Shiloh Heroes Honored by North and South

3,582 Buried at Scene of Battle

In a mortar tour of the south, Hal Post has visited famous Civil War battlefields and other sites of historical interest. The accompanying article by him on the Shiloh battlefield is the first of a series.

By HAL POST

Shiloh National Park, Tenn.

TWO days from the north and from the south met on this wooden west bank of the Tennessee River in April 1862. The armies and the river are among the two sections which met here in 1862 in deadly combat.

In the parking lot in front of the administrative building on the north side, there is a vast fleet of vehicles. There is one car, in addition to The Tribune roadster, from Illinois, one from Wisconsin, one from Mississippi, and two from Tennessee. In the last year there have been 30,000 visitors to the sanctuary grounds, almost twice as many as in the previous year.

In a lecture hall inside William W. Lockett, junior historian of the department of interior, tell the story of the first great battle of the civil war, a battle that took a heavy toll of young volunteers from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Large maps on the wall beside him.

Outside are the graves of 1,729 Confederates and 1,864 Federals, whose average age was 20 years. Fred J. Utterback, a park ranger, conduct the tour on a tour where, in addition to the tree's killed, there were 4,114 Confederates and 4,680 Federals wounded, a total of 15,600 killed or wounded in two days of fighting.

The visitors from the north and from the south together read the poems that much the stages in the battle. In the summer of 1862 Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, advancing from Corinth, Miss., had broken the first line of rebel defense in the west by capturing Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. The Union army advanced up the Tennessee River with Corinth, Miss., a railroad junction, as its objective.

**At Corinth, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston had a strong army behind earth breastworks in this second line of Confederate defenses. His intelligence service told him of the movements of the Union divisions. At Pittsburg Landing, just a river dock from the same, 30,000 men under Sherman, McDowell, and Harbort were camped on small hills twenty-two miles from Corinth, Grant, in command, was at Savannah (the house still stands), nine miles farther north, waiting for Gen. D. C. Buell's army of 20,000 to reinforce him. Gen. Lee Wallace was encamped at Crump's Landing, about five miles north of Shiloh, with 6,000 Federals. Gen. Grant didn't wait for this superior force to form and move against him. Over a muddy road, now a federal parkway, with the paramount winding river alignment, he marched his 40,000 men. Most cartoon marks points of each side. On the top of the hill, the southerners were in battle formations in the woods, veterans, and almost that characterizes the terrain. They slept on their arms that sight less than two miles from the Union pickets. At daybreak of April 6, a fun- day, troops in gray eating and shooting through the brush (merged photo). Left: This monument of persever- ance crowns the spot where Gen. Grant had his headquarters on the battlefield. In the background are graves of soldiers who lost their lives on Shiloh.

When Grant Saved Day in 1862

At dawn on April 7, the Union forces were reinforced by fresh men. Gen. Lee Wallace had advanced with 6,000 men. About 18,000 of Buell's army had crossed the river and moved into line. Federal artillery was in place, whereas the Confederates had advanced without their cannon. The two Federal guns were in an advantageous position to shell the enemy.

On the second day the Union army struck back, regaining in force against the position it had occupied the previous morning. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, advancing from Corinth, Miss., on March 4, 1862, had broken the first line of rebel defense in the west by capturing Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. The Union army advanced up the Tennessee River with Corinth, Miss., a railroad junction, as its objective. The position is the remains today of a stone church which replaced the log Shiloh church, some of heavy casemate, which gave the battle its name. The tourist sees a green grove, natural meadow surrounded by groups of groves of trees marked by a tabernacle known as "Bloody Pond." The spring Crooked of 1862 had left water in this hollow and during the battle it was dyed red by the wounded men who washed in it. In that agony of thirst that attended lines of battle.

There's an old steeple on a hill of steep ground on the reservation. Retracing blue flags reached this line and there held, regaling twelve Confederate charges. The position is known in history as the "Bloody Pond." Both Union forces retired while this center held. At dusk surrounded, weakened by heavy casualties, and under aAdvice given by the Confederates on this red continent, the remains of three Confederate batteries surrendered, 2,900 becoming prisoners.

Early in the afternoon, Gen. Grant was struck in the right leg by a minie ball. He had to death from a severe artery on an arm that still stands.

General Grant, who had arrived by boat after bearing the first guns fire, was on the bluff near the landing through the day, directing the reformation of post retreat troops and the assault of future.