**National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Federal Properties**

1. **Name**
   - Common: Shiloh Battlefield
   - Historic: National Military Park

2. **Location**
   - Street and Number: Shiloh National Military Park
   - City or Town: Shiloh
   - State: Tennessee
   - Code: 47
   - County: Hardin

3. **Classification**
   - **Category (Check One):**
     - District
     - Site
     - Object
   - **Ownership (Check One):**
     - Public
     - Private
     - Both
   - **Public Acquisition (Check One):**
     - In Process
     - Being Considered
   - **Status (Check One):**
     - Occupied
     - Unoccupied
   - **Accessible to the Public (Check One):**
     - Yes
     - Restricted
     - Unrestricted

4. **Agency**
   - National Park Service
   - Regional Headquarters: Southeast Region
   - Street and Number: 3401 Whipple Avenue
   - City or Town: Atlanta
   - State: Georgia
   - Code: 13

5. **Location of Legal Description**
   - Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc:
     - Park Files
   - Street and Number: Shiloh National Military Park
   - City or Town: Shiloh
   - State: Tennessee
   - Code: 47

6. **Representation in Existing Surveys**
   - **Title of Survey:** Shiloh National Military Park Boundary Survey
   - Date of Survey: 1939/Rev. 1956
   - **Depository for Survey Records:**
     - Park Files
   - Street and Number: Shiloh National Military Park
   - City or Town: Shiloh
   - State: Tennessee
   - Code: 47

**Form 10-306 (Oct. 1972)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory - Nomination Form for Federal Properties
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)
Shiloh was the scene of the first great battle in the West of the War Between the States. In 1894 Shiloh National Military Park was established by an act of Congress to preserve the battlefield. In addition to the battlefield itself, the park preserves the following historic structures which are within its boundary:

1. War Cabin (No. HS 1)
A one-and-one-half story log cabin approximately 22' x 18' consisting of one downstairs room and one loft room. The cabin was built in the 1850's by Louis Wicker on a field approximately two miles from its present site, and received some damage during the battle of Shiloh. A few weeks after the battle it was moved to its present site to replace a cabin which had burned during the engagement. Most of the logs are original but several have been replaced and the interior, roof and chimney have been reconstructed during the past twenty-five years.

Significance: 3rd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 01"  Latitude: 35° 07' 56"

(Recommended treatment: preservation)
(Preliminary cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed)

2. Sunken Road (No. HS 2)
A farm road approximately 10' wide and one mile long which had been eroded through heavy use by the time of the battle. It was used as a trench by Federal troops during the battle, and the stand made here was decisive in preventing the Confederates from achieving a victory. The road is essentially the same as it was in the 1860's.

Significance: 1st Order
Corner  Longitude  Latitude
NW  88° 20' 23"  35° 08' 22"
NE  88° 19' 48"  35° 07' 58"
SE  88° 19' 56"  35° 07' 51"
SW  88° 20' 31"  35° 08' 14"

(Recommended Treatment: preservation)
(Preliminary cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed)
**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Shiloh National Military Park preserves the scene of the first great battle of the West of the War Between the States. In this two-day battle both Union and Confederate Armies suffered heavy casualties, bringing home the horrors of war to North and South alike. The Confederate failure at Shiloh foreshadowed their eventual loss of the entire Mississippi valley.

The War Cabin, Sunken Road and Earthworks are the only remaining structures pertaining to the battle and as such have great historical importance as well as interpretive value.

The Indian Mounds are one of the most significant of such groups in the Tennessee Valley. They are the most significant physical remains of the pre-columbian culture of this area.

The monuments, while constructed originally as memorials to the battle have acquired a historical significance of their own. They not only memorialize the battle, but also represent the period prior to the First World War when patriotic organizations were engaged in erecting such monuments throughout the nation.

The two houses were constructed for administrative purposes and their historical significance lies solely upon their age.

Shiloh National Cemetery is the final resting place for 3,572 Union soldiers who died during the Civil War, and for an additional 196 persons. This is one of a number of National Cemeteries that were established by the War Department for the interment of Civil War dead.
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
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<th>LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES</th>
<th>LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES</th>
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<td>DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY</td>
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<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
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<td>35° 06' 35''</td>
<td>88° 18' 39''</td>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3,712

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Robert Nash, Chief, I&RM
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Shiloh National Military Park

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] None

State Liaison Officer Signature:

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is [National] [State] [Local].

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date:

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date:
3. - 33. Indian Mounds (Nos. HS 3 - HS 33)
A group of prehistoric Indian Mounds consisting of seven major and twenty-four smaller ones. Archeological evidence shows that these mounds were constructed before the Indians had any contact with European trade goods and that they may date back 800 years. The mounds are in a cluster along the river bluffs in what was once a palisaded village site. There have been a number of excavations of the mounds in the past, the most thorough being conducted by the Smithsonian Institution in 1934. In addition, several early settlers had homes in the area, and a number of Civil War battlefield graves were dug there. This group of mounds is being submitted as a separate nomination.
Significance: 1st Order
Corner
<table>
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| NW| 88° 19' 25" | 35° 08' 42"
| NE| 88° 19' 07" | 35° 08' 42"
| SE| 88° 19' 07" | 35° 08' 18"
| SW| 88° 19' 25" | 35° 08' 18"

Acreage: 78 acres
(Recommended Treatment: Preservation
(Cost estimate for above: $4,000
Photographs enclosed

34. Shiloh National Cemetery (No. HS 34)
This cemetery was established in 1866 by the United States Government for the internment of the Union dead from the Battle of Shiloh and from other engagements, encampments and hospitals in the area. There are 3,572 graves of Union soldiers who died during the Civil War; 2,370 of which are unknown. In addition there are 196 other interments including veterans of the American Revolution and Viet Nam. A wall 3,275 feet long encircles the cemetery. The major portion of this wall is of stone, 5' high and 2' to 3' wide. There is one section 519' long which is of brick 6' high and 18" wide, and which is pierced by an ornate wrought iron gate. The wall was built to define the cemetery and to protect the graves from vandals and animals. The cemetery is still being used and there are currently unassigned grave sites.
Significance: 1st Order
Corner
<table>
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<th>Longitude</th>
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</table>
| NW| 88° 19' 18" | 35° 09' 08"
| NE| 88° 19' 05" | 35° 09' 08"
| SE| 88° 19' 05" | 35° 08' 58"
| SW| 88° 19' 18" | 35° 08' 58"

Acreage: 10.5
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

RECEIVED
Mar 18 1976
NATIONAL REGISTER
35. Cemetery House (No. HS 35)
A two-story brick and stucco house approximately 38' x 34' constructed in 1911 by the War Department as a home for the Cemetery Superintendent. While structurally sound, the interior became badly deteriorated and much of the plaster was removed several years ago. Extensive renovation of the interior would be necessary for the structure to serve a functional purpose.
Significance: 3rd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 15" Latitude: 35° 09' 03"
(Recommended treatment: partial reconstruction
(Cost estimate for above: $17,000.
Photographs enclosed

36. Superintendent's Residence (No. HS 36)
A two-story log lodge-type structure approximately 84' x 38' constructed in 1918 as a home for the park Superintendent. The structure has undergone a number of minor alterations over the years as different families have resided in it. At present it is in poor structural condition and requires extensive restoration for it to meet Park Service Standards.
Significance: 3rd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 38" Latitude: 35° 08' 60"
(Recommended treatment: partial reconstruction
(Cost estimate for above: $40,000.
Photographs enclosed

37. Grant's Last Line (Earthworks) (No. HS 37)
A small work approximately 10' long, 4' high and 8' wide at the base. It formed a part of the last Union line of defense and was put up the night of April 6th, 1862. As the Federals assumed the offensive early the next morning, it was never used but it is significant in that it was the only earthwork put up during the entire battle. There has been some erosion in the past but the works are presently covered with turf and are stable.
Significance: 1st Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 37" Latitude: 35° 09' 02"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
38. Iowa Monument (No. HS 38)
A granite monument designed by E. F. Triebel approximately 34' x 34' at the base and rising 75' high. Surmounting the shaft are a bronze capital, globe and eagle, and ascending the base is a bronze statue of "Fame" which is 12',6" high. The shaft was erected in 1906 at a cost of $25,000 as a tribute to the men from Iowa who fought in the battle. On October 14, 1909, a tornado struck the monument causing the shaft to fall and break and damaging the base and the statue of "Fame". By 1912 it had been completely restored.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 27" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: None
Photographs enclosed

39. United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument (No. HS 39)
A granite monument designed and sculptured by Frederick C. Hibbard approximately 50' x 22' and 19' high. In addition to the granite body of the monument there are three groups of bronze figures and two sculptured marble panels. The monument was erected in 1917 at a cost of $50,000 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a tribute to the Confederate troops who fought at Shiloh.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 06" Latitude: 35° 08' 25"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: None
Photographs enclosed

40. Confederate Burial Trench #1 Monument (No. HS 40)
Following the battle, the dead of both sides were buried in trenches on the battlefield. After the war, the Union dead were reinterred in the National Cemetery, but the Confederate dead remain in the original trenches. This monument was erected by the U.D.C. in 1917 at the site of the largest trench, where 721 men were buried. It is a block of Mount Airy granite, 6' x 3' 8", and 5' 4" high, designed by W. F. Eudaley of Chattanooga, and cost $750.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 21' 08" Latitude: 35° 08' 25"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
41. - 44. Confederate Burial Trench Monuments (Nos. HS 41 - HS 44)
In addition to the one large trench (see # 40) the Confederate dead were buried in four smaller trenches. In 1935 the U. D. C. erected four monuments, one at each of these trenches, at a cost of $200 each. These monuments are uniform in every respect, being blocks of granite 4' 6" x 1' 8" and 3' 6" high, and were designed by the W. M. Dean Marble Company of Columbia, Tennessee.
Significance: 2nd Order
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

41. Confederate Burial Trench # 2 Monument (No. HS 41)
Longitude: 88° 20' 12" Latitude: 35° 08' 45"

42. Confederate Burial Trench # 3 Monument (No. HS 42)
Longitude: 88° 21' 03" Latitude: 35° 08' 32"

43. Confederate Burial Trench # 4 Monument (No. HS 43)
Longitude: 88° 21' 05" Latitude: 35° 08' 01"

44. Confederate Burial Trench # 5 Monument (No. HS 44)
Longitude: 88° 21' 07" Latitude: 35° 07' 40"

45. Illinois State Monument (No. HS 45)
This monument was dedicated on May 17, 1904, by the State of Illinois to pay tribute to the men from that state that died in the Battle of Shiloh. The base is 12' square and 23' high, and is made of large blocks of Barre, Vermont, granite. On top is a statue 12' high of United States standard bronze representing Illinois. It is a seated female figure, with an open book, and a sheathed sword, who is looking southward in the direction of the enemy. The monument was designed by R. W. Bock of Chicago, and constructed by the Culver Construction Company of Springfield, Illinois. The statue was cast by the American Bronze Foundry Company of Chicago. The monument cost $18,810.26.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 21' 03" Latitude: 35° 08' 14"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
46. Michigan State Monument (No. HS 46)
This monument was erected in 1919 by the State of Michigan to pay tribute to the men of that state who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. The monument is 8' square at the base, 17' 9" high and is constructed of granite. The base is inscribed, and there are columns at the corners, and there is a statue 6' 8" high of a soldier at parade-rest at the top of the monument. The monument was designed and erected by the Detroit Granite Company of Detroit, Michigan, and cost $3,000.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 58" Latitude: 35° 08' 36"
(Recommended treatment: preservation)
(Cost estimate for above: N/A)
Photographs enclosed.

47. First Minnesota Battery Monument (No. HS 47)
This monument was erected in 1908 by the State of Minnesota to pay tribute to the men of the 1st Minnesota Battery who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It is 11' x 8' 11" at the base, 12' 4" high, and constructed of Minnesota granite and United States standard bronze. The general design is in the form of a sarcophagus with a bronze statue 6' high of an artilleryman standing in the front, and a bronze tablet mounted in the rear. The monument was designed by John Karl Daniels of St. Paul, Minnesota, and erected by the P. N. Peterson Granite Company of St. Paul. The monument cost $1,000.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 17" Latitude: 35° 08' 08"
(Recommended treatment: preservation)
(Cost estimate for above: N/A)
Photographs enclosed.

48. 77th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (No. HS 48)
This monument was dedicated on November 12, 1903, by the State of Pennsylvania to pay tribute to the men of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It is 8' square at the base, 16' 5" high and constructed of Barre, Vermont, granite and United States standard bronze. Above the granite base is a bronze statue of a private soldier, which is 6' 6" high, and there are four bronze panels set into the base. The bronzes were designed by Julius G. Loester of New York City and cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, also of New York City. The granite portion was designed by W. Liance Cottrell of Stonington, Connecticut, and erected by the Harrison Granite Company of New York City. The monument cost $4,000.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 21' 53" Latitude: 35° 08' 06"
(Recommended treatment: Preservation)
(Cost estimate for above: N/A)
Photographs enclosed.
49. Wisconsin State Monument (No. HS 49)
This monument was dedicated on April 7, 1906, by the State of Wisconsin to pay tribute to the men of that state who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It is 9' 4" x 5' at the base, 17' high, and constructed of Rhode Island granite and United States standard bronze. The granite base is set with four bronze panels and serves as a pedestal for a 10' 8" high statue of a fallen color sergeant whose flag is being held by a figure representing victory. In the past the monument has suffered vandalism, and the flagstaff and the color sergeant's sword have been broken off and stolen. While the missing sword is not noticeable, the missing flagstaff harms the visual quality of the sculpture. The bronzes were designed by Robert Porter Bringhorst of University City, Missouri, the granite work by Charles A. Fink of Milwaukee. The monument was erected by W. R. Hodges of St. Louis, and cost $13,225.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 12" Latitude: 35° 08' 09"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

50. Putnam Stump Monument (No. HS 50)
This monument was dedicated on April 7, 1906 by the State of Wisconsin to pay tribute to Private J. D. Putnam, and all of the men of Wisconsin who died in the Battle of Shiloh. During the battle, Private Putnam was killed and was buried beneath a tree where he fell. When the Wisconsin Commission visited Shiloh in 1902, they found the stump with Putnam's name still carved on it. The stump was removed to Madison, where it was destroyed by fire, and the Commission resolved to erect a facsimile of it at the original site. The Monument is 6' 9" in circumference at the base, 3' 6" high, and constructed of Rhode Island granite. It was erected by Joseph Newell & Company of Westerly, Rhode Island, and cost $200.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 20" Latitude: 35° 08' 02"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

51. Alabama State Monument (No. HS 51)
This monument was erected by the U. D. C. of Alabama to pay tribute to the men of that state who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It is 9' square at the base, 12' high, and is constructed of Barre, Vermont granite and bronze. The base is carved and is set with a bronze plaque, and it is surmounted with a pyramid of cannon balls. The monument was designed and erected by Morris Brothers of Memphis, in 1907, and cost $3,000.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 55" Latitude: 35° 08' 23"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
52. Joseph Wheeler Monument (No. HS 52)
This monument was dedicated on October 9, 1930, by the General Joseph Wheeler Memorial Association to pay tribute to General Joseph Wheeler who led the 19th Alabama Infantry in the Battle of Shiloh. It is a block of Elberton Blue granite 4' 10" x 2' 2" at the base and 5' high. The inscription is carved into the granite. The monument was designed and erected by the Sheffield Marble and Granite Works of Sheffield, Alabama.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 55" Latitude: 35° 08' 22"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

53. Arkansas Monument (No. HS 53)
This monument was erected in 1910 by the Arkansas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to pay tribute to the men of that state who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It is 10' square at the base, 28' high, and is constructed of granite. It is in the form of a circular shaft of grey Mt. Airy, North Carolina granite at the top of which is a 7' high statue of a soldier carved from Barre, Vermont granite. The monument was designed and erected by Morris Brothers of Memphis, Tennessee, and cost $ 3,000.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 17" Latitude: 35° 08' 07"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

54. 2nd Tennessee Infantry (Bate's) Monument (No. HS 54)
This monument was erected in 1904 through private subscription raised by Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee. It pays tribute to the men of the Bate's 2nd Tennessee Infantry (CSA) whom the Senator commanded during the Battle of Shiloh. It is 7' square at the base, 18' high, and constructed of granite and bronze. The granite base is inscribed, and serves as a pedestal for a 7' high statue of a soldier. The monument was designed and erected by the Foster and Herbert Cut Stone Company of Nashville, Tennessee and cost $ 2,000.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 21' 24" Latitude: 35° 08' 00"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
55. Louisiana Crescent Regiment Monument (No. HS 55)
This monument was erected in 1915 by Y. R. Le Monnier to pay tribute to this regiment, in which he was a Private during the Battle of Shiloh. It is 4' x 3' at the base and 6' 3" high, and is constructed of light gray Dorian, Georgia granite. It is in the form of a smooth block of granite in which are carved a crescent, wreath and crossed rifles, and inscribed is the history of the regiment. The monument was designed by Albert Weiblen, and erected by the Albert Weiblen Marble and Granite Company of New Orleans, Louisiana.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 20' 18" Latitude: 35° 07' 48"
Recommended treatment: preservation
Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

56. Texas State Monument (No. HS 56)
This monument was erected by the State of Texas in 1961 to pay tribute to the men from Texas who fought in the Battle of Shiloh. It is 3' 6" x 1' 6" x 7' high, and is constructed of Sunset Red Granite. It is a plain shaft on which is carved a wreath and star, and it is inscribed with details of the units from Texas who were engaged in the battle.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 53" Latitude: 35° 07' 42"
Recommended treatment: preservation
Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

57. Kentucky State Monument (No. HS 57)
This monument was dedicated on April 6, 1974 by the State of Kentucky to pay tribute to the men of that state who fought on both sides during the Battle of Shiloh. The overall dimensions of the monument are 13' 3" x 2' x 6' 4" high. There are two columns of native Kentucky stone, 2' square and 6' high. Mounted between these columns is a bronze interpretive plaque, 9' x 5' 4", which is inscribed on both sides with maps of the battlefield showing the disposition of Kentucky troops, and a description of the part that they played in the battle. The monument cost $2,500.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 34" Latitude: 35° 08' 29"
Recommended treatment: preservation
Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
58. - 68. Iowa Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 58 - HS 68)
These eleven monuments are all uniform in size and design, differing only in the inscriptions. They were erected by the State of Iowa to honor the units from that state that were engaged in the Battle of Shiloh. They are of Barre, Vermont, granite 10' x 6' 5" and 9' 1" high with a tablet of United States standard bronze which related the history of the regiment. They were designed by the Iowa Commission, and erected by the P. M. Peyerson Granite Company of St. Paul, at a cost of $1,641 each. They were dedicated on November 23, 1906.
Significance: 2nd Order
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

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<td>60. 6th Iowa Infantry Monument (No. HS 60)</td>
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<td>63. 11th Iowa Infantry Monument (No. HS 63)</td>
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69. - 90. Indiana Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 69 - HS 90)
These 22 monuments were dedicated on April 6 - 7, 1903 by the State of
Indiana to pay tribute to the units from that state which fought in the
Battle of Shiloh. They are all uniform in size and shape, being 8' 2"
square at the base, 16' 6" high and constructed of Bedford Indiana dolomite
limestone. They are in the form of a tapering rectangular shaft in which
is carved the Seal of the State of Indiana, the name and history of the
regiment, and the emblem of the service to which it belongs. They were
designed by John K. Lowe of Indianapolis, Indiana, and erected by the
Muldoon Monument Company of Louisville, Kentucky. They cost $ 1,000 each,
with the exception of the 2nd Indiana Cavary monument which cost $ 1,250.
Significance: 2nd Order
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

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<td>Longitude: 88° 21' 08&quot;</td>
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<td>77. 29th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 77)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 21' 07&quot;</td>
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<td>78. 30th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 78)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 20' 10&quot;</td>
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69. - 90. Indiana Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 69 - HS 90) (Continued)

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<td>81. 36th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 81)</td>
<td>88° 19' 44&quot;</td>
<td>35° 08' 02&quot;</td>
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<td>82. 39th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 82)</td>
<td>88° 20' 59&quot;</td>
<td>35° 08' 10&quot;</td>
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<td>83. 40th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 83)</td>
<td>88° 20' 44&quot;</td>
<td>35° 08' 00&quot;</td>
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<td>84. 41st Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 84)</td>
<td>88° 19' 09&quot;</td>
<td>35° 07' 55&quot;</td>
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<td>85. 51st Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 85)</td>
<td>88° 19' 29&quot;</td>
<td>35° 09' 03&quot;</td>
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<td>86. 57th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 86)</td>
<td>88° 20' 51&quot;</td>
<td>35° 08' 03&quot;</td>
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<td>87. 58th Indiana Infantry Monument (No. HS 87)</td>
<td>88° 19' 30&quot;</td>
<td>35° 09' 03&quot;</td>
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<td>88. 6th Indiana Battery Monument (No. HS 88)</td>
<td>88° 21' 12&quot;</td>
<td>35° 08' 15&quot;</td>
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<td>89. 9th Indiana Battery Monument (No. HS 89)</td>
<td>88° 20' 18&quot;</td>
<td>35° 09' 15&quot;</td>
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<td>90. 2nd Indiana Cavalry Monument (No. HS 90)</td>
<td>88° 19' 24&quot;</td>
<td>35° 09' 04&quot;</td>
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91. - 128. Illinois Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 91 - HS 128)
These 48 monuments were dedicated on May 17, 1904, by the State of Illinois to pay tribute to the units of that state which fought in the Battle of Shiloh. They are all uniform in size and design, differing only in the inscriptions. They are 7'4" x 4'2" at the base, 6'5½" high, and constructed of Barre, Vermont, granite and United States standard bronze. They were designed by the Shiloh Battlefield Commission of Illinois, and consist of a block of granite upon which is an inscription and a bronze panel 22" x 36". The bronze was cast by the American Bronze Foundry Company of Chicago and the granite work was done by the Culver Construction Company of Springfield, Illinois. The monuments cost $542.60 each.
Significance: 2nd Order
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

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<tr>
<th>ENTRY NUMBER</th>
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<tr>
<td>91. 7th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 91)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 20' 28&quot;</td>
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<td>96. 13th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 96)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 20' 55&quot;</td>
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<td>97. 15th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 97)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 21' 07&quot;</td>
<td>Latitude: 35° 08' 15&quot;</td>
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<td>98. 17th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 98)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 21' 18&quot;</td>
<td>Latitude: 35° 07' 59&quot;</td>
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<td>99. 18th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 99)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 20' 41&quot;</td>
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<td>100. 20th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 100)</td>
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<td>Longitude: 88° 21' 02&quot;</td>
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<td>101. 28th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 101)</td>
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<td>92. - 128.</td>
<td>Illinois Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 91 - HS 128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>29th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>32nd Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>34th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 104)</td>
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<td>105.</td>
<td>40th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 105)</td>
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<td>106.</td>
<td>41st Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 106)</td>
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<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>43rd Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 107)</td>
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<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>45th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 108)</td>
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<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>46th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 109)</td>
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<td>110.</td>
<td>48th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 110)</td>
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<td>111.</td>
<td>49th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 111)</td>
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<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>50th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 112)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>52nd Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 113)</td>
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<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>55th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 114)</td>
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<td>115.</td>
<td>57th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 115)</td>
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<td>116.</td>
<td>58th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 116)</td>
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<td>117.</td>
<td>61st Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 117)</td>
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<td>91. - 128.</td>
<td>Illinois Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 91 - HS 128) (Continued)</td>
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</table>
| 118. | 66th Illinois Infantry (14th Missouri Infantry) Monument (No. HS 118) Longitude: 88° 20' 20" Latitude: 35° 09' 17"
| 119. | Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 119) Longitude: 88° 19' 50" Latitude: 35° 09' 53"
| 120. | Battery B, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 120) Longitude: 88° 21' 20" Latitude: 35° 08' 15"
| 121. | Battery D, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 121) Longitude: 88° 20' 50" Latitude: 35° 07' 53"
| 122. | Battery E, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 122) Longitude: 88° 21' 11" Latitude: 35° 07' 56"
| 123. | Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 123) Longitude: 88° 19' 18" Latitude: 35° 09' 12"
| 124. | Battery I, 1st Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 124) Longitude: 88° 20' 17" Latitude: 35° 09' 02"
| 125. | Battery B, 2nd Illinois Light Artillery (Siege Guns) Monument (HS 125) Longitude: 88° 19' 31" Latitude: 35° 08' 02"
| 126. | Battery D, 2nd Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 126) Longitude: 88° 21' 31" Latitude: 35° 08' 16"
| 128. | Battery F, 2nd Illinois Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 128) Longitude: 88° 20' 00" Latitude: 35° 08' 10"
119. Illinois Cavalry Monument (No. HS 129)
This monument was erected by the State of Illinois and dedicated on May 17, 1901 to pay tribute to the Cavalry units of that state which were at the Battle of Shiloh. It is hexagonal, with a diameter of 10' at the base, 10' high, and constructed of Barre, Vermont granite and United States standard bronze. There are six bronze tablets set into the sides of the hexagonal granite shaft. It was designed by R. W. Bock of Chicago, the bronzes were cast by the American Bronze Foundry Co., Chicago, and the monument was erected by the Culver Construction Company of Springfield, Illinois. The monument cost $2,596.04.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 23" Latitude: 88° 09' 05"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

130. 9th Illinois Infantry Monument (No. HS 130)
This monument was erected in the Nation Cemetery near that section which includes the graves of the men of the 9th Illinois Infantry who were killed in the Battle of Shiloh. It is in addition to the monument to that Regiment which was erected by the state, and is of a different design. It is 9' x 3' 6" at the base, 7' 6" high and is constructed of granite. It is smooth sided, and the inscriptions are carved into the granite.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 9" Latitude: 35° 09' 01"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

131. - 164. Ohio Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 131 - HS 164)
These 34 monuments were dedicated on June 6, 1902 by the State of Ohio to pay tribute to the units from that state that fought in the Battle of Shiloh. The shape and design of each monument is different, and will be treated separately. They are constructed on Barre, Vermont granite, and were designed and erected by the Huges Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio. In the past a number of these monuments have been vandalized, and some of the ornamentations have been stolen. With one exception, that of the cannon tube which was stolen from the 5th Ohio Battery Monument (HS 159), it is not recommended that these ornaments be replaced because of their susceptibility to vandalism, and because their lack does not greatly affect their integrity. With the exceptions of the five Artillery unit monuments, and the monuments for the 56th, 64th, 65th and 68th Infantry regiments (none of which were actually engaged in the battle) the monuments cost $1,460 each. The cost for those 9 monuments was $960 each.
Significance 2nd Order
(Recommended treatment: preservation (See 159) Cost estimate: N/A
131. 1st Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 131) 7' 4" x 4' 8" x 5' 9" high, inscribed. Longitude: 88° 20' 25" Latitude: 35° 08' 23"
132. 6th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 132) 8' 2" x 4' 6" x 7' 6" high, inscribed. Longitude: 88° 19' 48" Latitude: 35° 08' 02"
133. 13th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 133) 8' 3" x 4' 9½" x 5' 10" high, inscribed. Longitude: 88° 20' 07" Latitude: 35° 08' 08"
134. 15th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 134) 5' 8" x 5' 8" x 12' 9" high, surmounted by a carved drum. Longitude: 88° 21' 01" Latitude: 35° 08' 13"
135. 19th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 135) 8' x 3' 10" x 9' high, surmounted by two carved knapsacks. Longitude: 88° 19' 14" Latitude: 35° 08' 17"
136. 20th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 136) 7' 3" x 3' 10" x 8' 2" high, surmounted by two carved drums. Longitude: 88° 21' 35" Latitude: 35° 08' 30"
137. 22nd Ohio Infantry (13th Missouri Infantry) Monument (No. HS 137) 8' 3" x 2' x 9' 10" high, 6' 5" statue carved in relief in front. Longitude: 88° 21' 03" Latitude: 35° 08' 29"
138. 24th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 138) 7' 10" x 3' x 8' 6½" high, surmounted by 2 carved knapsacks and drum. Longitude: 88° 19' 46" Latitude: 35° 08' 02"
139. 41st Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 139) 7' 10½" x 4' 2½" x 8' 10½" high, surmounted by a carved drum. Longitude: 88° 20' 00" Latitude: 35° 08' 07"
140. 46th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 140) 5' 8" x 5' 8" x 12' 9" high, surmounted by a carved drum (missing). Longitude: 88° 21' 03" Latitude: 35° 08' 36"
141. 48th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 141) 10' 6" x 3' x 8' 10" high, statue carved in relief in front. Longitude: 88° 21' 28" Latitude: 35° 08' 00"
142. 49th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 142) 7' 6" x 4' 5" x 8' 11" high, inscribed. Longitude: 88° 20' 57" Latitude: 35° 08' 07"
131. - 164. Ohio Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 131 - HS 164) (Continued)

143. 53rd Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 143)
6' 4" x 3' 10" x 7' 5" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 21' 12" Latitude: 35° 07' 44"

144. 54th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 144)
8' 8 1/2" x 2' 8" x 9' 6" high, 5' 5" statue carved in relief in front.
Longitude: 88° 19' 16" Latitude: 35° 07' 41"

145. 56th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 145)
6' 8" x 5' 5" x 4' 7" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 19' 35" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"

146. 57th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 146)
7' 6" x 3' 2" x 7' 6" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 21' 14" Latitude: 35° 07' 54"

147. 58th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 147)
7' 11" x 4' 7" x 7' 3" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 21' 20" Latitude: 35° 08' 26"

148. 59th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 148)
7' 10" x 4' 7 1/2" x 6' 4" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 19' 12" Latitude: 35° 08' 16"

149. 64th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 149)
7' 6" x 4' 4" x 7' 1" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 19' 35" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"

150. 65th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 150)
7' x 3' 7" x 4' 9" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 19' 33" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"

151. 66th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 151)
4' 8" in diameter x 9' high, in the shape of a bullet.
Longitude: 88° 19' 36" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"

152. 70th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 152)
7' x 3' 11" x 8' 2" high, surmounted by 2 carved drums.
Longitude: 88° 21' 24" Latitude: 35° 08' 00"

153. 71st Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 153)
7' x 3' 6" x 6' 4" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 19' 33" Latitude: 35° 07' 43"

154. 72nd Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 154)
7' 2" x 3' 10" x 8' 2" high, surmounted by a carved drum.
Longitude: 88° 21' 35" Latitude: 35° 07' 58"
131. - 164. Ohio Regimental Monuments (Nos. HS 131 - HS 164) (Continued)

155. 76th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 155)
7' 8" x 3' 10" x 8' 6" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 21' 10" Latitude: 35° 08' 27"

156. 77th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 156)
5' 8" x 5' 8" x 12' 9" high, surmounted by a carved drum (missing).
Longitude: 88° 21' 18" Latitude: 35° 07' 57"

157. 78th Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 157)
7' 6" x 3' 6" x 7' 6" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 21' 33" Latitude: 35° 08' 32"

158. 81st Ohio Infantry Monument (No. HS 158)
7' 10" x 2' 5" x 10' 4" high, 5' 7" high statue carved in relief in front.
Longitude: 88° 20' 57" Latitude: 35° 08' 27"

159. 5th Ohio Battery Monument (No. HS 159)
6' 10½" x 5' 3" x 5' 5" high, surmounted by cannon (tube missing)
Longitude: 88° 20' 15" Latitude: 35° 08' 04"
(Recommended treatment: restoration (Replacement of stolen tube)
(Cost estimate for above: $ 500.

160. 8th Ohio Battery Monument (No. HS 160)
5' x 2' 11" x 5' 7" high, surmounted by 4 cannon balls (missing).
Longitude: 88° 19' 10" Latitude: 35° 08' 51"

161. 14th Ohio Battery Monument (No. HS 161)
6' x 3' 10" x 6' 1" high, surmounted by a pyramid of cannon balls (missing) and flanked by two cannon tubes (missing).
Longitude: 88° 21' 00" Latitude: 35° 08' 13"

162. Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 162)
6' 6" x 3' 6" x 5' 8" high, inscribed.
Longitude: 88° 19' 32" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"

163. Battery G, 1st Ohio Light Artillery Monument (No. HS 163)
5' 1" x 3' 1" x 6' 5½" high, surmounted by cannon balls (missing)
Longitude: 88° 19' 14" Latitude: 35° 08' 15"

164. 5th Ohio Cavalry Monument (No. HS 164)
8' 6" x 2' 6" x 10' 4", carved.
Longitude: 88° 19' 34" Latitude: 35° 09' 04"
165. - 167. United States Regular Monuments (Nos. HS 165 - HS 167)
The dimensions and general design of these monuments are all identical with
the exception of the inscription and the insignia. The monuments were
erected in 1910 by the United States government to pay tribute to the
regular troops who were engaged in the Battle of Shiloh. They are 7' 6" x
5' 6" at the base and 11' 6" high, and are constructed of Barre, Vermont
granite. The surface of the monuments are carved with the insignia of the
service, and are inscribed with information about the units. They were
designed and erected by W. R. Hodges of St. Louis, and cost a total of
$5,750.
Significance: 2nd Order
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed

165. United States Infantry Monument (No. HS 165)
Longitude: 88° 20' 24" Latitude: 35° 08' 03"

166. United States Artillery Monument (No. HS 166)
Longitude: 88° 19' 54" Latitude: 35° 09' 26"

167. United States Cavalry Monument (No. HS 167)
Longitude: 88° 20' 20" Latitude: 35° 07' 37"
168. - 172. Mortuary Monuments (Nos. HS 168 - HS 172) (Continued)

171. Adley H. Claddon Mortuary Monument (No. HS 171)
Longitude: 88° 20' 32" Latitude: 35° 07' 20"

172. Albert Sidney Johnston Mortuary Monument (No. HS 172)
Longitude: 88° 19' 47" Latitude: 35° 07' 49"

173. - 177. Division Headquarters Monuments (Nos. HS 173 - 177)
These five monuments are all uniform in size and design, differing only on
the name which is set with iron letters into the base. They are 11' 9" square at the base and 7' 10" high, and consist of a concrete base on which
has been constructed a pyramid of 8" shells. They were erected in 1902
by the United States government to identify the locations of the headquarters
of the divisions of the Army of the Tennessee while it was camped at Shiloh.
They were designed by Atwell Thompson, the United States Engineer for Shiloh
National Military Park, and cost $ 200 each.

173. Prentiss' Division Headquarters Monument (No. HS 173)
Longitude: 88° 20' 15" Latitude: 35° 07' 34"

174. W. H. L. Wallace's Division Headquarters Monument (No. HS 174)
Longitude: 88° 19' 27" Latitude: 35° 09' 05"

175. Hurlbut's Division Headquarters Monument (No. HS 175)
Longitude: 88° 19' 56" Latitude: 35° 08' 32"

176. Sherman's Division Headquarters Monument (No. HS 176)
Longitude: 88° 21' 10" Latitude: 35° 08' 07"

177. McClernand's Division Headquarters Monument (No. HS 177)
Longitude: 88° 20' 53" Latitude: 35° 08' 20"

178. - 185. Brigade Headquarters Monuments (Nos. HS 178 - HS 185)
These 8 monuments are all uniform in size and design differing only in
the iron letters which are set in the base, and the inscription on the
iron stars. They are 11' 10" square at the base, 8' high, and consist of
a concrete base on which has been constructed a pyramid of 8" shells, and
which, in turn, is surmounted by a cast-iron star. The stars have been
stolen from several of these monuments, but it is felt that they should not
be replaced as they would be subject to further theft, and are not essential
to the visual or interpretive value of the monuments. They were erected in
1902 by the United States government to identify the locations of the
headquarters of the brigades of the Army of the Tennessee while it was
camped at Shiloh. They were designed by Atwell Thompson, The United States
Engineer for Shiloh National Military Park, and cost $ 200 each.
Significance: 2nd Order
Recommended treatment: preservation (Cost: N/A
178. - 185. Brigade Headquarters Monuments (Nos. HS 178 - HS 185) (Continued)

178. Ross's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 178)
Longitude: 88° 20' 29" Latitude: 35° 08' 17"

179. Oglesby-Hare's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 179)
Longitude: 88° 20' 47" Latitude: 35° 09' 03"

180. Tuttle's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 180)
Longitude: 88° 19' 45" Latitude: 35° 09' 07"

181. Sweeney's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 181)
Longitude: 88° 19' 56" Latitude: 35° 09' 10"

182. McArthur's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 182)
Longitude: 88° 20' 13" Latitude: 35° 09' 12"

183. Veatch's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 183)
Longitude: 88° 20' 00" Latitude: 35° 03' 52"

184. McDowell's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 184)
Longitude: 88° 21' 38" Latitude: 35° 08' 19"

185. Stuart's Brigade Headquarters Monument (No. HS 185)
Longitude: 88° 19' 34" Latitude: 35° 07' 41"

186. Grant's Headquarters Monument (No. HS 186)
This monument was erected by the United States government at the site of
the tree under which Grant had his headquarters during the Battle of Shiloh.
The tree was destroyed in the tornado of 1909. The base is concrete,
hexagonally shaped each side being 3' 3" long, out of which rise 3 30#
Parrott tubes, capped with 12# shells. A bronze plaque is mounted between
two of the tubes which bears the inscription.
Significance: 2nd Order
Longitude: 88° 19' 03" Latitude: 35° 09' 03"
(Recommended treatment: preservation
(Cost estimate for above: N/A
Photographs enclosed
Title: Shiloh National Military Park

Hardin Co., Tenn.

Loc. View of cannon & earthworks along Grant's last line, looking west.