanying blue print. The reproductions shall be made in as few pieces as possible,

according to approved methods for securing high-grade art bronze castings and as accomplished in art bronze foundries.

The bronze castings shall be free from holes, spongy spots or other imperfections. All sand, core irons and other foreign substances shall be removed from the interior of the castings, which shall be thoroughly cleansed. The bronze castings shall be carefully hand finished by competent chasers who shall follow the directions of the sculptor.

All bronze work shall be given an artistic patina by proper chemicals and not colored with lacquers or paints. The crowning figure shall be anchored in position on pedestal by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bronze rods, or such other method as may be determined by the commission. The inside casting of figure and plinth shall have the necessary braces to make it perfectly strong and secure when placed in position. The bas relief, seal and torches shall be fastened to the granite in their proper positions by bronze dowels. The plaster models shall be taken from the studio of the sculptor by the bronze foundry, who shall be responsible for their safe keeping and return to the sculptor.

The sculptor, Richard W. Bock, will have personal supervision of the work, and all the details of construction will be subject to his approval. The work shall be open to inspection by the commission or sculptor at any time during its manufacture. The founder shall give bond in the full amount of the contract for the faithful performance and completion of the work.

Bids on these specifications and accompanying drawings were opened at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., October 15, 1901. The American Bronze Foundry Co. of Chicago were the lowest bidders for the work and were awarded the contract.

At the same time and place bids were received and action taken on the cavalry monument designed in accordance with the Act of the 42d Assembly, Senate No. 159. The following specifications for both granite and bronze having been submitted.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR STONE WORK.

Use one color of best Barre granite, sound, even-grained, of uniform color, free from sap, knots, streaks, rust or any defects whatever. It must be uniform in color and texture and all the best 10 steel cut fine hammered work.

Point bottom of base course to a level and set in full bed of Dykerhoff or Puzzalon cement.

All courses above the base course to be set on lead bearings and each course leveled as set, not propping to level after granite is set; caulk all joints with wedged lead. Lead must be well driven and then cut smoothly to the granite, making even and uniform joints. Countersink to receive the bronze panels where called for on the plans and adhere strictly to the sizes given. Box securely before loading on cars at Barre.

The bid must include all the granite work, the sunk letters, freight, hauling and setting, and, in fact, everything except foundation and the bronze work, but it shall belong to the granite work to fasten or set the bronze work. After all the granite work is set and properly caulked, clean thoroughly until every spot of dirt is removed; then clear the lot of all debris which has accumulated during the erection of the work.

All granite work must be strictly in accordance with the plans, and the execution in every detail must be first-class. All mouldings, members, arrises, as well as all vertical and horizontal joints, are to be cut clean, sharp and true.

The person or firm to whom contract for this granite work is awarded must furnish a bond covering the full amount of the bid.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR BRONZE WORK.

The bronze work shall consist of six inscription tablets, each having the same border and other decorative features, but a different inscription. The bronze used in making these tablets shall be United States standard bronze, the bronze castings shall be free from holes, spongy places or any imperfections that will mar the appearance of the work.

The letters of the inscription shall be perfect copies of the design of letters furnished by the sculptor, and they shall be arranged on the tablets in a neat and true manner.

The bronze tablets shall be carefully hand finished and shall be given an artistic patina by proper chemicals and not colored with lacquers or paints.

The tablets shall be fastened to the granite by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bronze dowels, one at each corner.

The work shall be open to inspection by the commission or sculptor at any time during the manufacture.

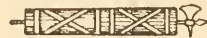
The foundry shall give bond in the full amount of the contract for the faithful performance and completion of the work.

The specifications for the bronze tablets that were inserted in the back of the regimental monument, although of a different design, was in all particulars like the one for the cavalry monument. A cut showing the design of the regimental and battery tablets is shown on the opposite page.

## 9TH INFANTRY.

COMMANDED BY

COL. AUGUST MERSY.



**W**ENT INTO ACTION ABOUT 10:30 A. M. APRIL 6, 1862, IN THE RAVINE IN FRONT, HOLDING THAT LINE UNTIL 2:00 P. M. AFTER GREAT LOSS THEY FELL BACK ABOUT 500 YARDS WHEN THE REGIMENT RE-FORMED AND WENT TO THEIR CAMP. THEIR LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 OFFICER AND 60 MEN KILLED; 19 OFFICERS AND 231 MEN WOUNDED; 1 OFFICER AND 4 MEN MISSING; TOTAL 366.



## THE INSCRIPTIONS

The following inscriptions appear upon the face of these monuments and on the bronze tablets  
The design of this tablet appearing on the opposite page.

Cut in the Stone—

7TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—SWEENEY.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

8TH INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—HARE.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY  
MAJOR RICHARD ROWETT.

WENT INTO POSITION HERE ABOUT 9:00 A. M.,  
APRIL 6, 1862; ADVANCED TO RIGHT AND FRONT,  
AND AFTER A SHARP ENCOUNTER FELL BACK  
TO THIS POSITION WHERE ITS GREATEST LOSS  
OCCURRED. ABOUT 4:00 P. M. IT MOVED TO AS-  
SIST M'CLERNAND. LOSS IN THE BATTLE, 2  
OFFICERS KILLED; 2 WOUNDED; 15 MEN KILLED;  
79 WOUNDED; 1 MISSING; TOTAL 99.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. CAPT. J. M. ASHMORE, Wounded.
2. CAPT. W. H. HARVEY, Killed.
3. CAPT. R. H. STURGESS.

THIS LINE WAS HELD FROM 9:30 A. M. UNTIL  
11:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN THE REGI-  
MENT WAS FORCED BACK TO A POSITION BE-  
HIND THE DUNCAN FIELD. IT LOST IN THE  
BATTLE, 1 OFFICER AND 29 MEN KILLED; 1  
OFFICER AND 90 MEN WOUNDED; 3 MEN MISS-  
ING; TOTAL, 124.

## INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

9TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—McARTHUR.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

11TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—MARSH.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY  
COL. AUGUST MERSY.

WENT INTO ACTION ABOUT 10:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, IN THE RAVINE IN FRONT, HOLDING THAT LINE UNTIL 2:00 P. M. AFTER GREAT LOSS THEY FELL BACK ABOUT 500 YARDS WHEN THE REGIMENT REFORMED AND WENT TO THEIR CAMP. THEIR LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS ONE OFFICER AND 60 MEN KILLED; 19 OFFICERS AND 281 MEN WOUNDED; 1 OFFICER AND 4 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 366.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. LIEUT.-COL. T. E. G. RANSOM, Wounded.
2. MAJOR GARRETT NEVINS, Wounded.
3. CAPT. L. D. WADDELL.

WENT INTO BATTLE ON THIS LINE WITH 9 COMPANIES (ONE COMPANY ON PICKET) ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, RECEIVING A FIRE THAT KILLED OR WOUNDED, IN A FEW MINUTES, THE LIEUT.-COLONEL, MAJOR, FOUR LINE OFFICERS AND MANY MEN. THIS POSITION WAS HELD ABOUT TWO HOURS WHEN THEY FELL BACK 500 YARDS. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 1 OFFICER AND 16 MEN KILLED; 4 OFFICERS AND 65 MEN WOUNDED; 17 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 103.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

12TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—McARTHUR.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

14TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—VEATCH.

4th Division—HURLBUT.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

1. LIEUT.-COL. A. L. CHETLAIN.
2. CAPT. J. R. HUGUNIN.

HELD THIS LINE AND ONE IN THE RAVINE ABOUT 75 YARDS TO THE FRONT FROM 10:30 A. M. UNTIL 2:00 P. M., APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN THE REGIMENT WAS FORCED TO TAKE A NEW POSITION ABOUT 400 YARDS TO THE REAR. IT LOST IN THE BATTLE 2 OFFICERS AND 20 MEN KILLED; 5 OFFICERS AND 71 MEN WOUNDED; 1 OFFICER AND 3 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 102.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

COL. CYRUS HALL.

WENT INTO BATTLE ON THIS LINE ABOUT 9:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND WITH SLIGHT CHANGES OF POSITION HELD IT UNTIL 11:00 A. M., WHEN THE REGIMENT FELL BACK TO THE ROAD AND FORMED A NEW LINE. IT LOST IN THE BATTLE 9 OFFICERS AND 117 MEN WOUNDED; 35 MEN KILLED; 4 MISSING; TOTAL, 165.



INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

15TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—VEATCH.  
4th Division—HURLBUT.  
Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

17TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—RAITH.  
1st Division—McCLERNAND.  
Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

1. LIEUT.-COL. F. F. W. ELLIS, Killed.
2. MAJOR WM. R. GODDARD, Killed.
3. CAPT. LOUIS D. KELLEY.

THIS REGIMENT WAS ATTACKED ON THIS LINE ABOUT 9:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND OFFERED MOST STUBBORN RESISTANCE FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR, THE ENEMY ATTACKING BOTH FRONT AND FLANK. IN THIS ACTION BOTH FIELD OFFICERS AND SEVERAL LINE OFFICERS WERE LOST. THE REGIMENT RETIRED IN GOOD ORDER AND FORMED A NEW LINE. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 5 OFFICERS AND 44 MEN KILLED; 8 OFFICERS AND 109 MEN WOUNDED; TOTAL, 166.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. LIEUT.-COL. ENOS P. WOOD.
2. MAJOR FRANCIS M. SMITH.

THIS REGIMENT FORMED THE RIGHT OF THE THIRD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, AND WENT INTO BATTLE ON THIS LINE ABOUT 8:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, HOLDING IT UNTIL 10:00 A. M., WHEN IT FELL BACK ABOUT 60 YARDS. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 5 OFFICERS AND 113 MEN WOUNDED; 15 MEN KILLED; 5 MISSING; TOTAL, 138.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

18TH INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—HARE.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

20TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—MARSH.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

1. MAJOR S. EATON, Wounded.
2. CAPT. D. H. BRUSH, Wounded.
3. CAPT. WM. J. DILLON, Killed.
4. CAPT. J. J. ANDERSON.

THIS REGIMENT RETURNED THE FIRE OF THE ENEMY WHILE MARCHING BY THE FLANK TO TAKE THIS POSITION IN LINE OF BATTLE. IT HELD THIS LINE FROM ABOUT 9:30 TO 11:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN IT RETIRED, SKIRMISHING ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF A MILE. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 OFFICER AND 16 MEN KILLED; 7 OFFICERS AND 61 MEN WOUNDED; 2 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 87.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. LIEUT.-COL. E. RICHARDS, Wounded.
2. MAJOR F. A. BARTLESON, Wounded.
3. CAPT. O. FRISBIE.

WENT INTO POSITION HERE ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD IT UNTIL 11:00 A. M., WHEN IT WITHDREW, GOING TO THE REAR OF ITS OWN CAMP WHERE IT FORMED A NEW LINE. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 1 OFFICER AND 21 MEN KILLED; 5 OFFICERS AND 102 MEN WOUNDED; 7 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 136.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

28TH INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—WILLIAMS.  
4th Division—HURLBUT.  
Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

29TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—RAITH.  
1st Division—McCLERNAND.  
Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

COL. A. K. JOHNSON.

HELD THIS LINE AND ONE ABOUT 200 YARDS SOUTH AGAINST HEAVY AND CONSTANT FIRE FROM 9:30 A. M. TO 2:00 P. M., APRIL 6, 1862, THEN RETREATED TO THE WOODS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIS FIELD. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 2 OFFICERS AND 27 MEN KILLED; 8 OFFICERS AND 203 MEN WOUNDED; 1 OFFICER AND 4 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 245.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT.-COL. CHAS. M. FERRELL.

WENT INTO BATTLE ON THIS LINE AT 8:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD IT UNTIL 10:00 A. M., THEN RETREATED TO A POSITION NORTH OF CORINTH ROAD FACING PURDY ROAD. IT LOST IN THE BATTLE 3 OFFICERS AND 9 MEN KILLED; 2 OFFICERS AND 71 MEN WOUNDED; 4 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 89.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

32ND INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—WILLIAMS.

4th Division—HURLBUT.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

34TH INFANTRY.

5th Brigade—KIRK.

2nd Division—McCOOK.

Army of the Ohio.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

COL. JOHN LOGAN, Wounded.

ADVANCED IN LINE OF BATTLE APRIL 6, 1862, THROUGH THIS FIELD TO THE TIMBER, THEN FELL BACK TO THIS POSITION AND ENGAGED THE ENEMY FROM ABOUT 9:30 TO 11:30 A. M., WHEN IT MOVED TO THE LEFT AND REAR OF THE 41ST ILLINOIS. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 3 OFFICERS AND 36 MEN KILLED; 6 OFFICERS AND 108 MEN WOUNDED; 5 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 158.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. MAJOR CHAS. N. LEVANWAY, Killed.
2. CAPT. H. W. BRISTOL.

THIS REGIMENT REACHED PITTSBURG LANDING AT 5 A. M., APRIL 7, 1862, FORMED LINE ON THE CORINTH ROAD NEAR HURLBUT'S HEAD-QUARTERS, ADVANCED TO THE EDGE OF THIS FIELD, WHERE IT RELIEVED ROUSSEAU ABOUT 11:00 A. M. THEN IT AGAIN ADVANCED TO THIS POINT AND CHARGED THROUGH AND BEYOND THE POND. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 OFFICER AND 14 MEN KILLED; 7 OFFICERS AND 105 MEN WOUNDED; TOTAL, 127.

## INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

## 40TH INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—McDOWELL.

5th Division—SHERMAN.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

## 41ST INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—WILLIAMS.

4th Division—HURLBUT.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

1. COL. S. G. HICKS, Wounded.
2. LIEUT.-COL. J. M. BOOTHE.

OCCUPIED THIS, THEIR THIRD POSITION, ABOUT 12:00 M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD IT UNTIL 1:30 P. M., SUSTAINING THEIR HEAVIEST LOSS. THE REGIMENT THEN FELL BACK TO THE LANDING. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 OFFICER AND 46 MEN KILLED; 11 OFFICERS AND 149 MEN WOUNDED; 9 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 216.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. COL. ISAAC PUGH.
2. LIEUT.-COL. A. TUPPER, Killed.
3. MAJOR JOHN WARNER.
4. CAPT. JOHN H. NALE.

THIS REGIMENT WAS FIRST ATTACKED ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, ON A LINE 100 YARDS IN FRONT, BUT SOON FELL BACK TO THIS POSITION, WHICH IT HELD UNTIL 2:00 P. M., WHEN IT WITHDREW TO REPAIR GUNS AND GET AMMUNITION. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 2 OFFICERS AND 19 MEN KILLED; 2 OFFICERS AND 71 MEN WOUNDED; 3 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 97.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

43D INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—RAITH.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

45TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—MARSH.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT.-COL. A. ENGELMANN.

THIS REGIMENT FORMED ON ITS COLOR-LINE ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 6, 1862, AND MOVED FORWARD TO A POSITION SUPPORTING WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY, WHICH WAS HELD UNTIL 10:00 A. M., WHEN IT FELL BACK TO THIS POINT AND FORMED A LINE WITH THE REST OF THE BRIGADE. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 5 OFFICERS AND 45 MEN KILLED; 7 OFFICERS AND 111 MEN WOUNDED; 29 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 197

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

COL. JOHN E. SMITH.

WENT INTO BATTLE ON THIS LINE ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND MAINTAINED THIS POSITION UNTIL 11:00 A. M., WHEN IT JOINED THE DIVISION ON A NEW LINE. THE REGIMENT LOST 1 OFFICER AND 22 MEN KILLED; 17 OFFICERS AND 170 MEN WOUNDED; 3 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 213.

## INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

46TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—VEATCH.

4th Division—HURLBUT.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

48TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—MARSH.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

1. COL. JOHN A. DAVIS, Wounded.
2. LIEUT.-COL. J. J. JONES.

FORMED HERE FOR BATTLE AT 9:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND MAINTAINED ITS POSITION UNTIL 11:00 A. M., THEN WITHDREW NORTHWARD, TO JONES FIELD AND FORMED A NEW LINE. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 25 MEN KILLED; 10 OFFICERS AND 124 MEN WOUNDED; 1 MAN MISSING; TOTAL, 160.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. COL. I. N. HAYNIE, Wounded.
2. LIEUT.-COL. W. W. SANFORD, Wounded.
3. MAJOR M. MAYFIELD.

WENT INTO LINE OF BATTLE HERE ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD IT UNTIL 10:50 A. M., WHEN IT WAS DRIVEN BACK 500 YARDS. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 1 OFFICER AND 17 MEN KILLED; 4 OFFICERS AND 108 MEN WOUNDED; 1 OFFICER AND 2 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 133.



BATTERY OF 24-POUNDERS: LAST LINE AT THE LANDING.



INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

49TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—RAITH.

1st Division—McCLERNAND.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

50TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—SWEENEY.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT.-COL. PHINEAS PEASE, Wounded.

THIS REGIMENT FELL IN FOR BATTLE ON ITS COLOR-LINE ABOUT 8:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD IT BUT A SHORT TIME WHEN IT MOVED BACK FIGHTING TO THIS PLACE. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 2 OFFICERS AND 17 MEN KILLED; 4 OFFICERS AND 79 MEN WOUNDED; 8 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 110.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. COL. M. M. BANE, Wounded.
2. CAPT. T. W. GAINES.

WENT INTO POSITION ON THIS LINE ABOUT 10:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD ITS GROUND UNTIL ABOUT 2:00 P. M., WHEN THE REGIMENT RETIRED TOWARD THE LANDING. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 12 MEN KILLED; 2 OFFICERS AND 66 MEN WOUNDED; 4 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 84.

INSCRIPTIONS.

98

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

52ND INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—SWEENEY.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

55TH INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—STUART.

5th Division—SHERMAN.

Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

1. MAJOR H. STARK.
2. CAPT. E. A. BOWEN.

THIS REGIMENT WAS HELD IN RESERVE UNTIL 4 P. M., APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN IT FORMED FOR BATTLE ON THIS LINE AND RESISTED THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY UNTIL WITHDRAWN FOR THE NIGHT. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 OFFICER AND 22 MEN KILLED; 3 OFFICERS AND 120 MEN WOUNDED; 9 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 155.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT.-COL. MALMBORG.

THIS POSITION WAS ASSUMED AND DEFENDED FROM 11:30 A. M., UNTIL ABOUT 2:00 P. M., APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN THE REGIMENT WAS WITHDRAWN ACROSS THE RAVINE, THENCE BACK TO THE LAST LINE AT THE LANDING. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 51 MEN KILLED; 7 OFFICERS AND 190 MEN WOUNDED; 72 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 275.

ILLINOIS AT SHILOH

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

57TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—SWEENEY.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

58TH INFANTRY.

3d Brigade—SWEENEY.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

On the bronze tablet—

COMMANDED BY

1. COL. S. D. BALDWIN.
2. CAPT. G. A. BUSSE.

THIS REGIMENT WAS HELD IN RESERVE BEHIND RICHARDSON'S BATTERY UNTIL ABOUT 2:30 P. M., APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN IT WAS MOVED TO THIS POINT IN THE LINE, AND HELD ITS POSITION UNTIL ABOUT 4:00 P. M., WHEN IT FELL BACK TO THE LANDING. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 3 OFFICERS AND 24 MEN KILLED; 7 OFFICERS AND 103 MEN WOUNDED; 3 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 140.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

COL. WM. F. LYNCH.

THIS REGIMENT HELD THIS LINE WITH SLIGHT CHANGES OF POSITION FROM ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, UNTIL ITS CAPTURE, ABOUT 5:30 P. M. THE REGIMENT LOST IN THE BATTLE 20 MEN KILLED; 8 OFFICERS AND 39 MEN WOUNDED; 223 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 290,

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

61ST INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—MILLER.

6th Division—PRENTISS.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

14TH MISSOURI,

Afterwards Designated

66TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

2nd Brigade—McARTHUR.

2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

COL. JACOB FRY.

FORMED IN LINE OF BATTLE ABOUT 8:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862. ADVANCED THROUGH THE OPEN FIELD IN FRONT AND ENGAGED THE ENEMY A SHORT TIME, THEN FELL BACK TO THIS LINE AND HELD IT FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR, WHEN THE REGIMENT RETIRED TO SOUTH SIDE OF CORINTH ROAD. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 12 MEN KILLED; 3 OFFICERS AND 42 MEN WOUNDED; 18 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 75.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

COL. B. S. COMPTON.

THIS REGIMENT, KNOWN AS BIRGE'S SHARP-SHOOTERS, ARMED WITH DEER RIFLES, WAS DETACHED FROM ITS BRIGADE AT 9:30 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND ORDERED TO GUARD SNAKE CREEK BRIDGE. IT WAS SOON ORDERED BACK TO THIS PLACE AND WAS ENGAGED HERE AND IN FIELD BEYOND THE CREEK. ON MONDAY A PART OF THE COMMAND WAS ENGAGED IN FRONT OF 3<sup>d</sup> DIVISION. ITS LOSS IN THIS BATTLE WAS 2 MEN KILLED AND 6 MEN WOUNDED; TOTAL, 8.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

BATTERY "A."

1st Regiment Lt. Artillery.  
2nd Division—W. H. L. WALLACE.  
Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

BATTERY "B."

1st Regiment Lt. Artillery.  
5th Division—SHERMAN.  
Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT. P. P. WOOD.

WENT INTO ACTION ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND VIGOROUSLY ENGAGED THE ENEMY IN THIS AND OTHER POSITIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY UNTIL 4 P. M. THE BATTERY LOST IN THE BATTLE 4 MEN KILLED; 1 OFFICER AND 25 MEN WOUNDED; TOTAL, 30.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. SAM'L E. BARRETT.

OPENED FIRE FROM THIS POSITION APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD IT FROM ABOUT 7:30 UNTIL 10:00 A. M., WHEN THE BATTERY RETIRED AND LATER MOVED TO ASSIST M'CLERNAND. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 MAN KILLED AND 5 WOUNDED; TOTAL, 6.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

BATTERY "D."

1st Regiment Lt. Artillery.  
1st Division—McCLERNAND.  
Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

BATTERY "E."

1st Regiment Lt. Artillery.  
5th Division—SHERMAN.  
Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. E. McALLISTER, Wounded.

THIS BATTERY OF FOUR 24-POUNDERS WENT INTO ACTION HERE ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, HOLDING THIS POSITION UNTIL ABOUT 11:00 A. M., WHEN IT RETIRED ALONG THE CORINTH ROAD, LEAVING ONE GUN. THE BATTERY HAD ONE OFFICER AND 3 MEN WOUNDED; TOTAL, 4.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

1. CAPT. A. C. WATERHOUSE, Wounded.
2. LIEUT. A. R. ABBOTT, Wounded.
3. LIEUT. JOHN A. FITCH.

TWO GUNS OF THIS BATTERY WERE ADVANCED ABOUT 300 YARDS, BUT SOON FELL BACK TO THIS POSITION WHERE THE WHOLE BATTERY WENT INTO ACTION. THIS GROUND WAS HELD FROM 7:00 A. M. TO 9:30 A. M. APRIL 6, 1862, WHEN THE BATTERY LOST 2 GUNS AND MOVED BACK ABOUT 100 YARDS. ITS LOSS IN THE BATTLE WAS 1 MAN KILLED; 3 OFFICERS AND 14 MEN WOUNDED; TOTAL, 18.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

BATTERY "H."

1st Regiment Lt. Artillery.

Unassigned.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

BATTERY "I."

1st Regiment Lt. Artillery.

Unassigned.

Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. AXEL. SILFVERSPARRE.

THIS BATTERY CONSISTING OF FOUR 20-  
POUNDERS, ARRIVED AT THE LANDING APRIL  
5, 1862. DURING SUNDAY THE GUNS WERE  
BROUGHT BY HAND TO THIS POSITION AND  
DID GOOD SERVICE IN RESISTING THE AFTER-  
NOON ATTACK UPON THIS LINE. THE BAT-  
TERY HAD 6 MEN MISSING.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. EDWARD BOUTON.

THIS BATTERY OF JAMES RIFLED 6 POUND-  
ERS REACHED THE LANDING APRIL 5, 1862.  
ABOUT 3:00 P. M., ON THE 6TH, IT WAS ORDERED  
FORWARD AND WENT INTO ACTION ON THIS  
LINE, DOING GOOD SERVICE UNTIL 5:00 P. M.  
2 MEN WERE WOUNDED.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

BATTERY "D."

2nd Regiment Lt. Artillery.  
1st Division—McCLERNAND.  
Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

BATTERY "E."

2nd Regiment Lt. Artillery.  
1st Division—McCLERNAND.  
Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. J. P. TIMONY.

THIS BATTERY OF JAMES RIFLED 6-POUNDERS WENT INTO ACTION HERE ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, AND HELD THIS POSITION FOR TWO HOURS, AND THEN RETIRED TO CAMP OF 20TH ILLINOIS. CASUALTIES DURING THE BATTLE WERE 4 MEN KILLED AND 9 WOUNDED; TOTAL, 13.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

LIEUT. G. L. NISPEL.

WENT INTO ACTION HERE ABOUT 9:00 A. M., APRIL 6, 1862, MAINTAINING THEIR POSITION UNTIL 11:00 A. M., WHEN IT WAS FORCED TO RETIRE, LEAVING 2 GUNS. THE BATTERY LOST DURING THE BATTLE 1 MAN KILLED AND 4 WOUNDED; TOTAL, 5.



INSCRIPTIONS.

Cut in the stone—

On the bronze tablet—

BATTERY "F."

2nd Regiment Lt. Artillery.

Unassigned.

Army of the Tennessee.

\* \* \* \*

SIEGE GUNS.

2nd Regiment—Artillery.

Unassigned.

Army of the Tennessee.

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. J. W. POWELL, Wounded.

REACHED THIS POSITION ABOUT 10:00 A. M.,  
APRIL 6, 1862, AND UNTIL 4:00 P. M. WAS IN  
ACTION ON THIS LINE. CASUALTIES IN THE  
BATTLE WERE ONE OFFICER AND 5 MEN WOUND-  
ED; 3 MEN MISSING; TOTAL, 9.

\* \* \* \*

COMMANDED BY

CAPT. RELLY MADISON.

THIS BATTERY OF SIEGE GUNS WAS THE NE-  
CLEUS AROUND WHICH WAS RALLIED THE  
LINE THAT SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED THE  
ATTACK OF SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1862.  
THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

The American Bronze Foundry Co. of Chicago was the lowest bidder on all this work and was awarded the contract.

The contract for the granite work was given to the Culver Construction Co. of Springfield, Ill., they being the lowest bidder.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE MONUMENT.

The pedestal is of best Barre granite, built solid with stones of large size, as will be seen by reference to the specifications.

It is twelve feet square at the base, with a graceful curving taper to about ten feet square at the top. It is twenty-three feet high, built up in ten courses. The lines are simple, but its massive construction impresses you with a sense of dignity and stability.

The crowning figure, of standard bronze and weighing nearly 7,000 pounds, is twelve feet high and is designed to represent Illinois, whose record of her son's achievements on this field can be found on the pages of the book where her finger parts the leaves. The sword is sheathed, but the scabbard is held with firm grasp, as if in readiness for release of the blade again and renewal of the battle should occasion at any time require. Watchfully, guardingly, her gaze is bent toward the south, from whence her enemies came, and the look upon her face is one of admonition. The splendid countenance has a definite expression to its dignity. Over her shoulders is thrown a military cape, cast back to leave the arms free.

In the south front has been sunk a bronze relief, bold in its conception and execution, and suggests a battle scene in the thick timber of the Shiloh field. Under this relief is cut in the granite the following legend:

## "ILLINOIS

ERECTS THIS MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE HER SONS  
WHO GAVE THEIR SERVICES TO PERPETUATE THE  
HONOR AND GLORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

On the North Front—The great seal of the State of Illinois, seven feet in diameter, in standard bronze, and on either side a blazing torch.

On the West Front—The quotation from Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg:

"The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

On the East Front—"Illinois had in this battle 27 regiments of infantry, 10 batteries of artillery and 6 detachments of cavalry. Her loss in killed and wounded was 3,957, in missing 410."

## THE CAVALRY MONUMENT.

The cavalry monument is hexagonal. Its largest diameter at the base is ten feet, its smallest diameter three feet, its height ten feet. On each of the six sides is inserted a bronze panel having inscriptions.

Just above the bronze tablets and cut in the stone one word on each hexagonal side is the following:

"ILLINOIS TO HER CAVALRY AT SHILOH."

Upon the panels appear the following inscriptions:

## FIRST PANEL.

"The nature of this battle was such that cavalry could not be used in front. I therefore formed ours into line in rear.—Grant."

Immediately below this quotation appear the words cut in the stone:

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The panels continue as follows:

*ILLINOIS AT SHILOH*

## SECOND PANEL.

1ST BATTALION, 4TH CAVALRY.  
LT.-COL. W. McCULLOUGH.

STEWART'S AND CARMICHAELS'  
INDEPENDENT COMPANIES,  
AFTERWARDS 15TH ILLINOIS.

These Commands Were Held  
in Reserve April 6th-7th, 1862.  
One Officer and Two Men Were Wounded.

McCLERNAND'S 1ST DIVISION.

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## THIRD PANEL.

COMPANIES A AND B, 2ND CAVALRY,  
CAPT. THOS. J. LARRISON.

These companies were acting as division headquarters guard and escort, and were not actively engaged in the battle of April 6th and 7th, 1862.

W. H. L. WALLACE'S 2ND DIVISION.

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## FOURTH PANEL.

3RD BATTALION, 11TH CAVALRY,  
MAJ. JAS. F. JOHNSON.

This battalion was in reserve on north side of Snake creek during the battle of April 6th and 7th, 1862.

LEW WALLACE'S 3D DIVISION.

FIFTH PANEL.

2D AND 3D BATTALIONS, 4TH CAVALRY,  
COL. T. LYLE DICKEY.

TWO COMPANIES THIELEMANN'S CAVALRY,  
AFTERWARDS 16TH ILLINOIS.

These troops were in reserve and not actively engaged  
in the battle of April 6th and 7th, 1862.

SHERMAN'S 5TH DIVISION.

SIXTH PANEL.

1ST. AND 2D BATTALIONS, 11TH CAVALRY,  
COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

These battalions formed in open field near their camp,  
where about 9 A. M., April 6th, 1862, they received the  
fire of a battery, by which 3 men were killed and 3 wounded.

PRENTISS' 6TH DIVISION.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Regiment and Battery Monuments.

To Culver Construction Co. . . . . \$18,200.00  
To American Bronze Foundry Co.. 2,418.79—\$20,618.79

State Monument.

To Culver Construction Co. . . . . 11,005.26  
To American Bronze Foundry Co.. 5,750.00  
To R. W. Bock, sculptor and supt.. 2,000.00  
To River freight on bronze. . . . . 55.00— 18,810.26

## ILLINOIS AT SHILOH

## Cavalry Monument.

To Culver Construction Co.....	1,837.00	
To American Bronze Foundry Co..	259.04	
To R. W. Bock, sculptor.....	500.00—	2,596.04

## Personal Expense of Commission.

To visits to the battlefield and meetings of the board at Spring- field and Chicago .....		2,113.71
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## Office Expense Account.

To premium for design, advertising, stationery and printing, stamps and draughting .....		982.39
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## Dedication Expense.

To charter of boats from St. Louis.	3,000.00	
To teams at Shiloh and Corinth...	431.00	
To railway transportation of guests	276.10	
To printing, stationery, stamps, etc.	119.73	
To subsistence and entertainment at Shiloh .....	388.70	
To personal expense of commis- sioners .....	695.97—	4,911.50

## Publication of Report.

For the publication of 750 copies, appropriation .....		1,000.00
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Total expenditure .....\$51,032.69

## Recapitulation.

Total receipts from state.....		\$51,776.19
Total expenditures .....	\$51,032.69	
Unexpended balance .....	743.50—	51,776.19

# ILLINOIS IN THE BATTLE.

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## RECORD OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS AT SHILOH.

The state of Illinois was well represented on the field of Shiloh. Major General U. S. Grant, of the Army of the Tennessee, was chief in command during the two days' struggle with a daring and determined foe. Three division commanders, General John A. McClernand. General Stephen A. Hurlburt and General W. H. L. Wallace, were from the Prairie State, while Colonel C. C. Marsh, Colonel Julius Raith, General John McArthur and Colonel David Stuart were brigade commanders.

In the list of officers who fought to defend the Union on that spring day in 1862, upon the Tennessee river shore, appear the names of Ingersoll, Webster and Raum, names honored in Illinois, and well known throughout the nation in the years following the War of the Rebellion. And, while Illinois cannot claim as coming from her borders into the war, the heroic Prentiss, that tough kernel of the grim nut, it is true that he made his home in the state after his soldiering days were over, living at Quincy, where for some years he held the position of United States Pension Agent, under the appointment of his old commander, then President, Grant.

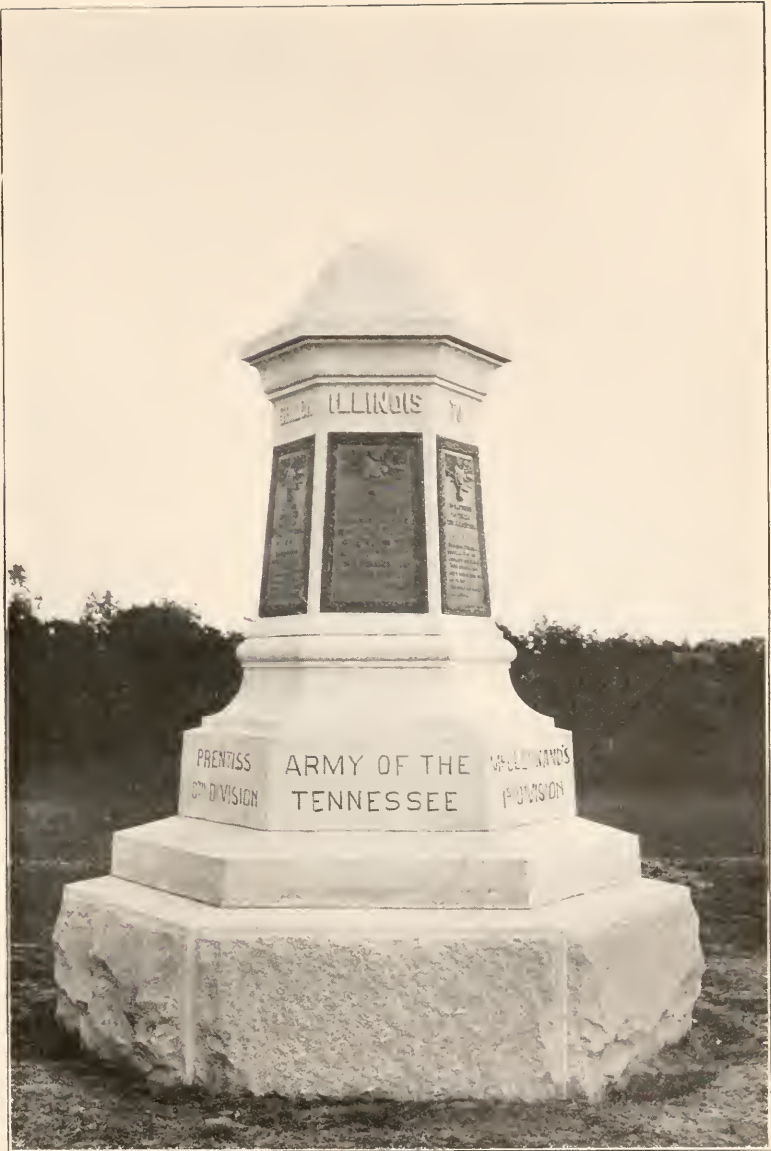
In every one of the five divisions of the army, engaged at Shiloh on Sunday, and in every part of the field, the men of Illinois were present. In Sherman's command at the right, struggling to keep back the tide of war which

rushed past Shiloh church along the Corinth road, and at the extreme left, where Stuart, with his three isolated regiments, strove to protect the approach along the river to the Landing, Illinois was at the fore. With McClermand, hurrying to the support of Sherman, standing in the stern fight at Review field, pressed, harried and hunted, but fighting in retreat as they withdrew around by the right flank to the Landing, were the sons of Illinois. With Prentiss in his early morning stand in his camps, and in his magnificent defense at the Hornet's Nest, were the sturdy Illinois volunteers. With W. H. L. Wallace in the carnage of Duncan field and his last stand adjoining Prentiss, with Hurlburt at Peach Orchard field, and McArthur in his defense of the left, fought the men of Illinois. And when, at five o'clock Sunday afternoon, came the stress and struggle of the driven army in its last stand at the Landing, Illinois, with its infantry and artillery, held up the cause of the Union with steady hands and undiminished courage.

On Monday, when joined by Lew Wallace's division, so sorely missed the day before, the Army of the Tennessee, with the fresh troops of the Army of the Ohio, took the field again, the Illinois troops—broken in ranks; weary with fighting all day, lying all night in the mud and rain, and mourning the loss of brave comrades—were still such soldiers as any state or nation might be proud to own. In victory Monday they bore themselves as well as they had borne relative defeat a few hours before. It was a stern test of manly endurance and self-effacement, and there were enough who stood the trial bravely to make a record which is a credit to humanity.

Upon the field where conflict raged during two days, where seven hundred and forty-one of the sons of Illinois were killed outright, and many others, mortally wounded, soon afterwards died gloriously for their country, were





THE CAVALRY MONUMENT.

made the graves of these heroes. And here rests the dust of valorous men, in quiet and peace profound, disturbed by no sound more warlike than the rustle of the trees in wind, the song of wild birds, or the pensive talk of men and women who reverently visit the spot where heroes fought and died that their country might live.

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Illinois had twenty-eight regiments of infantry at Shiloh, besides ten batteries and six detachments of cavalry, making altogether, forty-four organizations.

These organizations were of varying strength in numbers, a regiment sometimes counting 250 men, sometimes 600 or more, but never, in any case, an effective force of 1,000—the number usually thought of as making a regiment. Many of these regiments, batteries and independent companies and battalions were under fire for the first time at Shiloh. Some of them were undrilled, and some were very indifferently armed. The sudden onslaught of the enemy, driving in the pickets, overpowering the outlying forces and carrying their camps, coming on toward the Landing with seemingly irresistible power, sweeping all before him, was an exhibition of the terror of war which was sufficient to try the nerves of a veteran. It is not surprising that under the severe trial some of the raw recruits became terrorized and unmanageable; the real matter for wonder is that the green and untried regiments stood so well the most terrible test of war—a sudden, well-planned attack in force by an able enemy.

In detailing the movements of the Illinois regiments and other organizations at Shiloh, accuracy has been striven for, but it must be confessed in some instances, with perhaps indifferent success. Some of the conflicting reports of officers engaged in the battle cannot be reconciled. The only course has been to follow the lines indi-

cated by a number of witnesses upon the same subject, and then, gathering the clearest meaning of them all, to write what seems to be the most reasonable account according to all authorities recognized by the United States Government and quoted in its records of the War of the Rebellion.

An instance of the difficulties in the path of the writer will illustrate the limitations under which this work has been done.

General McClelland, in his official report of the first day's battle, says that General B. M. Prentiss surrendered about nine o'clock Sunday morning. General Grant, in transmitting the report, called attention to this error. In fact, Prentiss conducted his heroic defense of the center with tremendous energy from morning until about 4:30 in the afternoon, when the capture of the "Hornet's Nest" took place.

ABSTRACT OF FIELD RETURNS—"PRESENT" AND  
"CASUALTIES," APRIL 6-7, 1862.

Regiments and Batteries	ILLINOIS TROOPS						
	For Duty			Casualties			
	Offic'rs	Men	Total	Killed	Wou'd	Miss.	Total
7th Infantry.....	29	517	546	17	81	1	99
8th Infantry.....	28	465	493	30	91	3	124
9th Infantry.....	24	593	617	61	300	5	366
11th Infantry.....	14	318	332	17	60	17	103
12th Infantry.....	23	444	467	22	76	4	102
14th Infantry.....	30	692	722	35	126	4	165
15th Infantry.....	22	617	639	49	117	0	166
17th Infantry.....	19	577	596	15	118	5	138
18th Infantry.....	23	367	390	17	68	2	87
20th Infantry.....	20	500	526	22	107	7	136
28th Infantry.....	27	015	042	29	211	5	245
29th Infantry.....	28	359	387	12	79	4	89
32nd Infantry.....	25	027	052	39	114	5	158
34th Infantry.....	29	697	726	15	112	.....	127
40th Infantry.....	20	577	597	47	160	9	216
41st Infantry.....	23	530	553	21	79	3	97
43rd Infantry.....	36	586	622	50	118	29	197
45th Infantry.....	27	535	562	23	187	3	213
46th Infantry.....	29	681	710	25	134	1	160
48th Infantry.....	23	404	427	18	112	3	133
49th Infantry.....	26	522	548	19	83	8	110
50th Infantry.....	29	501	530	12	68	4	84
52nd Infantry.....	23	618	641	23	123	9	185
55th Infantry.....	29	628	657	51	197	27	275
57th Infantry.....	35	578	613	27	110	3	140
58th Infantry.....	20	523	552	20	47	223	290
61st Infantry.....	21	416	437	12	45	18	75
66th Infantry.....	22	436	458	2	6	.....	8
Willard's Battery "A," 1st Ills.....	4	106	110	4	26	.....	30
Taylor's Battery "B," 1st Ills.....	4	108	112	1	5	.....	6
McAllister's Battery "D," 1st Ills.....	2	60	62	.....	4	.....	4
Waterhouse's Battery "E," 1st Ills.....	3	100	103	1	17	.....	18
Sifersparre's Battery "H," 1st Ills.....	3	80	83	.....	.....	6	6
Bouton's Battery "I," 1st Ills.....	4	108	112	.....	2	.....	2
Siege Guns, Battery "B," 2nd Ills.....	4	108	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dresser's Battery "D," 2nd Ills.....	5	103	108	4	9	.....	13
Schwartz' Battery "E," 2nd Ills.....	3	75	78	1	4	.....	5
Powell's Battery "F," 2nd Ills.....	4	108	112	.....	6	3	9
Carmichael's Company Cavalry.....	3	64	67	.....	1	.....	1
Stewart's Company Cavalry.....	3	54	57	.....	2	.....	2
Thielemann's 2 Companies Cavalry.....	7	143	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Battalion's 4th Ills. Cavalry.....	32	506	538	.....	6	.....	6
Companies "A" and "B", 2nd Ills.....	4	122	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Battalions 11th Ills. Cavalry.....	46	856	902	3	3	.....	6

SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (W. H. L. Wallace's). Third Brigade,  
Colonel T. W. Sweeny, Brigade Commander.

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The 7th Illinois infantry was encamped with the 3rd brigade, W. H. L. Wallace's division, near the river between the Corinth road and Snake creek. The colonel of the regiment, A. J. Babcock, being absent sick, the 7th infantry formed under Major R. Rowett, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, April 6th, and marched with the brigade on the Corinth road to a position on the Eastern Corinth road. The 7th and the 58th Illinois regiments were immediately moved forward to Duncan field, forming on the north side of the road at 9:30 a. m., the 7th being between the 58th on its left and the 8th Illinois infantry, of McClernand's division, on its right.

The regiment was at once in the thick of a fight which raged with hardly a pause until between four and five in the afternoon. The Confederate batteries opened fire upon the line about 9:30 and the attack of the infantry followed. A reconnaissance in regimental force was made along the enemy's lines toward his right, with sharp skirmishing, and it was soon discovered that the enemy, in very large force, was advancing with lines extending far beyond the flanks of the reconnoitering force. It was necessary to fall back at once to avoid being surrounded by the advancing enemy. The Confederates followed closely; a severe engagement ensued between their advance lines and the Union forces, and in spite of the deadly fire poured into them they succeeded in turning the right flank of the 7th and succeeded in cutting off the command from its brigade, but the regiment extricated itself from its perilous position. The Confederates pressed upon the

Union forces, throwing out line upon line, and the 7th, now in McClernand's command, having lost brigade and division commanders, retired slowly, fighting every inch of the way. At night the men lay on their arms, or stood on picket or guard duty, all in the drenching rain.

Colonel Sweeny, of the 52d Illinois infantry, having been seriously wounded on Sunday, Colonel S. D. Baldwin, of the 57th Illinois infantry, took command of the brigade on Monday morning. The regiment was engaged during the day, with severe losses, its commanding officer, Major Rowett, being among the wounded.

#### EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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First Division (General John A. McClernand's), First Brigade, Colonel A. M. Hare, Brigade Commander.

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On Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, 23 officers and 453 enlisted men of the 8th Illinois infantry reported for duty. Captain James M. Ashmore of "C" company, the senior captain of the regiment, was in command. About 8 o'clock in the morning the regiment moved by the left flank from its camp in Jones' field, and formed in the 1st brigade's line of battle. The left of the brigade touched the edge of Duncan field, having for its neighbor on that side the 7th Illinois infantry of the 3rd brigade, 2nd division; its right extended to Review field.

The 8th Illinois infantry, the 18th Illinois infantry and the 13th Iowa stood together in a line on a ridge between the Review field and the Corinth road, the 8th Illinois infantry being on the extreme left. In this position they were sharply attacked by Shaver's brigade of Hardee's corps. Captain Ashmore was wounded; Captain William H. Harvey of company "K" took command, but was al-

most immediately killed by a shot through the body. The regiment wavered, but Captain Robert H. Sturgess, the next officer in rank, rallied the men in the face of a sharp fire. A new line was formed to receive the enemy, who now advanced through the open field from the left, but he was driven back by the 8th, aided by the 7th Illinois infantry.

Falling back, still in position on the left of the division, the regiment continued severe fighting with serious losses. While going to the support of a battery which was planted in the open woods, the enemy made a desperate charge. The regiment rushed to the rescue of the battery and drove the Confederates back, but the Confederates rallied and came on in force, and the 8th, not closely supported by the other Union forces, was driven back and scattered. Captain Sturgess succeeded in rallying a portion of his command on the retreat, and took up a position with the 40th Illinois, remaining with it on the field during the night.

On Monday the 1st brigade was attached to Tuttle's command, which served as reserve to General Crittendon's Division, Army of the Ohio. At three o'clock in the afternoon the brigade was ordered to the front and charged the enemy southwest of Review field, where he had made a stand during his veiled retreat. The 8th and the 18th Illinois infantry regiments were ordered to take a Confederate battery and charged upon it on a double-quick. The enemy, after firing a few shots, abandoned his guns, and the 8th took one of the guns, the 18th the other. The captured guns were turned upon the enemy with destructive effect. At night the regiment returned to its camp with its own brigade under the command of Colonel M. M. Crocker, of the 13th Iowa infantry, Colonel A. M. Hare having been wounded.

NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (W. H. L. Wallace's), Second Brigade,  
General John McArthur, Brigade Commander.

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The 9th regiment of Illinois infantry was encamped with its brigade on the Hamburg and Savannah road, at the junction of Pittsburg and Savannah road, and on Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, 600 men, including officers, reported for duty.

The first order of the eventful day disunited the brigade, sending its regiments to widely scattered points in the field, nor were the commands to be reunited until after the battle was over. General McArthur, with the 9th and 12th Illinois infantry regiments and battery A, 1st Illinois Lt. Art., hurried south along the Hamburg road to the support of Stuart, who was facing the enemy in force on the left of the center.

The 9th was posted next to the Hamburg road, where it runs just east of the Peach Orchard, and the regiment had the 12th Illinois infantry on its left, battery A, 1st Illinois, was to the right and rear of the 9th.

While taking its position in a ravine, the regiment received a severe fire of musketry and shell, a number of men being killed and wounded. Returning the fire with effect enough to keep back the enemy, the command kept up, though with severe loss, until 2 p. m., when, under the combined attack of the Confederates under Jackson and Bowen's reserve, McArthur was forced to fall back.

The 9th had lost more than fifty per cent of its men, was short of ammunition and greatly exhausted. It was sent to the rear for ammunition and general repairs. At three o'clock the regiment was again ordered forward to support the right wing of Sherman's division. For an



hour it assisted in the stubborn fight to hold the enemy back, but by overwhelming force, the Confederates advanced and the weary soldiers took up quarters for the night in line of battle near the camp of the 14th Iowa infantry on the main road leading to Pittsburg Landing.

On Monday the regiment was held in reserve under General Tuttle's command (1st brigade).

#### ELEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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First Division (General McClelland's), Second Brigade,  
Colonel C. C. Marsh, Brigade Commander.

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The 11th regiment Illinois infantry formed in camp on the right of the 2nd brigade at seven o'clock Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel T. E. G. Ransom was in command, fourteen officers and two hundred and twenty-five enlisted men were present, one company being absent on picket duty.

Taking its place in line of battle on the brigade parade ground at eight o'clock, the regiment moved with the brigade to the front and then to the left, forming along the Corinth road with Burrow's battery on its right, and at the center of the brigade, whose left touched the northwest corner of Review field.

In this position the line was fiercely attacked by Wood's brigade of Hardee's corps, and Stewart's brigade of Polk's corps. The 11th suffered severely in the first fifteen minutes of the fight here, having six officers and many enlisted men killed or wounded. Returning the enemy's fire, the command stood until the brigade fell back to Jones' field, where, rallying, the brigade recaptured its camp about noon. In this engagement the 11th, assisted by the 20th Illinois infantry and the 11th Iowa infantry, captured

Cobb's Confederate battery. The 11th at this time was joined by Adjutant Phillips with 40 men from the 70th Ohio infantry, who took the left of the regiment and fought gallantly with it during the remainder of the day. The enemy made a new assault on the camp, and the regiment was slowly forced back, with the line of the brigade. In this stubbornly contested retreat the 11th was separated from its brigade, and lost heavily. Colonel Ransom, though wounded early in the day, kept the field until his horse was killed, when, unable to walk, he was forced to retire. Major Garrett Nevins, also suffering from a wound, took command of the remnant of the regiment, which he formed on the extreme left, where the fighting was very sharp. Major Nevins, unable to sustain the suffering from his wound, under the circumstances, gave the command to Captain L. D. Waddell, who, with the little force now reduced to 80 fighting men, went into the thickest of the closing engagement on the left on that day of hard fighting.

On Monday, Major Nevins, somewhat restored, resumed command of the fragment of the regiment, but by order of General Grant, the command was held in reserve and had no part in the victory of the second day's battle, a victory made possible by the endurance and pluck shown, and by the terrible sacrifices made, on the first day.

#### TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (Major General W. H. L. Wallace, Commanding), Second Brigade, Brigadier General John McArthur, Commanding.

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The Second brigade consisted of five regiments of infantry, three of which were detached and sent to different and distant parts of the field, leaving only the 9th and

12th Illinois to go into battle with its brigade commander. The 12th Illinois was camped about six hundred yards north and east of the junction of the Hamburg and Savannah with the Pittsburg and Savannah road.

About eight o'clock Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, this regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Chetlain, was ordered with the 9th Illinois and Willard's battery, south on the Hamburg and Savannah road, the intention being to get in touch with Stuart's brigade, which was holding the extreme left of the field.

At this time the uniform of the regiment consisted of a grey jacket and trousers. Before reaching the crossing of the main Corinth road, the regiment was halted and the new blue uniform taken from wagons in waiting and donned by the regiment, the boys shedding their suits of grey and piling them in a long row beside the road.

The regiment then resumed the march, but was stopped near the south end of the Peach Orchard, where, turning to the left in the direction of the river, they deployed into line of battle about 600 yards east of the Hamburg road, and on the south slope of a hill that terminated in a ravine running nearly east and west. The 9th Illinois on the same ravine joined the 12th on the right and extended the line nearly to the Hamburg road.

Soon after the enemy opened fire with a battery posted nearly in front of the regiment, and from the hill in front came almost immediately a sharp musketry fire that soon became a severe punishment. The ground occupied was too low for an effective return of the enemy's fire, and the regiment fell back to a position on the crest of the ridge, doing so in perfect order. Here the regiment, in its better position, did good execution and held its ground during a sharp fight of more than forty minutes, losing heavily, however; Colonel Chetlain here lost his horse and, unable to get another, now commanded on foot.

The regiment again fell back and formed a part of Hurlbut's line, that extended about east from the bloody pond; here stubborn resistance was offered for some time, but gradually, as the left of the line was pushed back, the ground became untenable and the regiment again in perfect order retired along the Hamburg road to its camp, where guns were cleaned, cartridge boxes refilled, and the boys made coffee and got a bite to eat; it was at this time, about five o'clock p. m., that a shell from one of the enemy's batteries exploded in one of the company streets, killing two and wounding three men. The regiment remained in camp Sunday night. On the morning of Monday, Lieutenant Colonel Chetlain, sick and disabled, was unable to take command, and the command fell to Captain James R. Hugunin of Company K. One hundred men had fallen killed or wounded and missing. The brigade commander, General John McArthur, who had just been promoted from the colonelcy of the 12th, wounded, the lieutenant colonel disabled by the fall of his horse, two captains killed, five lieutenants wounded and one lieutenant missing (captured). Nevertheless, the regiment retained its organization and formed on its color line, and under Captain Hugunin, waited orders to go to the front. At last, weary of waiting, Captain Hugunin ordered the command forward, and filing through the woods in the direction where heavy firing was heard, the little command, at nine o'clock, joined General McClelland's division. The opposing lines soon came to close quarters and after a short, stubborn contest, the enemy gave way. Then the regiment moved with the division to the support of General Buell's army, which was immediately on the front, and the 12th was held in reserve, supporting the front line as it pushed the enemy back from place to place, ready at all times when support was needed.

At no time during the two days' battle did this regi-

ment suffer disintegration, nor did any part of its organization separate or become scattered; all of its movements were as a whole and under the command of its officers.

#### FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fourth Division (General S. A. Hurlbut's), Second Brigade, Colonel James C. Veatch, Brigade Commander.

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The 14th Illinois infantry moved out from its camp near the Hamburg and Savannah road along the Corinth road, Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862. It was, with its brigade, sent to reinforce General McClelland. Colonel Cyrus Hall was in command of the regiment. He formed his line on the right of Burrow's battery, his regiment being flanked by the 25th Indiana infantry on the left, and the 46th Illinois infantry on the right.

The regiment met the enemy in a hot fight at about half past ten. It held its ground for thirty minutes, when the whole brigade line gave way, and it became apparent that the enemy was coming in overwhelming force. The regiment fell back, forming in a new line of battle when it met the shock of artillery and infantry with firmness, and the enemy seemed to be retreating. The command, beginning to advance after the enemy, was assailed upon its left flank by heavy forces. A murderous fire was poured from a cover of heavy underbrush, killing and wounding a large number of men and officers. Seeing that the exposed left was to be inevitably outflanked, Colonel Hall ordered the regiment to fall back. It fell into considerable confusion, but rallied in part in a ravine at the rear, where, with the 25th Indiana of its brigade, it regained order, and moved into position awaiting new orders. They fought during the rest of the day with Hare's brigade,

under General McClelland, and spent the night in arms in Hurlbut's last position on Sunday.

On Monday morning the regiment was held in reserve, forming the left of the Army of the Tennessee, until eleven o'clock a. m., when it was ordered to the front with its brigade to relieve a hard-pressed point in General D. C. Buell's line. Again the 14th was in the heat of battle, and it held its own until the victorious end. Colonel Veatch, commanding the brigade, said in his official report, "Colonel Hall, of the 14th Illinois, led his regiment in that gallant charge on Monday evening which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

#### FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fourth Division (General S. A. Hurlbut's), Second Brigade, Colonel J. C. Veatch, Brigade Commander.

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The 15th Illinois infantry numbered about 500 men, but a heavy detail had been made for fatigue duty early Sunday morning, and so, when the battle opened April 6th, the regiment was considerably reduced. Lieutenant Colonel E. F. W. Ellis was in command, and the regiment marched along the Corinth road, from its encampment near the Hamburg and Savannah road, and formed in line behind Marsh's brigade on General McClelland's division, and in the rear of a battery.

At half past ten a. m., the enemy descended upon the line in force; the battery and a regiment in front gave way, and although the line was broken several times by horses and mules running away, the regiment closed up and offered a sharp fight in which both Colonel Ellis and Major William R. Goddard were killed, and every captain, but two, was shot. The regiment, now without field offi-

cers, stood well, but was forced to retire, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. Unable to join its brigade in the general confusion, the regiment rallied, under Captain L. D. Kelley, and fell in with the broken fragments of other regiments in an attempt to stem the advancing tide of Confederates. During the rest of the day the regiment fought, practically independently, spending the night near the Landing in the rear of the siege guns.

On Monday morning, its scattered members having come in, the regiment reported to Colonel Veatch, its brigade commander, the command then numbering two hundred and twelve.

Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Cam, of the 14th Illinois infantry, the 15th went out on the main Corinth road, halting near Review field; about two o'clock crossed the Review field at double quick and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's rear, and later, at other points in the front. They saw the enemy in full retreat at four p. m.

#### SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Third Brigade (Col. Julius Raith, 43rd Ill., Commanding),  
 First Division, General John A. McClernand,  
 Commanding.

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The brigade was composed entirely of Illinois troops, as follows: the 17th, 29th, 43rd and 49th.

The 17th, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Enos P. Wood, formed on the color line about 7:30 and awaited orders. Before eight it was ordered to support General Sherman near Shiloh church, and moved immediately, taking position to the left, with two of Taylor's guns between it and the church. The regiment remained

there until the enemy had driven the Union troops back on the left, when at the suggestion of General Sherman, it fell back to, and reformed near the small grove of water oaks northwest of Sherman's headquarters tents, remaining but a short time, as the left flank was entirely unsupported. It then returned to what is now known as "McClelland's Third Line," and north and west of the present Illinois Monument on Shiloh field. The fighting had been quite severe, and the regiment had lost a number of men.

The regiment remained in this position until the left was again driven back, when it retired by the way of, and to the north of the camp of the 2nd brigade, where it joined the 2nd brigade under Colonel C. C. Marsh.

At this time Colonel Raith having been mortally wounded, the command of the 3rd brigade devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Enos P. Wood, leaving Major Francis M. Smith in command of the 17th. About four o'clock the command arrived near General McArthur's headquarters on the Hamburg and Savannah road, and soon assisted in repulsing a heavy and vigorous charge of the enemy.

This was the nearest approach to the Landing that the regiment reached (just a mile). The command here remained all night in a drenching rain.

On the 7th the command moved forward to, and across the open field in front of General R. J. Oglesby's camp, where it, with the assistance of some new troops, attempted to capture a rebel battery near the camp of the 2nd brigade, but owing to the early falling back of these new men, the attempt was a failure.

Returning to the east side of the camp of the 1st brigade, the regiment remained until about 11:30; the command of "Change front, forward on, 10th company," was given, and the regiment immediately moved forward, meeting the enemy and driving him from his last position in this part of the field. The fighting was very severe.



After advancing near half a mile, the command was relieved by General D. C. Buell's troops, and the regiment returned to camp, which was reached about 4:30 o'clock.

#### EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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First Division (General John A. McClernand's), First Brigade, Colonel A. M. Hare, Brigade Commander.

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On Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the 18th Illinois infantry was early aroused in its camp in Jones' field. About nine o'clock it moved by the left flank, commanded by Major Samuel Eaton. It formed in line of battle with its brigade on the ridge between Review field and the Corinth road, with the 8th Illinois infantry on its left, and the 13th Iowa infantry on its right, the 18th being on the left of the center of the brigade.

While on the march to this position, the regiment was fired upon by the enemy, and several men were wounded before the line of battle was formed. A volley fired from the left flank scattered the Confederate advance, but as soon as the line was formed, it was attacked by the enemy in force, when Shaver's brigade of Hardee's corps came down upon it. The 18th held its position firmly, under a galling fire, losing its commander, Major Eaton, who was seriously wounded. Captain Daniel H. Brush took command, and he was soon after severely wounded. Captain Jabez A. Anderson, next in seniority, then became the regimental commander. The brigade then slowly retired, as it was exposed to a heavy fire from a Confederate battery planted near General McClernand's headquarters. The regiment, driven across the Corinth road, made a new stand northwest of Duncan's field, with Battery A, 1st Illinois light artillery. The Confederates advanced in



MONUMENT TO GENERAL W. H. L. WALLACE.

large force. They were gallantly charged by the remnants of the brigade, the 18th participating in the movement, and there was a sharp fight, but overpowering numbers compelled retreat. Falling back under the siege batteries near the landing, what held together of the regiment, officers and men, spent the night.

On Monday the regiment served in General Tuttle's command, as a reserve to General Crittenden's division. In the afternoon, about three o'clock, it was ordered to the front, and, with the 8th Illinois infantry, charged the enemy southwest of Review field, capturing one gun, while the 8th captured another. Captain Reed loaded and brought the captured 6-pounder field piece to bear upon the retreating cavalry.

#### TWENTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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First Division (General John A. McClernand's), Second Brigade, Colonel C. Carroll Marsh, Brigade Commander.

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The 20th Illinois infantry was encamped, with its brigade, between Jones and Wolf fields. It formed in line of battle on its parade ground Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, Colonel Marsh being in command of the brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Richards was at the head of the regiment.

At eight o'clock, ordered to the support of General Sherman's left, the regiment moved out with the brigade, and formed along the Corinth road northwest of Review field. No sooner had the line been formed than the enemy appeared in great force. Wood's brigade of Hardee's corps and Stewart's brigade of Polk's corps threw themselves upon the Union line, and before the supporting bat-

tery (Burrows) had fairly taken up its position in the center, the enemy opened upon the Union forces a most deadly fire, "unequaled," said Colonel Marsh, in his report, "by any we were under during the subsequent engagements of that day or Monday." Major Bartleson was wounded, and many others fell, killed or wounded. The line wavered and fell back. Colonel Marsh rallied a remnant of the regiment, and formed a command made up of what was left of the 17th, together with the other fragments of regiments of his brigade. At this time portions of the 17th Illinois infantry and of the 49th Illinois infantry united with Colonel Marsh's command. The next advance was made in support of Taylor's battery, which was in front of the line of the 1st brigade camp. In the face of a severe fire the enemy was slowly driven back, and Cobb's Confederate battery was captured, but in turn the Union line was again forced into a stubbornly contested retreat. Lieutenant Colonel Richards was severely wounded, and as Major F. A. Bartleson was already disabled, Captain Frisbie, the senior captain, took command of the regiment.

At this time the command was greatly reduced, the brigade itself looking like a handful of men. Forming in line with the 1st and 3rd brigades of the division, another attack was received from the enemy. Adjutant J. E. Thompson, who was acting as aide to the brigade commander, was killed during this fight, which became very severe with heavy cannonading. Night fell, and the weary men rested where they were, in the pouring rain.

Monday morning the regiment took part in the general advance upon the enemy, with occasional severe fighting as the baffled foe entered upon his retreat. At four o'clock p. m. the regiment received orders to occupy its camp.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fourth Division (General S. A. Hurlbut's), First Brigade,  
Colonel N. G. Williams, Brigade Commander.

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The 28th regiment Illinois infantry was encamped, April 6th, with its brigade one mile and a quarter from the Tennessee river, on the Corinth road. Early on Sunday morning, with an effective force of 558, rank and file, the regiment was ordered to form the left center of the brigade. The brigade marched to that center of hot fighting, the Peach Orchard, and formed its line of battle along the south side of that closely contested field. Here the skirmishers from Chalmers' brigade, seconded by artillery fire, attacked the line, Colonel Williams, brigade commander, being wounded and disabled by almost the first cannon shot.

A change of position to the center of the field, with batteries on the right and left, was followed by an attack by Stratham's and Steven's brigades, and the fighting was severe, though the regiment held its ground for several hours. Major Gillam and Adjutant Mead were here wounded, and the loss among the line officers and enlisted men was heavy.

Slowly the Union line was forced back, the 28th retiring in good order, and again and again, under a murderous fire, the regiment made its stand, fired and fell back, and night found the command near the siege guns by the Landing, where it passed the night.

On Monday morning the 28th formed the left of General McClelland's advance column. Here the regiment charged the enemy, driving him back to his advancing reinforcements. In this charge the regiment lost 32 killed and wounded.

The part of the regiment not engaged in caring for the wounded followed the victorious columns of McClernand during the day.

TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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First Division (General John A. McClernand), Third Brigade, Colonel Julius Raith, Brigade Commander.

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The 29th Illinois regiment of infantry encamped on the Hamburg and Purdy road with its brigade. It fell into line for action at about 6:15 Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, and upon receiving orders marched with the 3rd brigade to the support of Sherman, who was holding back the enemy near Shiloh church.

Heavy fighting soon began, Wood, Stewart, Russell and Johnson, of the enemy's forces, attacking the line with effect; their fire was returned, but after the exchange of several rounds the command was driven slowly back to the crossroads, where the brigade joined Marsh's brigade. The regiment, badly cut up, held its own in the general retreat of its division toward the Landing, having a sharp engagement resisting Pond's troops in Cavalry field between four and five in the afternoon. It rested near the siege guns Sunday night, and was held in reserve on Monday.

THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

---

Fourth Division (General A. S. Hurlbut's), First Brigade, Colonel N. G. Williams, Brigade Commander.

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The 32nd Illinois regiment of infantry, from its camp on the Corinth road, moved out with its brigade Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, to the support of Prentiss. Find-

ing that Prentiss was being pressed back by overwhelming force, Division Commander Hurlbut put his division in line of battle on the south side of Peach Orchard field, the 1st brigade on the south side, the 3rd on the west, and the batteries in the field. The 32nd regiment was flanked on the left by the 28th Illinois regiment, and on the right by the 3rd Iowa. One half the command was in the field and the other half in the woods skirting the Peach Orchard. Marching forward the line was attacked by Chalmers' brigade, and by artillery; the enemy's fire was returned, but the regiment fell back with the brigade to the center of the field, and, later, it was driven to the north side of the field. Here the regiment was transferred to the left of the brigade, east of the Hamburg road, and here Lieutenant Colonel Ross was killed. With heavy losses the regiment was forced back and at night it rested near the siege guns. On Monday the regiment served with its brigade under McClernand, being engaged until noon.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Army of the Ohio, Major General D. C. Buell, Second Division, Brig. General A. D. McCook, Fifth Brigade, Colonel Edward N. Kirk.

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The 34th Illinois regiment on the morning of April 6th, 1862, was on the march between Waynesboro and Savannah, and 23 miles east of the latter place. It reached Savannah, by forced march, at 10:30 p. m., and lay in the street, under a heavy rain, until after midnight. A boat having been obtained, it embarked, accompanied by the division and brigade commanders, and reached Pittsburg Landing at five o'clock on the morning of the second day of the battle.

The regiment moved immediately to the front, halting near the junction of the Corinth and Hamburg (or river) roads to await the arrival of the remaining regiments of its brigade, which embarked on later boats.

Soon after 7 a. m. the brigade formed line of battle on the right of the Corinth road, near Hurlbut's headquarters, the 34th being on the left of the 29th and 30th Indiana regiments, the 77th Pennsylvania in reserve. During the forenoon the brigade supported General Rousseau, and by twelve o'clock had reached Woolf field. It here relieved Rousseau's brigade, whose ammunition had been expended in heavy fighting between Tilghman creek and McClernand's headquarters.

Kirk's brigade then charged across the Woolf field and into the thicket on its west side, the 34th passing directly through the Water Oaks pond. Its sharpest engagement and heaviest loss was immediately after it passed the pond. Major Chas. N. Levanway, its commander, was here killed, and the regiment for a moment wavered, but was steadied by Colonel Kirk, in command of the brigade. It immediately resumed the advance, and had steady fighting until the enemy had been driven through Sherman's headquarters, and had retreated from the field. Colonel Kirk was severely wounded near the close of the battle. Captain Hiram W. Bristol assumed command after the death of Major Levanway.

A very considerable detail was left with the train on the morning of the 6th. A force of 508, officers and men, of the regiment participated in the battle.

#### FORTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fifth Division (General W. T. Sherman), First Brigade,  
General J. A. McDowell, Brigade Commander.

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The 40th Illinois infantry was encamped with its bri-



gade on the high ground near Owl creek, south of the Hamburg and Purdy road. At the first alarm early Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the regiment formed on its color line, and at eight o'clock the advance was made to the hill overlooking Shiloh branch, the 40th, which formed McDowell's left, joining the right of Buckland's brigade.

There was a brush with Pond's advancing troops, and General Sherman, anxious to hold Shiloh church, renewed orders to Buckland and McDowell to hold their ground, although the left had been turned by the enemy, the ground was held until ten o'clock, when the whole left had fallen back, and the artillery of the enemy began to play upon the two brigades from their left. They were ordered back to the Hamburg and Purdy road. Passing through and abandoning its camp, the regiment found the Confederates occupying the road between McDowell's and Buckland's brigades.

McDowell moved his brigade directly north, forming in line on the west side of Crescent field, facing east, and here he engaged the enemy and drove him back. A furious fight was raging all along the line to the left, and the effort was to hold this part of the field, but slowly the line was forced back into Sowell's field. From here an advance was made as far as Marsh's brigade camp. At noon Trabue made his attack, and a fierce contest followed. The engagement lasted until 1:30 p. m., the brigade commander was disabled, and the 40th lost heavily. At 2:30 the regiment retired to the guns near the Landing, and later formed behind Hurlbut's line. On Monday the regiment was attached to Garfield's brigade of the army of the Ohio, but was not engaged. General Sherman, in his official report, commended the 40th Illinois for "holding its ground under a heavy fire, although its cartridge boxes were empty" at the time. "When I appealed to the regiment to stand fast, although out of cartridges," he adds,

"I did so because to retire a regiment for any cause has a bad effect on others."

FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fourth Division (General S. A. Hurlbut's), First Brigade,  
Colonel N. G. Williams, Brigade Commander.

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The 41st Illinois infantry regiment encamped on the Corinth road and formed at half past seven o'clock Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, under its colonel, Isaac C. Pugh. About eight o'clock the regiment moved out with the brigade on the Hamburg road to the Peach Orchard, where a line of battle was formed along the south side of the field, the 41st on the left of the line.

About nine o'clock the first fire of the enemy was received and returned by the regiment in a splendid manner. The attack was made by Chalmers' skirmishers and artillery fire. Colonel Williams, brigade commander, was disabled, and Colonel Isaac Pugh took his place at the head of the brigade, the regiment being put under command of Lieutenant Colonel A. Tupper. Having fallen back, the regiment formed almost at right angles with its former line, and stood, for almost two hours, with a most destructive fire from the enemy in force, while the attack was repulsed with the steadiness and coolness of veterans. At about half past eleven o'clock, when the fight had raged without ceasing for an hour and a half, the enemy showed himself on the left flank, and poured deadly volleys along the line. The regiment did not flinch, but, standing its ground, continued firing at the enemy until the last cartridge was exhausted. Lieutenant Colonel Tupper fell, shot through the temples, and the command devolved upon Major John Warner. General Hurlbut, unable to

supply ammunition, ordered the withdrawal of the regiment to the siege guns, and it passed from the field in showers of musketry, shot and shell, in good order and carrying its wounded.

Later in the day, after repairing guns and filling cartridge boxes, the regiment was ordered to the right to support Taylor's battery, continuing in line, and under fire until after dark. Major Warner, being now exhausted, retired, leaving Captain Nale, the ranking captain, in command. He spent the night in bivouac with the regiment.

On Monday morning, again under command of Major Warner, the regiment was in action until four o'clock p. m., when the enemy was disappearing from the field.

#### FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

First Division (General John A. McClernand's), Third Brigade, Colonel Julius Raith, Brigade Commander.

The 43d Illinois infantry, one of the five Illinois organizations of which the 3d brigade of the 1st division of the Army of the Tennessee was made up, was in its camp at Pittsburg Landing. The 43d was stationed on the Hamburg and Purdy road, its camp being between the 49th and 29th Illinois infantry regiments.

Early Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, Colonel Raith, hearing the distant report of fire-arms in the direction of the Corinth road, ordered his command to get ready for action and sent a report of the facts to General McClernand. Colonel Reardon, the senior colonel of the 3d brigade, being ill, Colonel Raith was appointed brigade commander, while Lieutenant Colonel A. Englemann assumed command of the regiment. Colonel Raith thus found himself, without any aides, or even any mounted orderlies to assist him, in command of a brigade of which

one regiment (his own) had been prepared for an engagement, and with the enemy already within a few hundred yards of the Union lines, but still concealed by the forest. Our own troops were being steadily driven toward our lines.

The neighboring regiment on the left, the 49th Illinois infantry, was notified of the situation, and the 43d was ordered forward about one hundred yards to a position on the left of Waterhouse's battery. Here large numbers of our own troops from the front retired through the regimental lines; the enemy appeared in force, passing by the right and left flanks of the regiment and crowding upon it in front.

The brigade having now formed, and having been united, met a heavy fire and was forced back. Colonel Raith was mortally wounded.

The 43d regiment was surrounded when the line fell back and had to hew its way out with great loss. The regiment, fearfully broken, and then almost out of ammunition, rallied in McClernand's third line and again advanced upon the enemy, engaging in a fierce fight, and so advancing and retreating until night, the men fell to the ground and slept where they lay in the rain and mud, along the Hamburg and Savannah road.

On Monday morning the regiment was ordered forward, and during the day it engaged in the fight, driving back the enemy, and in the afternoon returned exhausted to its old camp.

#### FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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First Division (General John A. McClernand's), Second Brigade, Colonel C. C. Marsh, Brigade Commander.

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Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the 45th Illinois infantry regiment formed, with its brigade, in line of battle

in its camp, the 45th holding the left, resting on Woolf field. Colonel J. E. Smith was in command. The brigade moved out along the Corinth road at eight a. m. and formed with its left at the northwest corner of Review field, its right near the crossroads, with Burrows' battery at the center.

The enemy soon attacked the line in force, column after column moving forward with great steadiness in support of the attacking party. The fire grew terrific, and the regiment lost many men within the first five minutes of the engagement. The line fell back in confusion, but rallied later, and the regiment shared in the fortunes of the day, being driven back slowly, and then advancing, recapturing its camp about noon. Attacked here, the command again fell back, retiring to Jones' field, where it was engaged in a hot fight at 2:30 in the afternoon, when it fell back to the Savannah and Hamburg road, where it bivouacked during the night. On Monday the regiment participated in the battle, recapturing its camp at about three o'clock p. m.

#### FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fourth Division (General S. A. Hurlbut's), Second Brigade, Colonel James C. Veatch, Brigade Commander.

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The 46th Illinois infantry regiment was encamped with its brigade on the Hamburg and Savannah road, north of the Corinth road. At half past seven o'clock Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, firing was first heard by Colonel John A. Davis, who was in command of his regiment. He ordered his men into line, and at once received orders to advance along the Corinth road toward the field of action.

The command formed in line of battle behind Marsh's

brigade, which was already engaged with the enemy. Lying down, by orders, the regiment saw the line in front of it give way, fall back, and then pass through it to the rear. As soon as the retreating men had passed, Colonel Veatch's men rose, dressed their line, and poured their fire in the advancing enemy. A sharp engagement ensued, the enemy firing from the right flank as well as along the whole front, and supported by oncoming columns. At eleven a. m. the regiment with the whole brigade was compelled to fall back.

Rallying, and forming with the 49th Illinois, the regiment took a position at the right of Taylor's battery, where it had been planted by General McClernand. A brigade of General Sherman's division now appeared upon the ground, following up the enemy upon his retreat, and the 46th took the left of his command, and moved up to the enemy. A brisk fire was opened upon the whole line, and after a hard fight, the regiment was again obliged to fall back and with the rest of the Union troops, engaged at this point of the field.

Fresh re-inforcements were now arriving, the tired and exhausted regiment, out of ammunition and in need of rest, finding itself near its camp, was marched to that place for dinner. Immediately after dinner the regiment went to the support of Marsh's brigade, on the right, where again they had a sharp brush with the enemy Sunday evening. The regiment lay on its arms on the field all night and remained with Marsh's command on Monday. It was engaged in a furious fight on that day, during which Colonel Davis was wounded, and carried from the field, his regiment fighting on like veterans, notwithstanding the loss of their commanding officer.

Not until the enemy had made its last stand, and been driven back, was the regiment ordered to its camp.

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

---

First Division (General McClermand's), Second Brigade,  
Colonel C. C. Marsh, Brigade Commander.

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The 48th regiment of Illinois infantry was aroused early Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, and formed line of battle with its brigade in its parade ground, in its camp near Woolf field. At eight o'clock a. m. the regiment moved out to the front in command of its colonel, Isham N. Hayne. Turning toward the left, the brigade formed along the Corinth road, with Burrows' battery in the center; here, with its left at the northeast corner of Review field, the brigade was fiercely attacked by Wood's brigade of Hardee's corps and Stewart's brigade of Polk's corps. Under the deadly fire of the enemy, Colonel Hayne and Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Sanford, of the 48th, fell, wounded, and many officers of the line and enlisted men also went down under the storm of bullets sent by the advancing columns of the superior force which had made the attack. Stunned by the onset and further confused by the loss of its officers, the 48th fell back and was soon joined in its retreat by the other regiments of the brigade; but it was only to make a new stand that the regiment had fallen back. Rallying under Colonel Marsh, the 48th, with the 11th and 20th Illinois regiments, reinforced by fragments of other commands, moved to the support of Taylor's battery, which was planted in front of the first brigade camp in Jones' field. Recovering its camp for a time, the regiment held its ground until afternoon, when it was again driven back to the Hamburg and Savannah road, where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday the regiment, under Colonel Marsh, advanced and again recaptured its camp at three o'clock p. m.

FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

---

First Division (General McClernand's), Third Brigade,  
Colonel Julius Raith, Brigade Commander.

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The 49th Illinois infantry encamped upon the left of its brigade on the Hamburg and Purdy road, was aroused Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, by the attack at its front and left flank by a strong force of Confederates. Hurrying into line, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Phineas Pease, found itself confronted by superior number, Wood's and Stewart's brigade advancing with sharp firing, and driving back the Union lines.

Falling back, firing, the regiment held its own as best it could, and formed at the crossroads with the 11th Illinois infantry in support of Schwartz's battery. Here, under cross-fire of artillery, the command lost heavily, and retired to Jones' field. About 2 o'clock p. m. the regiment rallied with fragments of the 17th Illinois infantry and the 43rd Illinois infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Wood of the 17th, and formed on the extreme left of General Sherman's division. Here, supporting a battery, the command remained until, unsupported on its left, it was obliged to retire to the Hamburg and Savannah road. Lieutenant Colonel Pease, the commanding officer, was wounded during the day.

On Monday the regiment was under Marsh's command.

FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (General W. H. L. Wallace's), Third Brigade, Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Brigade Commander.

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The 50th Illinois infantry regiment was encamped at the extreme north end of the field and east of the Hamburg



and Purdy road, on April 6th, 1862. The 3rd brigade encampment was between those of the first and second brigades of General W. H. L. Wallace's division, and when heavy firing was heard Sunday morning the 50th regiment marched out with its brigade and took a position on the main road leading from the Landing. The regiment was ordered detached from its brigade, and to the left in support of General McArthur of the 2nd brigade, in his desperate defense against Jackson's Confederate brigade. Falling back with the 12th Illinois regiment, the 50th took a position east of Bloody Pond, where, joined by the 57th Illinois regiment, the command held its ground on the left of the army until four o'clock p. m. Then, falling back, the three regiments supported Stone's battery near the landing in the last action of the day. Division Commander General W. H. L. Wallace was mortally wounded, and Brigade Commander Sweeney was wounded, command devolving upon Colonel S. D. Baldwin, of the 57th Illinois infantry.

#### FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (W. H. L. Wallace's), Third Brigade,  
Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Brigade Commander.

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The 52nd Illinois infantry regiment was encamped at the right of the 3rd brigade at the northern part of the field. Colonel Sweeney being brigade commander, the regiment marched under command of Major H. Stark, Sunday morning, toward the front, to the main road leading from the Landing, where it halted in reserve. Here, near what became the center of the field, the regiment was engaged until about 3 p. m., when it was sent to the right, and as it was moving down Tilghman creek, it encountered Wharton's cavalry, which was coming up the creek.

A sharp skirmish ensued between the heads of the opposing columns. The 52nd moved on as far as the camp of the 15th Illinois infantry, where it assisted in repelling Pond's attack at 4:30 p. m. The regiment then retired to the siege guns, where it spent the night. On Monday Captain E. A. Bowen commanded the regiment.

#### FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Fifth Division (General W. T. Sherman's), Second Brigade, Colonel David Stuart, Brigade Commander.

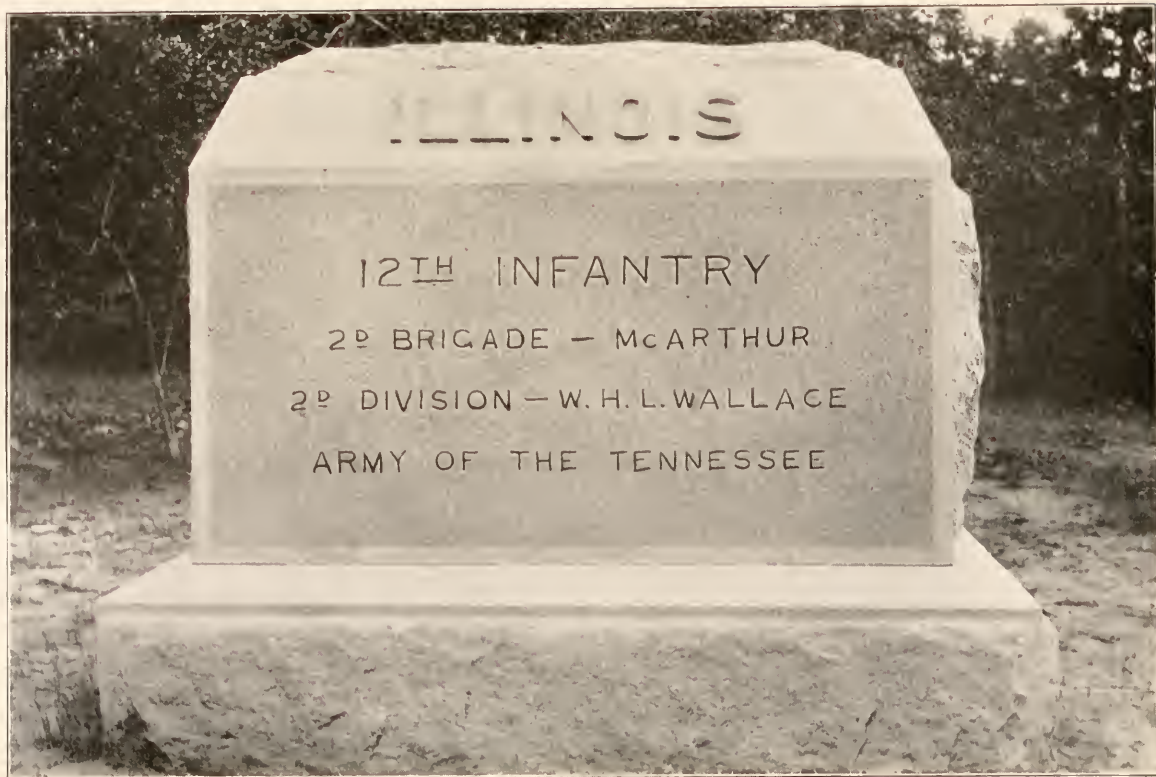
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The 55th regiment of Illinois infantry was, with its brigade, encamped at the extreme left of the advance, at the juncture of the Hamburg and Purdy road with the Hamburg and Savannah road.

The camp of the 55th was on the left of the brigade camp. General Prentiss' division was on the right and front of this brigade encampment.

Colonel Stuart, by order of General Sherman, kept a company on picket duty at, and in the vicinity of, the ford of Lick creek on the Hamburg road, and another on the Bark road which came in on the hills opposite and southeast of the encampment. On Saturday Colonel Stuart had sent out six companies on the Hamburg road with a squadron of cavalry sent forward by General McClerland to reconnoiter beyond Hamburg. At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, Colonel Stuart received a message from General Prentiss that the enemy was in his front in force. Soon afterward Stuart's pickets sent him word that a force, with artillery, was advancing on the Bark road.

Not many minutes afterward the brigade commander saw the Pelican flag of the enemy advancing in the rear of General Prentiss' headquarters.



FRONT VIEW OF A REGIMENTAL MONUMENT.

The three regiments of the brigade had been formed for battle at the first alarm. The little command consisted of the 55th Illinois infantry, the 54th Ohio infantry and the 71st Ohio infantry. Colonel Stuart of the 55th Illinois regiment being in command of the brigade, Colonel O. Malmburg took command of the regiment.

Already cut off from Prentiss, but obeying orders to guard Lick creek ford, Colonel Stuart, expecting reinforcements from General Hurlbut, established his line still further to the left of his camp, with the 55th in his center. Chalmers began his attack with a fire of shells from his artillery, under cover of which his infantry came forward and advanced from the left of Prentiss' recent position. Another force of the enemy came in from the front.

The 55th Illinois and the 54th Ohio regiments were left alone at this time, cut off from the Union lines on their right by the enemy. They were without reinforcements from the rear; they had no artillery and beheld an overwhelming force of Confederates rapidly advancing on their front. The 55th had 512 men in line, and the Ohio regiment had from 350 to 400.

Taking every advantage of position, determined to hold the left as long as possible, Colonel Stuart prepared his little band of less than a thousand men for a determined stand. After some fighting and changes of position, the main attack by Chalmers' and Jackson's brigades of General Braxton Bragg's corps was sustained, beginning about noon. For two hours the position of the regiment, not far back of its first stand, was held by desperate fighting, with the object of keeping the enemy from advancing forward toward the river, and so defending the landing from the flank movement of the enemy.

At last, with ammunition exhausted, suffering terribly and almost surrounded, the regiment retreated from point to point, and at evening took its position with its organi-

zation still intact, in the last line of defense formed on the Corinth road about 400 yards west of the old log cabin that stood near the Landing.

On Monday the regiment joined Sherman's command and fought on his right. General Lew Wallace's command was on the Union right.

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (General W. H. L. Wallace's), Third Brigade, Colonel T. W. Sweeney.

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The 57th regiment of Illinois infantry was encamped with its brigade a short distance out from the river and to the right or north of the road. On the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, the regiment marched out on the Corinth road toward General Prentiss' right and took up a position on the left of the road supporting a battery of light artillery. For a time the command stood awaiting orders. When the battery changed position, the regiment moved to the left until along in the afternoon, it crossed the Hamburg and Savannah road and on the crest of a hill formed a part of Hurlbut's left. It was here that the regiment made its hardest fight, their first severe engagement. It was here their casualties were greatest. Their arms were the old Harper's Ferry muskets, altered from flint locks, and became foul after a few rounds. Some of the men threw down their disabled muskets, picked up the muskets of their killed or wounded comrades, and renewed the fight. When this line was broken the regiment retired in the direction of General Hurlbut's headquarters. The regiment near here, facing by the rear rank, delivered a volley, and, assisted by a piece of artillery, checked the enemy's advance. It was here that Colonel S. D. Baldwin, commanding the regiment, lost his horse; from here the

regiment continued its retreat to the line being formed near the Landing. Here it found a place behind the guns that lined the road as far west as the Hamburg road, and lay all night in the drizzling rain. The next morning, Monday, April 7th, found a new order of things. Colonel Sweeney, brigade commander, had been wounded, and Colonel Baldwin assumed command of the brigade. The scattered remnants of the regiment were gathered together and, under Captain Gustav A. Busse, reported for duty. They were soon ordered out and through the greater portion of the day supported the Union advance, and participated in the events of the day, returning at night to its old camp.

#### FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Second Division (General W. H. L. Wallace's), Third Brigade, Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Brigade Commander.

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On Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the 58th Illinois regiment of infantry marched from its camping ground on the Corinth road to the main road leading from the Landing. Colonel William F. Lynch was in command, and there were present for duty 613 men, rank and file.

The 58th regiment and the 7th Illinois infantry were at once moved forward to Duncan's field, where they formed on the north side of the Corinth road on Tuttle's right, and with McClernand on their left. The first duty of the regiment was, joining with the 7th Illinois, to rescue an abandoned gun left in the field by one of the Union batteries which had retreated under a terrific fire. Portions of the two regiments were ordered to recover the gun,

and they accomplished the rescue, under a heavy fire, in fine style.

Later in the day the regiment formed in line of battle with the 7th, with Tuttle's brigade, which was closely engaged in Duncan's field. Facing the left, from which the enemy could be seen advancing in great numbers, in hot engagement with the Union Troops, the regiment prepared for immediate battle, and at this time the enemy again appeared in force in the wood across the open field to the right, and also in the rear. Changing direction to meet the nearest foe, the regiment took possession of a log cabin and some bales of cotton in the left center of the field. This was done under a galling cross-fire of two field-batteries and the infantry fire of several regiments of the enemy advancing at the front toward the log cabin. The regiment held this position but a short time, some ten or fifteen minutes, when it could be plainly seen that it was surrounded by the enemy. Tuttle's command had been ordered to retire, and had done so, slowly, fighting as it withdrew, and with the others, the 7th Illinois had made its escape. In the last grand attack of the combined Confederate batteries and infantry, cut off from the Union lines, the regiment surrendered at the time when General Prentiss fell back before his capture at about five in the afternoon, after his heroic defense of the center. Many officers and men made their escape before the regiment surrendered.

#### SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

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Sixth Division (General B. M. Prentiss'), Second Brigade,  
Colonel Madison Miller, Brigade Commander.

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The 61st Illinois Infantry, a new and undrilled regiment, was encamped with its brigade between the Eastern

Corinth road and Locust grove. The regiment formed for battle under Colonel Jacob Fry, at 6 o'clock a. m. on Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the brigade line being established at the south side of the Spain field, some two hundred yards in front of regimental camp. The first assault of the enemy was met with firmness, but the regiment soon fell back to the timber line on north side of Spain field, where fierce assaults were made and stubborn resistance maintained for an hour and a quarter, at which time the whole brigade again fell back. The regiment was then ordered to support a battery of the first Missouri artillery at or near the intersection of the eastern branch of the Corinth road with the main Corinth road leading to Pittsburg Landing, where it remained until one o'clock p. m.

The regiment was then ordered and conducted to General Hurlbut's line of battle, at or near the Peach Orchard, arriving at a very critical moment, and maintained the line until relieved by a fresh regiment, when its ammunition was entirely exhausted.

Upon receiving a fresh supply of ammunition the regiment was reconducted to a battery of the 1st Missouri artillery, which still maintained its position, and supported it until about four-thirty o'clock p. m., when the battery and regiment both fell back, to avoid capture, following the main Corinth road to the last line of defense at or near the siege guns. Monday, April 7th, the regiment was held in reserve.

General Prentiss, in his official report, says: "Colonel Jacob Fry, of the 61st Illinois, with an undrilled regiment, fresh in the service, kept his men well forward under every assault until the third line was formed, when he became detached, and fought under General Hurlbut."



## ILLINOIS AT SHILOH

SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.  

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(At this time known as the 14th Missouri Infantry) Second Division (General W. H. L. Wallace), Second Brigade, General John McArthur.

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This regiment, commanded by Col. B. S. Compton, was largely recruited in Illinois, and armed with deer rifles. It was originally known as Birge's Sharp Shooters. The men were equipped with the old fashioned powder horn, a pouch for bullets (which they moulded themselves), in which they carried cloth patches for wads. Illinois' quota of troops having been filled, the services of this regiment were tendered the state of Missouri and accepted, their designation being the 14th Missouri infantry. On the 20th of November, 1862, by order of the secretary of war, their designation was changed to the Sixty-sixth Illinois infantry.

Early Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, this regiment was posted west of the Hamburg road and south of Snake creek, with orders to protect the bridge over which General Lew Wallace was expected to arrive from Crump's Landing. Here the regiment engaged Brewer's cavalry, who were making a demonstration at Tighlman's creek. On Monday, April 7th, the regiment reported to General Lew Wallace and supported Thompson's battery.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY AT SHILOH.  

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SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY.  

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Second Division (W. H. L. Wallace's), Not Brigaded, Co. A and Co. B.

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Two companies of the 2nd Illinois cavalry, Co. A and Co. B, were on the field of Shiloh. They were attached to

General W. H. L. Wallace's Division. General Sherman reports the killing of his orderly, Thomas D. Holliday, of Co. H, 2nd Illinois cavalry, by a shot from the advancing Confederate pickets, in the first engagement early Sunday morning.

#### FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

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Fifth Division (General Sherman's), Not Brigaded.

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The first battalion of this regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel McCullough, was assigned to duty with General McClernand, commanding 1st division. While ready for service at all times during the battle, no opportunity offered.

The second and third battalions, under Colonel T. Lyle Dickey, were with Sherman's division, and were first posted in a large open field, to the left and rear of Shiloh church. The command shared in the disastrous fortunes of Sunday and in its victorious return to its camps on Monday, but the two days' battle was no place for cavalry. General Sherman says in his report:

"The cavalry of my command kept to the rear and took little part in the action, but it would have been madness to have exposed horses to the musketry fire under which we were compelled to remain from Sunday at 8 a. m. to Monday at 4 p. m."

#### ELEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

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Robert G. Ingersoll, Colonel, Third Division (General Lew Wallace's), Not Brigaded, and Sixth Division (General Prentiss'), Not Brigaded Also.

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The third battalion of the 11th Illinois cavalry joined General Lew Wallace at Crump's Landing, April 1st.

These troops arrived upon the field with Wallace's division on Sunday evening after the battle of the day was over.

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Eight companies of the 11th Illinois cavalry were assigned to General Prentiss' division, and were in their camp, two miles from the river, Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, or on picket duty. These troops shared the fortunes of the day with the other forces of Prentiss' advance, though none were made prisoners of war when the division commander was forced to surrender.

#### CARMICHAEL'S ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

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First Division (General McClermand's), Not Brigaded.

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Carmichael's Illinois cavalry (afterward consolidated with the 15th Illinois cavalry) took part in the early morning advance to the support of General Sherman, and followed the fortunes of the cavalry during Sunday, being ordered back from the front to near the Landing.

#### STEWART'S ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

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First Division (General McClermand's), Not Brigaded.

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Stewart's Illinois cavalry (afterward consolidated with the 15th Illinois cavalry) was sent by General McClermand Sunday morning to the support of General Sherman's division near Shiloh church, and was driven back with Sherman's forces to the Hamburg and Savannah road north of the Landing.

## ILLINOIS ARTILLERY AT SHILOH.

Colonel J. D. Webster, colonel of the 1st regiment Illinois light artillery, staff of Major General U. S. Grant, was appointed by General Grant chief of artillery, to have special charge of all the artillery in the field.

Six batteries of the 1st Illinois light artillery and four batteries of the 2nd Illinois light artillery were engaged in the battle.

## FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

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BATTERY A (WILLARD'S).

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Second Division (General W. H. L. Wallace's) Not Brigaded, Lieutenant P. P. Wood Commanding Battery.

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Battery A, in camp near McArthur's brigade on the Hamburg and Savannah road, moved Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, with General McArthur and the 9th and 12th Illinois infantry regiments, directly south along the Hamburg road to the support of Colonel Stuart. McArthur formed his command just east of the Peach Orchard, planting Battery A, Willard's, to the left of the road where it runs to the left of the Peach Orchard. Here the battery was efficient in helping withstand the heavy attack made by Jackson's Confederate brigade until two o'clock p. m., when Bowen reinforced Jackson, and, under their combined attack, McArthur was compelled to fall back. Again the battery was planted in the road in front of Hurlbut's line, where it rendered good service until four o'clock, when the Union lines, pressed back by overwhelming numbers, broke. At five o'clock p. m. the battery participated in the defense of the Landing. On Monday, Battery A was at the front with General W. T. Sherman at eight o'clock in the morning, and it continued in

action with three guns during the day, doing excellent service until the enemy had disappeared from Shiloh's field.

Lieut. Wood in his official report says: "I have the honor of reporting to you the part taken in the actions of the 6th and 7th inst. by Company 'A,' Chicago Light Artillery. After the commencement of the firing on the 6th, as ordered, I reported with command to Maj. Cavender, and was shortly afterwards ordered into a position to support the division of General Hurlbut on the left. We opened fire about 9 a. m., and were successful in silencing the enemy's batteries twice, with two changes of position, when we immediately moved, taking position on a ridge near the extreme left, and opened on the enemy's infantry, posted on a ridge opposite, about 500 yards distant. This position we held for over an hour, fighting both infantry and artillery, when our support was retired, and we were forced to follow to avoid being flanked and cut off. Taking position again 300 yards in the rear, we were again after a short fight forced back, our support this time leaving in disorder. A new line being formed, we went into battery, opened, were entirely abandoned by our new support, and were obliged, reluctantly, to fall back on the reserve, taking one of our guns off with but one horse and the cannoniers. An empty caisson was left for want of horses to draw it off, and afterwards recovered.

"We were engaged during the day seven successive hours, firing 338 rounds of ammunition, with a loss of four men killed and twenty-six wounded, and a loss of killed and disabled horses of forty-eight.

"On the morning of the 7th, as ordered, I reported to Gen. Sherman, with three pieces, all I had men to serve; was given a position on his left; engaged a battery, silenced it; shelled the enemy's line of battle until they gave way; advanced with our troops, opened during the

advance four times and remained in the engagement until the enemy broke and fled; fired during the day 334 rounds of ammunition. On this day we met with no loss."

BATTERY B (TAYLOR'S).

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Fifth Division (General W. T. Sherman's), Not Brigaded,  
Major Ezra Taylor, Chief of Artillery, 5th Division,  
Captain S. E. Barrett, Commanding Battery.

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Battery B (Taylor's battery) was stationed near General Sherman's headquarters, and at 7:30 Sunday morning, April 6th, it took its position at Shiloh church, and within ten minutes began firing at the enemy, who came upon Sherman's camp in great force. Until ten o'clock a. m., though repeatedly charged by reinforced columns of the enemy, when flanked on the left, it retired by order of Major Taylor to the left of Hare's brigade camp. The withdrawal was made in good order, but as a number of the horses had been shot, Captain Barrett was compelled to leave two of his caissons on the field, one of which he afterwards recovered. Here in McClernand's 1st brigade camp (known as Jones field) for some time the battery was in sharp action, doing good service. When his ammunition was exhausted Captain Barrett retired with his battery to the field near McArthur's headquarters, where he refilled his cassions and made ready for further action. The battery remained at this point all day Monday, until four o'clock p. m., when it went forward under orders to go into battery near the point occupied when the attack of Sunday morning was made. The confederates were in full retreat, however, and the battery did not go into action.

## BATTERY D (McALLISTER'S).

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First Division (General McClernand's), 1st Regt. Ill. Light Artillery, Not Brigaded, Captain Edward McAllister, Commanding Battery.

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On Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, when General McClernand formed his 1st and 2nd brigades along the Corinth road, he placed McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of Review field at the center of the line. Here, after a hot fight, in which the battery took a leading part, McClernand's line was driven back. Battery D withdrew down the Corinth road toward the Landing, leaving one gun for want of horses to draw it. It was engaged with McClernand's in Jones field at 2 p. m., and formed part of the line of massed batteries at the Landing, where the battery spent Sunday night. Monday morning it advanced with McClernand and was in action during the day driving the enemy back over the ground lost the day before. At four o'clock p. m. the battery was relieved of service, the battle being at an end. General Sherman especially commends the work of this battery in the struggle east of Shiloh church on Monday afternoon. "The guns," he says, "were served as well as guns ever could be."

## BATTERY E (WATERHOUSE'S).

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Fifth Division (General Sherman's), Not Brigaded, Major Ezra Taylor, Chief of Artillery, 5th Division, Captain Allen C. Waterhouse, Commanding Battery.

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Battery E, 1st Illinois light artillery, went into action at 7:30 a. m. Sunday, April 6th, 1862, with horses received only ten days before the battle, with two guns at Rhea House. These advance guns were soon recalled and the

main battery took up a position to the left, and about 300 yards to the rear. Here the battery stood, fighting for almost two hours, when with Captain Waterhouse wounded, and hotly pressed by the enemy, it began its retreat. Stopped by Major Taylor, who ordered it to contest every foot of ground, the battery was put into action again under Lieutenant Abbott, but soon, overwhelmed by superior forces, crippled in its machinery and hampered by new, untrained men, and horses, with Lieutenant Abbott wounded, retreat was ordered, Lieutenant J. A. Fitch in command, three guns and all the camp equipage being abandoned. Another disabled gun was left on the way to the rear. The battery was completely disabled for action.

Major Taylor in his report says: "I take great pleasure in stating that the conduct of this battery (Waterhouse's) was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I consider too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their gallant conduct on their first battlefield."

BATTERY H (UNASSIGNED).

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Captain Axel Silversparre, Commanding Battery.

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Battery H, 1st Illinois artillery, arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 5th, 1862, its guns were 24-pounder Parrotts. Horses had not been supplied, but the men hauled the guns up the bank of the river and placed them in battery in front of the log house, where they were engaged Sunday evening.

BATTERY I (BOUTON'S), UNASSIGNED.

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Captain Edward Bouton, Commanding Battery.

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Battery I, 1st Illinois artillery, arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 6th, 1862. It was fully equipped, but un-



drilled, and with horses that had never been harnessed to a gun. It was taken ashore and reported to General Sherman. It participated in the last defense of the Landing, Sunday evening, and remained with Sherman all day Monday, receiving special mention by Colonel Gibson of the Army of the Ohio, for its services on the second day of the battle.

Colonel Taylor's report was as follows: "I have also to mention Captain Bouton's battery of six guns, which I found on Sunday, the 6th, anxious to distinguish themselves; and as good fortune would have it I got them a good position near Colonel McArthur's headquarters, where they did most excellent service, driving the enemy from a very commanding position, both officers and men behaving themselves like veterans."

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SECOND ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

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Major Adolph Schwartz, Commanding Officer, Chief of Artillery, 1st Division.

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BATTERY B (MADISON'S), UNASSIGNED.

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Captain Rely Madison, Commanding Battery.

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The siege guns belonging to battery B, 2nd Illinois light artillery, were brought ashore under Colonel Webster's orders, Sunday, April 6th, 1862, and placed in position about a quarter of a mile out from the Landing, where they formed a rallying point for troops coming from the front. Later they were the center of the artillery line of defense Sunday evening.

## BATTERY D (DRESSER'S).

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First Division (McClermand's), Colonel A. M. Hare, Brigade Commander.

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Being well to the front, Battery D, 2nd regiment Illinois light artillery, was ready for action early Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862. It was stationed in front of the 11th Iowa infantry, near Water Oaks pond, where the enemy made a fierce attack, driving the battery back.

The battery made a new stand at McClermand's third line, but was driven from this position with the loss of four guns. Falling back, the 11th Iowa infantry still supporting it, the two remaining guns of the battery were in action in Jones' field, and Sunday evening took position at the left of the siege guns near the Landing.

Major Taylor reports as follows: "Dresser's battery, commanded by Captain Timony, was put in battery under my direction on Sunday, the 6th, under the most terrific fire, perhaps, that occurred at any point on or at any time during the fight. This occurred at the same point on the field, in front of General McClermand's headquarters, where the enemy had a full sweep of the field in front with his batteries and a galling fire of musketry on our left. To say that they fought bravely till their horses were literally piled up, is a simple statement of facts. Such bravery cannot but obtain its reward."

## BATTERY E (SCHWARTZ'S).

Four Guns.

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First Division (General McClermand's), Not Brigaded,  
Lieutenant G. L. Nispel, Commanding Battery.

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On the morning of April 6th, 1862, Battery E, 2nd Illi-

nois light artillery, while on the drill-ground with 4 guns, received orders from Major Schwartz to prepare for immediate action. Lieutenant Nispel arose from his sick bed and took command. At 9 a. m. the battery took its position in rear of Buckland's brigade. The enemy opened fire with artillery from a hill opposite, but was silenced by this battery's guns. The enemy came on, however, in heavy masses of infantry, and with another battery to cover his advance. Perceiving the danger of being flanked, the battery was forced to retreat, leaving one piece disabled.

Taking a position, as ordered by Major Schwartz, to the left with his three remaining pieces, Lieutenant G. L. Nispel opened upon the enemy with cannister, doing good execution. But with fresh artillery and new troops crowding into action, the Confederates punished the Union lines severely. The battery horses were being shot down, and while Major Schwartz was leading an infantry charge he was severely wounded. The supporting line fell back, and the battery withdrew, leaving two guns, spiked, on the field.

The battery halted in Jones' field, near General Oglesby's headquarters, Major Taylor having assumed command of the artillery. Lieutenant Nispel with his two howitzers and six of Major Taylor's battery, defended the field for some time, but his ammunition becoming exhausted he was forced to cease these efforts. The enemy advancing in force, the battery was ordered to the Landing. Here the battery took part in the artillery defense of the Landing at the close of Sunday's fighting. Here, during the night, Lieutenant Nispel threw up a little breast-work, the only defense of its kind, it is said, that was made upon the field.



HAMBURGH AND SAVANNAH ROAD, SOUTH OF PEACH ORCHARD.

## BATTERY F (POWELL'S) UNASSIGNED.

Six Guns.

Captain John W. Powell, Commanding Battery.

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Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery, was encamped near the Landing, Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. After waiting some time for orders, unable to endure the strain of the sound of battle while standing idle, Captain Powell attempted to take his battery to McClernand. He moved out along the Corinth road to Duncan field, arriving there after Hare's line had fallen back. The Confederates were upon him in force, and he wheeled and retired, upsetting and leaving one gun.

With his remaining five guns Captain Powell reported to General W. H. L. Wallace near the left of his line, where the battery was engaged until five o'clock, when Captain Powell was wounded, losing his right arm. The battery retired to its camp, where it was engaged in the last general defense until 6 o'clock p. m., Sunday.

# THE DEDICATION.

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## INTERESTING CEREMONIES ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF SHILOH.

The dedication, May 17, 1904, of the Illinois monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh was an event of greatest interest. Old veterans and their friends from all over the country wished to attend the dedication ceremonies, and to accommodate them it was decided by the commission to charter two river boats from the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Co. This was an exceedingly happy idea, as it enabled the old soldiers to reach in a comfortable manner the battlefield, revisiting scenes familiar to them forty-two years before.

The boats secured were the City of Savannah and the City of Memphis. The boats were about two hundred feet long and of a tonnage of about 450 tons. They left St. Louis about 4:00 p. m., May 14th, Saturday. The Greenfield band, which had been secured, was divided and good music was furnished at frequent intervals on both boats, each boat having one-half of the band. The Savannah arrived at Cairo about 10:30 a. m., Sunday, and the Memphis about an hour later.

About 12:00 m. Sunday the boats left Cairo, steaming up the Ohio. Paducah, Kentucky, was reached about 4:00 p. m. Sunday. After half an hour at Paducah, used by the party in seeing the city of Paducah a little, the boats left the levee, going up the Tennessee.

Sunday night, on board the Memphis, Rev. W. H. Poole

of the Centenary Methodist Church at Effingham, Ill., preached a sermon to the party on that boat, taking for his text verse 14 of the 4th chapter of James: "What is your life?"

After breakfast, at 7:00 a. m., the band played many selections. We were now in Tennessee, having crossed the Kentucky line at eleven Sunday night. This is the peanut country. Railroad ties seem to be a large commercial item. Several landings were made.

At several of the points where landings were made the passengers went on shore and came back with various curiosities. The party was much amused by watching the work of the colored hands in their landing of the merchandise. One member of the party was tipped off of the gang plank upon a lot of goods on shore, to the great amusement of the passengers. The passengers also amused themselves by dropping nickels among the colored men to see them scramble.

The country along shore was deeply wooded, the trees being bright and green with their new foliage. Many stops were made Monday afternoon, among them being Perryville, Blount's, Patriot, Bob's and Clifton. At Clifton most of the party went ashore. A stock of peanuts was laid in at this point. They were roasted on board. After supper several stops were made, among them being McCorkle's, Swallow Bluff, Point Pleasant, Saltillo and Cerro Gordo. The band again enlivened the occasion.

At eight o'clock a camp fire was the order. The band played and the crowd sang "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Rumsey, Jr., acted as toastmaster. Mr. Dudley was called upon to read of the main incidents of the battle of Shiloh from the report of the national commission on that subject. Major Rexford entertained an appreciative audience with the military bugle calls, reveille, roll call, stable call, drill call, boots and saddles, forward, trot, gallop, etc., etc.

General Duke of the national commission responded handsomely to a call for a speech and furnished much amusement with a story of his proposed charge of a battery on the day of the battle of Bull Run. The audience sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

A stop was made at Savannah, Tennessee. Most of the passengers went ashore. This is a historical town, it having been General Grant's headquarters previous to the battle of Shiloh.

The boats made a landing and tied up for the night at Crump's Landing Monday night.

Pittsburg Landing was reached at 7:35 a. m. Tuesday.

Most of the party immediately went ashore. The management had very thoughtfully provided carriages with which the old veterans might go over the battlefield. There was great interest shown in the monuments which were the incentive for the trip.

Great attention was shown in the various places of especial interest on the battlefield, Shiloh Church, Bloody Pond, the Hornet's Nest, the Peach Orchard and many other interesting places. The places where the great generals fell were also sought out, General Wallace's monument, General Johnston's and others. The descriptive signs were read carefully to refresh their memories by the host of old soldiers.

After dinner, at 12:00, every one prepared to go to the dedication exercises. By one o'clock most of the party were on the way.

#### Order of Exercises.

Capt. Benson Wood, 34th Ill. Vol., presiding.

Prayer ..... Rev. D. C. Milner

Secretary's Report.

Maj. Geo. Mason.



Presentation of the Monuments to the Governor.  
 Capt. Gustav A. Busse,  
 President of the State Commission.

Acceptance on Behalf of the State and Transfer to the  
 National Government.  
 Capt. Benson Wood.

Acceptance on Behalf of the National Government.  
 Col. Cornelius Cadle,  
 Chairman of the National Commission.

Music.....Greenfield Band

Address.....Gen. B. W. Duke

Song—Illinois.

Address ..... Hon. Thomas Henshaw

Music.....Greenfield Band

Benediction.....Rev. D. C. Milner

#### Illinois Commissioners Present.

Capt. G. A. Busse, President, Chicago.  
 Major George Mason, Secretary, Chicago.  
 Col. J. B. Nulton, Carrollton.  
 Capt. Benson Wood, Effingham.  
 Capt. Thos. A. Weisner, Rockbridge.  
 Capt. I. P. Rumsey, Chicago.  
 Capt. Timothy Slattery, Chicago.  
 Hon. Sheldon C. Ayres, Galesburg.  
 Hon. Isaac Yantis, Fenton, La.

The stand for the dedicatory exercises was about one hundred yards from the monument. The stand was surrounded by benches for the audience. Hundreds of people from the neighborhood were present, having come in

carriages of all kinds and on horseback, on bicycles and afoot.

The visiting old veterans and the ladies went to the place of dedication in carriages provided by the management for the occasion.

As the crowd was gathering the band played several patriotic selections, including:

“The Red, White and Blue,”  
“Dixie,”  
“Yankee Doodle,” and  
“Marching through Georgia.”

The audience was called to order at about 2:30 p. m.

Captain G. A. Busse introduced Rev. D. C. Milner, formerly of the 98th Ohio regiment, in the following words:

“We have met here to-day for the purpose of dedicating the monument erected by the great State of Illinois, that the memory of our great soldiers of our great nation might live. We will therefore proceed with the regular exercises. The first order of business is the prayer of the Rev. D. C. Milner, Adjutant 98th Ohio.”

#### The Invocation.

Prayer of Rev. D. C. Milner:—“Our God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the King, the Ruler of all; thou art the Creator and the Preserver of Men; thou art the Ruler of Nations; thou art the Giver of Life; we give Thee the worship. We thank Thee for Thy mercy to us. We are glad to recognize Thy hand in the human events in which we are associated. We gather here to-day to seek Thy blessing.

“Our Father, we give Thee thanks for all that Thou hast done for the land in which we live. We bless Thee

for our free institutions. We thank Thee that thou hast given us this free land in which we live. We thank Thee that as Thou hast been the God of our fathers, Thou hast been the God of our children. When our country was threatened with disunion and destruction, we thank Thee that the Union was preserved.

“We thank Thee for this nation. We thank Thee for the courage of men, both of the North and of the South, men who gave their lives for the principles for which they fought. We remember them to-day for what they did. While we cherish the memory of those men and cherish their devotion and courage, may something of that courage take possession of us to-day and be handed on to generations to come.

“We thank Thee that as men have differed, we welcome the time of reconciliation and reunion. We pray for Thy blessing upon the work of to-day. We thank Thee for the great State represented here to-day. We thank Thee for its gift of Lincoln, Grant and Logan, and other great men of the war of this land. So we pray that to-day as this monument is dedicated to the soldiers of Illinois, that the blessing of God may be upon that State and with the people of that commonwealth. Give that State good men as rulers and directors in its affairs and so may blessings come to all associated with it. We pray not only for the State, but for all the States represented in the great battle that was carried on here. We pray Thee that this ground that was sacred to those who gave themselves may be sacred to us who are assembled here.

“Our Father, remember the veteran soldiers who are here to-day. Remember the survivors and keep them with Thy care. May these men who were soldiers be also soldiers for truth and right to-day. May they, as their lives go out, leave behind Thy truth and righteousness and purity, and may the old soldiers live in behalf of all that

is good and true. We remember the widows of soldiers who are gone. Give comfort to the widow and the fatherless. Remember the boys of the soldiers, the young men and the young women growing up in all States of the Union. May they care for and cherish her institutions.

"We thank Thee for these United States of America. We thank Thee for all that it represents to the world. We pray for Thy blessing upon Thy servant, the President of the United States. Give him wisdom that he may direct the affairs of this nation.

"We come for Thy blessing now in the exercises of this hour. Grant us that blessing then to-day and accept us in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The secretary, Major George Mason, then read his report, which he has in his records.

Captain G. A. Busse, president of the state commission, made the presentation speech, on behalf of the commission, turning the monument over to Hon. Benson Wood, representing the Governor of Illinois. Hon. Benson Wood responded on behalf of the Governor, accepting the monument:

Address of Captain Benson Wood, representing the Governor of Illinois.

Long years ago it was my privilege to be on this field, and not far from this spot. I then bore a commission from the executive of my State. Among other things it imposed upon me obedience to the commands of superior officers. It was signed by Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois. That distinguished man has long since passed away. He sleeps in the State which honored him, and which was highly honored by his long, efficient and patriotic public service.

More than forty years have rolled by since that time. Some of my former associates, with myself, are here again. It is my unexpected honor to hold again a commission bearing the signature of Governor Richard Yates—the distinguished son, and one of the successors in office of the great war executive of the olden time. It directs me to act, on this occasion, as his “representative on behalf of Illinois.”

This honor I accept, making in this presence an appreciative acknowledgment. But the unexpected and unavoidable absence of him who was to address you is as great a disappointment to myself as it can possibly be to this audience.

On April 6th and 7th, 1862, on this historic field, where all now is so peaceful and quiet, ninety thousand men engaged in deadly struggle. At the battle's close the ground was covered with thirty-five hundred dead—the result of two days' fearful conflict. In field hospital, on river transport, and in the nearby village of Savannah lay nearly four times that many of the more seriously wounded. In every company, in every camp, in every bivouac of the recently contending armies were brave, ambitious and determined soldiers, whose less serious or slight wounds were insufficient to keep them from the colors which they had so honorably borne. The battle ended in the retreat of one army, over narrow and difficult roads, throughout a dark, rainy and cheerless night, the other occupied as hotly a contested battlefield as any of which the history of the great war can speak. If there was victory to either army, on either day, it was one dearly bought. Any portion of the field wrested by the combatants on either side from the other was fairly won.

It was no child's play at Shiloh forty-two years ago. “Foeman met foeman worthy of his steel.” American courage was pitted here against American courage, in

strong, determined battle. The contestants were inhabitants of one country. They spoke the same language. They worshipped the same God. They had but recently acknowledged one allegiance. They were resourceful, brave and intelligent citizens. Unfortunately, there were unreconcilable differences between them, upon important and fundamental ideas of government. They were not agreed upon questions of policy. These conditions resulted in a war which brought the necessary consequences of hardship, suffering and death. But it developed leaders, of whose greatness and skill the civilized world is proud; it caused exhibitions of heroism, fortitude and patriotism which will never be lost to this country. And so, it is safe to say, that the great war and its results were not without a measure of blessing.

One of the participants in the conflict waged here once said to me that one thought came to him, more than once, in the lull of battle: If those two armies could have been united, under the magnificent leadership of both and with a common cause, no army of any nation of the civilized world could have successfully stood against it. We who survive have lived to see that conception a verity. The Blue and the Gray—the sons of those who supported the Stars and Stripes, and of those who bore the Stars and Bars, have fought in the same way and under the old flag that waved at Yorktown, New Orleans and Buena Vista. A Union brigadier and a Confederate colonel, who fought each other at Shiloh, are to-day retired and honored generals in the army of the United States. The country is re-united. Beyond the anticipation of the easy-going times of a half a century ago, it has grown magnificent, rich and powerful. The population of thirty millions then is eighty millions now. The number of States has increased from thirty-two to forty-five. The territories of the early sixties have become great States. Better than

all, North and South are alike devoted to the federal government and alike interested in the prosperity of the whole country.

The men who fought here, on either side, were believers in government. They did not all recognize the same government. Some perished in the battle that their government "might not perish from the earth." Some died in the hope that a new government might be established over a portion of what had been a common country. Those who did their part here, and upon other fields of conflict, were neither socialists, communists nor anarchists. Each bore true faith and allegiance to a government for which he risked his life. Each was committed to the idea of a government of law.

With these facts before us, may I not properly and confidently appeal to the survivors of that battle—so much in our minds to-day; to the sons and daughters of men who once looked into each other's guns on this never to be forgotten field, for an influence that shall stand for law and order? For a brief time I represent a State whose sons so largely contributed to the history here made. In behalf of that State, I bespeak the united effort of all citizens to uphold the supremacy of law and the conscientious obedience, by all, to constituted authority. The end of all labors in this direction will not only be the securing of lasting peace, but also the maintenance of liberty, which must be secured under law and upheld and regulated by law. All else, no matter by what name called, is not liberty—it is but license. I invoke the individual effort, also, of each in this audience to the attainment of the highest, best and most intelligent citizenship. That is the highest evidence of loyalty to government.

Illinois will ever have a great interest in this battlefield. Her dead heroes lie buried here. A part of her brilliant history was here written. Here fought twenty-seven of

her infantry regiments and ten batteries of her artillery. Three battalions and two companies of her cavalry guarded the flanks and rear of the Union army during a great battle. The monuments that shall preserve the memories of these magnificent organizations stand everywhere around us. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight Illinois soldiers fell dead and wounded during those two days of carnage. Many distinguished sons of the State shed their blood on this field. The colonels of four of her regiments, Raith, Stuart, Sweeny and Kirk, commanding brigades, were wounded, one mortally. Wallace and McArthur, who had been promoted to generals from two of her regiments, went down in the crash of battle—one mortally, the other severely wounded. Five officers in command of her regiments fell dead, and sixteen in command of regiments and batteries were wounded. After that battle there were wives, mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers in nearly all localities of our State "weeping over the unreturning brave"; there were tender hands ministering to loved ones, maimed by the casualties of war. Illinois can never forget Shiloh.

The work of the Illinois commission here is now completed. With sincerity of purpose, and with the means at its disposal, it has performed the duty assigned to it by the State. Each member has rendered his best service and used his best endeavors to cause the erection of fitting and enduring monuments to organizations that long since ceased to live, except in the immortal history of the past. It is our hope that they shall be the admiration of very many generations that are to come, and an inspiration to patriotism to all lovers of the reunited Union.

Gentlemen of the Federal Commission, the State of Illinois commits these monuments to your custody. It is a great satisfaction to know that they will be in so safe, so honorable hands. You each belonged to an army that



participated in the battle here fought. Illinois was represented in the two Union armies, the Tennessee and the Ohio, that contended with the Confederate army of the Mississippi.

In conclusion permit me to say that the most gratifying thought of this occasion is that while you gentlemen are representatives of those once hostile armies, you are also the representatives of the great government of the United States, which now owns the allegiance of the people of our whole country, and which keeps in its protection our rights and our liberties, as it does the honor of our soldiers and the field whereon they battled.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle of the national commission next spoke, accepting the monuments in behalf of the general government:

Address of Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Chairman Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Illinois Shiloh Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a duty assigned me by the Secretary of War, a duty and honor that I appreciate, to receive the Illinois monuments from you, Captain Wood, representing as you do the Governor of Illinois—the son of her famous war Governor who sent to the front the men who fought here, and upon many other battlefields, for the preservation of the Union.

Illinois sent into the field during the War of the Rebellion 17 regiments and 3 companies of cavalry, 2 regiments and 8 independent batteries of light artillery, and 156 regiments, 3 battalions and 4 companies of infantry. The aggregate number of men sent by your State to the Union army was 259,147. If this aggregate is reduced to

a three years' standard it makes 214,133 men, about ten per centum of all the Union forces. According to the latest official tabulation, made in 1885, the number of deaths among the Illinois troops in service during the War of the Rebellion was 34,834, of which number 5,874 were killed in action, 4,020 died of wounds received in action and 24,940 died of disease and other causes. No compilation of the number of Illinois troops wounded or missing during the war has ever been made by the War Department.

In the battle of Shiloh Illinois had 27 regiments of infantry, 10 batteries, and 2 regiments and 6 companies of cavalry.

She had present for duty 16,414.

Her casualties were, killed 724, wounded 3,044, missing 383, total loss 4,151.

Illinois did her duty here as upon every other battlefield, not distinguished in heroism more than other States whether from the North or South, but heroic always as the others were.

This park is one of four national military parks created by the government to place in evidence for all time the gallant service of American soldiers. Gettysburg in the east, Chickamauga in the center, Shiloh and Vicksburg in the west, mark decisive struggles, fortunately resulting in making us one nation, and a nation of the world.

This park contains 3,600 acres, all the fighting ground of April 6 and 7, 1862.

We have built 24 miles of graveled roads—the public and camp roads existing at the time of the battle. We have placed an iron tablet at the location of each of the 84 Union organizations in camp at the time of the battle. We have marked with 600 iron tablets the lines of fighting of the Union and Confederate armies. We have mounted on cast iron gun carriages (facsimiles of the old wooden carriages) 200 of the old bronze guns, dividing

them equally between the Union and Confederate batteries.

We have erected "mortuary" monuments to the five generals killed at Shiloh, W. H. L. Wallace, Everett Peabody, Julius Raith, of the Union army; Albert Sidney Johnston and Adley H. Gladden, of the Confederate army.

The tablets for the first day are square, for the second day oval. The color scheme is blue for the Army of the Tennessee (Grant), yellow for the Army of the Ohio (Buell), and red for the Army of the Mississippi (Johnston). This description will enable you, as you go over the field, to easily distinguish the salient points.

The government has expended upon the field \$487,000, with the results that you see.

The Northern States have placed upon the field one hundred and eight (108) monuments at a cost of about \$200,000. The Southern States are considering the matter of monuments to their brave soldiers, but as yet have done nothing.

I want to state with emphasis, Mr. Chairman, that our national commission has worked with the Illinois commission always in the utmost harmony. The president of your commission, Captain Busse, who commanded his regiment here at Shiloh, and your secretary, Major Mason, an adjutant in the battle, as I was, have been unwearied in their earnest work.

I greatly regret that among the number who so gallantly fought here upon this field forty-two years ago my friend, General John McArthur, is not present. His headquarters and fighting lines are marked. I wish that he could have seen the work.

Mr. Chairman, the splendid monuments erected by your State to commemorate the heroism of her soldiers are now in the care of the government of the United States and will be preserved for all time.



PITTSBURG LANDING TODAY.

After music by the attendant band General B. W. Duke was introduced, who spoke as follows:

Address of General Basil W. Duke.

When we, who once confronted each other on this field in "stubborn opposition," now meet in friendly intercourse—meet with no thought of the past conflict, save the wish to honor its heroes on both sides—how vividly does the strange contrast impress upon our minds the wonders which time has wrought. Forty-two years have passed away since a great battle—one of the bloodiest of the Civil War—was fought on the ground where we now stand; and in those years a work has been done which some of us then thought many generations only could accomplish, if it were ever done at all. The questions which had perplexed the fathers of our American Commonwealth and which the framers of the constitution left unsettled, have been removed from the region of controversy; the issues which constantly induced sectional irritation and threatened sectional strife have been buried with the dead; the storm which was so long brooding has burst and passed, and out of the contest has emerged a stronger Union and a better country.

How well those of us who witnessed it can remember that tremendous day; eighty thousand combatants, speaking the same tongue, feeling in their veins the same blood, believing in their hearts the same governmental creed, cherishing the same traditions and devoted to institutions derived from a common ancestry, were urged to deadly conflict by the angry influences of sectional dispute. Then this fair landscape, now so peaceful, was alight with the fires of war, and nature seemed to shudder at the fury of man. Through these green woods, whose beauty so delights us, the fierce hosts rushed to

mutual slaughter, "the long lines came gleaming on," the voice of the battle resounded far and wide, and the earth trembled at its roar.

Where now are the combatants? The Confederate soldiers who fell here lie in dreamless slumber with their great chieftain, Albert Sidney Johnston. The heroic Wallace sleeps peacefully, surrounded by the gallant comrades whose spirits passed with his in the tumult of the battle. Side by side these former foes rest together in the silence and fraternity of death. And we who have survived them, all enmity forgotten, all resentment gone, assemble to do them honor and reverently acknowledge that better than any discussion of the motives which induced the strife, better than any recollection even of the valor of those who strove or boast of the deeds which won them fame, is the tribute due the martyrs of each cause: "It is sweet and glorious to die for country."

To Shiloh and to Gettysburg, more perhaps than to any other battles of the war, a peculiar interest attaches. It is given to Gettysburg as the greatest and bloodiest of all our stricken fields, and the one which may most justly be termed decisive. Shiloh claims it as the first encounter in which any considerable number of troops met in combat, and because the men who fought there, in both armies, were new to war and unaccustomed to the shock of battle. Shiloh furnishes the first conspicuous example of how gallantly and stubbornly the untried American volunteer will fight. In the course of this battle occurred almost every vicissitude by which the temper and constancy of troops are tested, and on both sides was given a marvelous exhibition of native courage and untaught soldiership. At Shiloh was first displayed the aptitude of the American youth for arms and how instinctively he becomes the soldier. There we first learned his natural appreciation of the requirements of warfare, which, im-

proved by four years of service and discipline, made him finally as formidable a veteran as the world ever saw. But while this reflection strongly appeals to us, and is in every respect worthy of historic commemoration; while it arouses our pride and is no more than a just laudation of our fallen comrades, it is not for this alone—it is not so much because of this that we pay these honors to our dead. More admirable than their valor, than their intuitive understanding of a soldier's work and their cheerful endurance of every hardship of a soldier's life, was the patriotic devotion which impelled them to the field. Whether they came from the North or the South, in this virtue they were akin; whether they gave their breasts to the battle under the gray jacket or the blue, in this sentiment they were all agreed. As the gentleman who preceded me eloquently and truthfully said, these boys "fought for government"; that is to say, on both sides they obeyed the command of duty as they saw it, and rendered the allegiance they could understand. Older and wiser men might consider and determine the differences which induced the strife; might discuss historical analogies, might insist on variant constitutional constructions, and frame arguments in support of their respective contentions. These boys knew naught of such distinctions; they were influenced not by logic, but by loyal love of that which they held dearest. The youth of both sections offered their lives in behalf of real and tangible things which they could feel and understand, not for some academic formula in which the truth or error of a political creed or contention was sought to be defined. They fought for home and kindred—the soil on which they were born, the farm where they had been reared, the house which had sheltered them, the people among whom they had lived from infancy. These things, these ideas represented to them their country; and when the supreme

moment came they did not hesitate. They wasted no time on theories, they took no part in discussion. "Young, fire-eyed disputants, who deemed their swords on points of faith more eloquent than words," they rushed at once to arms.

It is easy and it is natural to feel and declare that censure, sharp and unqualified, must be visited somewhere and on some one for the terrible calamities of the great struggle. When we remember its disasters and its sorrows; a country distracted and well nigh permanently divided, torn with dissension and bathed in blood; thousands of noble lives lost in fratricidal strife; wrath and devastation descending on one section, grave apprehension of national destruction assailing the other, and bereavement and grief settling like a pall upon both—when we recall this appalling picture we are tempted to believe that some one must have been criminally in fault; yet he will be a bold critic who, after surveying the entire historic field and regarding, so far as human effort can collect and compare them, all the facts, shall pronounce absolute and exclusive condemnation on any one, or either side.

The generation which fought the Civil War was almost of necessity forced into the conflict by the full development of certain causes of controversy, the germs of which had existed from the beginning of our national government, and even before its establishment.

Our statesmen found that questions which could be pretermitted in 1787 demanded complete settlement in 1861. Issues of which all consideration could be avoided at the date of the adoption of the constitution pressed urgently and fiercely for solution as territory expanded and population increased, until discussion was inevitably succeeded by strife. It is not just to attribute, as a wrong or a crime, to one generation, something which it has



inherited from another; and when we reflect how frequently such controversies have culminated in civil war—especially with our dominant and stubborn Saxon race—we must recognize the injustice of unqualified censure of the public men—on either side—who have been accused of precipitating the conflict. These passionate and tremendous outbreaks occur without special or perceptible agency. They come as the tempest and the earthquake come; and I am almost tempted to say that to ascribe to any man or set of men blame for their occurrence is to ignore the teachings of history, if not to question the providence of God.

But wherever and on whomsoever blame may rest, surely none can be laid on the men who fought the battles. They did not seek the quarrel, nor induce the conflict, although with unflinching courage they accepted its responsibilities and dared its dangers.

Nor have the men who gave their breasts to the battle cherished angry recollections of the past. Even in the direst moments of the strife the actual combatants respected their opponents and felt little bitterness. The heart of the brave man and true soldier is not the soil in which malignant and vindictive feelings find congenial home. The men who faced each other in that contest were meant by God and nature to be friends and brothers. An evil fortune made them enemies for a time, but it was not written in the pages of destiny that such estrangement should endure. The benign influences of peace have hushed the passions awakened by the mandates of war, and the flag floats over a land which we trust will never more be cursed with fraternal strife.

And we come now, citizens of a united country; proud of a common heritage and a common glory; grateful to the Power which, amid the clash of arms, preserved the liberties we prize and has restored the good feeling with-

out which those liberties might little avail us—we come to testify to the patriotic sacrifices of these men who did not live to participate in the reconciliation at which we rejoice.

When a people renders such honors to the heroic dead it honors itself. The national care bestowed on this historic spot is as much a potent lesson to the future as a sacred duty to the past, for it commemorates the virtues without which nations can not survive. May those who fell here never be forgotten, and may these monuments erected to their memory remain as enduring admonitions to the youth of succeeding generations, to love and serve their country equally as well.

Following the address by General Duke, Hon. Thomas Henshaw, of Carrollton, Illinois, was presented to the audience.

Address of Hon. Thomas Henshaw.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are here to dedicate the Illinois monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh. What glowing history is recalled by the duties of this hour. Upon this historic field was fought one of the great battles of the Civil War. We are fortunate in having with us some of the brave men of both armies who here over forty-two years ago received their first baptism of fire. But the great majority of those gallant men who on this field of duty's call with fearless tread marched into the valley of the shadow of death have crossed that river whose other side laves the shore of eternity. To the living we offer our homage; to the dead we tender the tribute of our respect to their memory.

It is characteristic of the American citizen that he is ever ready to respond with his life to the call of his coun-

try. No foe has ever menaced, or danger threatened this country, but that they have been met on the very threshold by American valor.

This country had demonstrated to one of the greatest powers on earth in two bloody wars that American arms are invincible, and had forced the haughty Britons to sue for peace on terms dictated by our armies on the tented field. We had proven to the Bashaw of Tripoli, at the cannon's mouth upon the billowy waves of old ocean, that the Stars and Stripes must be respected and that piracy upon the high seas would not be tolerated. We had subdued and conquered the wily Indian, and taught him that the tide of our civilization could not be checked by his inhuman methods. We had convinced the Mexican by the arts of war that the rights of American citizens are sacred.

We were at peace with the world. Plenty was the result of labor, and prosperity was the sequel of industry. We had become a great nation, our rights were undisputed, our citizens respected and our flag was honored. But in our onward career of greatness there arose an "irrepressible conflict" among our own people. A grave controversy upon which had been exhausted all attempts at settlement and all efforts of compromise. A question that had to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword. It would not here be appropriate, nor is it my purpose, to discuss the causes which led to our great Civil War. They are familiar to you all. Too well we remember the gloomy days of 1861. The glad spring time of that year came as of yore, but its sunshine and its sweetness were lost amid the fearful forebodings of our people. How we hoped and trusted that the storm might pass by and leave us unscathed. Vain hope. Idle trust. The tornado of civil strife fell with its blighting blast upon our fair land and left its lightning scar upon the hearts of our people.

In the North and in the South party strife and personal bickerings were hushed and stilled in the presence of the great calamity. Those in the North, as well as those in the South, who had all their lives been politically opposed to each other, now in their respective localities stood shoulder to shoulder and side by side to answer the call to arms. War, with its bloody train and skeleton hands, beckoned them on to the banquet of death.

The North and the South both hurried their troops to the front. There had been skirmishes and undecisive affairs which gave no indications of the fighting capacity of their respective armies. The country waited with bated breath for a decisive battle between the contending hosts. The occasion came upon a beautiful Sabbath morning on the 21st day of July, 1861. The Union army was defeated. Rout, ruin, death and disaster followed in its retreating wake. It was driven back upon the Capital of the nation. The North stood appalled at her misfortune. Could it be true that the dash and courage of the South would overcome the steadier and cooler bravery of the North? Could it be true that the red, white and blue must go down before the red, white and red; that the Star Spangled Banner must yield to the bonny blue flag? Ah, my friends, it might have been true had not the common people of the Middle West taken up the gauge of battle in behalf of the Union. It would have been true had not the officers and soldiers of the great Middle West marched upon this field and other fields of the South and organized victory from defeat. The victories of the Southern armies in the State of Virginia aroused the patriotism and awakened the people of the West to the impending danger of the Union; and

“They came as come the waves when navies are stranded;  
They came as come the winds when forests are rended.”

To the citizen soldiers of the Union army, whose self-

reliance had been developed and whose manhood had been perfected in the offices, stores, workshops and on the farms of the Mississippi valley, belong the glory and honor of first holding in check and rolling back the tide of Southern success in that great conflict between the States. The question asked at Bull Run was answered at Shiloh. The dash and courage of the South would not and could not overcome the steadier and cooler bravery of the North. Upon this field both sides displayed the prowess and bravery of the American citizen. The Union army was forced to yield again and again, but it rallied again and again, and upon that first dark day of danger, and in the leaden hour of defeat, it did not lose faith in its cause or hope in its success, but fought on until darkness and night brought Wallace and Buell. Upon the next day it drove the Confederate army from the field and remained master of the situation.

Illinois contributed her full share of the soldiers and bore her part of the heat and burden of that great battle, and is entitled to her share of the honor and glory in the victory over as gallant a foe as ever fought in behalf of a cause it believed to be right.

Illinois has erected upon this field monuments to commemorate the patriotism, the sacrifices, the sufferings and the heroism of her soldiers at this place on the 6th and 7th days of April in the year of 1862. She appreciates what they did here, and by these monuments will not let the world forget those brave men she proudly calls her sons who voluntarily left their loved ones and the peaceful and profitable avocations of life within her borders to engage in deadly and mortal combat in behalf of principles they conceived to be right. May these monuments prove an inspiration of patriotism to future generations and stand as lasting proof of the fact that while the State of Illinois gave to the cause of the Union in the hour of

its peril a Lincoln, a Grant, a Logan, a Palmer, an Oglesby, a McClernand and others, whose names the world will not let die, yet her greatest gift to this cause was her citizen soldiers, numbers of whom now sleep in unknown graves in the silent city of the dead at the entrance of this renowned field, whose valor and whose courage made the perpetuation of the Union of States possible.

Captain Wood and General Duke said, and said truly, that both sides in this great battle fought for law, order and government. While the American citizen ever stands ready to defend with his life the laws of his country which he approves and the form of government he believes to be right, yet he should be sure that his law and his government are founded upon right and justice. The universe is governed by scientific laws. Society is governed by moral laws. A law not based upon a moral principle is a fraud. Any law that is not founded upon justice and right is a failure. A law that is not just and fair to all classes of people alike will not and ought not to stand. Laws in behalf of classes and against the masses are without foundation and will crumble with the touch of time. The founders of this government placed upon their statute book a law which held in bondage a portion of the human race. Back of that law they placed their army and their navy. Back of it were the pulpit, the press and the courts, yet it could not stand the test when measured by the standard of right and justice, and it went down, as all such laws ought to and will go down when the American conscience is aroused and called upon to determine the question of right and wrong.

May the wisdom and the conscience of the American people so shape the legislation and policy of our government so that we may never again be called upon to undergo such great sacrifices in the enforcement or the abrogation of our laws or the maintenance of our government.

In the future may the contentions between the prosperous and powerful North and the sunny South, "that fair land of flowers and flowery land of the fair," be along peaceful lines; may the battles in the future between the great State of Illinois and the proud State of Tennessee be fought upon industrial plains and the victories gained be upon intellectual heights so as to redound to the benefit of all sections and to the prosperity and glory of our whole country."

The exercises closed at 4:00 p. m.

After the exercises the old veterans again strolled over the battlefield and later returned to the boats.

The boats remained at the Landing until the evening of the second day. Some of the company remained to go over the battlefield again and some left for the North, driving to Corinth, Miss., and taking the train for Memphis.

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Thus, with the dedication of the monuments, terminated, as pleasantly as strikingly, the work under the generous appropriations induced by State patriotism of the Illinois Shiloh Battlefield Commission.

Major George Mason,  
Secretary Illinois Shiloh Battlefield Commission.



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