

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful. .Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial

Monument *with* Sculpture Monument with *Cannon*
 Monument without Sculpture Historical Marker Plaque
 Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
 ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
 Other State of South Dakota

Original Dedication Date June 1, 1920 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at: Capitol and Wells Avenues
Street/Road address or site location _____
City/Village Pierre Township _____ County Hughes
State South Dakota.

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)

Name State of South Dakota
Dept./Div. Bureau of Administration
Street Address _____ City _____
Pierre State SD Zip Code _____ Contact Person _____
Telephone () _____

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s).

Concert by Capitol City Band.

Followed by Camp Fire, Past Department Commander, E. P. Farr in charge. Grand Army songs, Impromptu Talks by the Old Boys, the World War Boys, Camp Life in U. S. and Overseas, Old Boys wake up and hear what the Young Boys have to say.

Army rations furnished and served by Pierre Commercial Club, including coffee, baked beans, bacon, hard tack, the soldier's delight. Served a la cafeteria, tin cups, paper plates and paper napkins. No tips to waiters.

This will be a sure-enough feast, don't miss it. Adjourn when "Daylight peeps o'er the the eastern hills."

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d.

9 A. M. Morning Session, G. A. R. and W. R. C.
2 P. M. Afternoon Session.
8 P. M. Public Installation.

Senate Chamber.

Song, America, by Audience.
Recitation, The Little Rebel, Ruby Williams.
Song, Miss Reva Russell.



Installation of G. A. R. Officers.
Installation of W. R. C. Officers.

CLOSING SONG.

God be with you 'till we meet again,
By his Counsel's Guide uphold you,
With his sheep securely fold you,
God be with you 'till we meet again.

CHORUS.

Till we meet, till we meet, till we meet at Jesus feet,
Till we meet, till we meet, God be with you till we meet again.

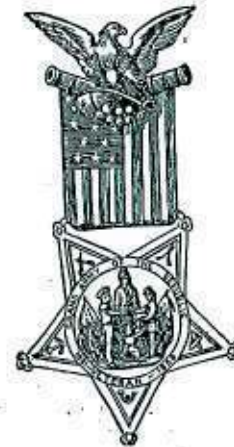
God be with you till we meet again,
Keep Love's banner floating o'er you,
Smite death's threat'ning wave before you,
God be with you till we meet again.
Chorus.

Program

—
Thirty-seventh

Annual Encampment**G. A. R.**

1920

**COMRADES**

Welcome to the City of Pierre.

Always we greet you in true loyalty, and fraternal fellowship.

ENCAMPMENT PROGRAM

June 1-2-3, 1920.

Department G. A. R. and W. R. C. convene at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday 1st, in Capitol Building.

Tuesday Afternoon

Dedication of Civil War Monument in Honor and in Memory of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865.

The Parade composed of all Civil War Veterans, Womens' Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Spanish American War Veterans, American Legion, Capitol and City Commission and Citizens will form in front of the St. Charles Hotel at 2:30 P. M. and march to the Monument Grounds. Col. Edward H. Beckwith in command.

Services at the Monument.

Governor Peter Norbeck, Chairman of the Capitol Commission presiding.

Music by the Band.

Song, America, by the Assembly, led by Mr. Harry C. Quackenbush.

Prayer by Rev. H. H. Gunderson.

The Chairman will request National Commander-in-Chief, General Daniel M. Hall to accept from the Citizen's of South Dakota, this Monument for Dedication. The National Commander accepts the trust and proceeds with the G. A. R. Dedicatory Service.

At the close of this service the line will reform, led by the Band to the front steps of the Capitol Building, where the Governor, National Commander, National President of the W. R. C., Department Commander, Department President of the W. R. C. and Staff will review the Parade.

TUESDAY EVENING.

G. A. R. and W. R. C.

RECEPTION PROGRAM

THE MONDAY MUSICAL

8:00 p. m.

House of Representatives

Piano Solo—Impromptu.....	Reinhold
Miss Nelson	
Chorus—The Daffodils.....	King Hall
The Monday Musical	
Vocal Solo—.....	Selected
Mrs. Roberts	
Trio—Evening Shadows.....	C. R. Ricci
Miss Hunkins—Mrs. Mullally—Miss Marso	
Piano Solo—Aus dem Carneval.....	Grieg
Mrs. Morrison	
Chorus—Last Night.....	Kjerulf
The Monday Musical	

Welcome Address by Governor Peter Norbeck.
Hon. John L. Lockhart representing the Mayor of the City of Pierre.
Comrade John A. Holmes, Commander Sully Post, G. A. R. Pierre.
Mrs. Lily B. Sebree, representing Sully W. R. C. Pierre.
Hon. Byron S. Payne, Commander Sully Camp, S. of V.'s, Pierre.

Response by

National Commander-in-Chief, Daniel M. Hall, Columbus, Ohio.
Department Commander, A. L. Van Osdel, Mission Hill, South Dakota.
Department President, W. R. C., Mrs. Lulu B. Potter, Selby, South Dakota.
Followed by Reception in Executive Parlor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2d.

9 A. M. Business Session of G. A. R. and W. R. C.
2 P. M. Regular Session.

Parade 7:30 P. M. Col. Edward H. Beckwith in command. Forming on Capitol Ave., in front of Court House. A full turnout of the G. A. R., W. R. C., Spanish-Americans, and American Legion in Uniform as far as possible. Marching down Pierre Street to Dakota Avenue, thence east to Auditorium.

my course of action. Her more or less enfeebled condition and my almost exclusive guardianship of her for the past few years has given her a feeling of dependence on my personal presence and attentions that has become indispensable to her getting along at all. Last year I had hoped she might recuperate to accompany me to Pierre this year, but not so. Her hardihood is not sufficient to endure the fatigue of such a journey and my duty is too sacred and my conjugal attachment too intense to neglect her now and thus, perhaps, throw away my past devotions toward her preservation or to save her life by selfishly absenting myself from her for a few weeks, if not longer, for my own individual pleasures, whereas her desires to go are no less than my own if her vitality and hardihood would sustain her, so I can feel compelled to sacrifice my desires with hers. This we fear to disappoint our friends all around.

As you have long proven a faithful fraternal comrade we hereby entrust you with our sincere regrets and our fraternal regards to our solicitous friends. I am

Yours in F. C. & L.,
N. H. KINGMAN, Sr.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

The comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic attending the Encampment, the Womans Relief Corps, and a large gathering of citizens, met at the Soldiers Monument on the Capitol Grounds, at eleven o'clock, Tuesday, June 1, 1920, for the purpose of dedicating the monument.

After music by the Capitol Band, Governor Norbeck, who presided, said:

"Commander-in-Chief, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Womans Relief Corps, and Allied Organizations, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I meet with you today for this purpose. Of course we regret that things are not in better shape. We recall the disappointment last year when the monument failed to arrive. We promised that this year we would have everything in shape, but we have been unable to get the material to complete our walks. I believe you will agree with me that the Commission has started along the right lines. It will not be long before we will have it in the condition we desire.

It is fortunate that so many of the Old Boys are with us on this occasion. It is a long time since the Civil War. The

sacrifice was a large one, and it was willingly made by the thousands, yes, by the millions, of loyal American people, and it is only fitting that the state of South Dakota should do a little something to commemorate this, as a sort of reminder to those who come after us, that we have not forgotten the great service that was rendered. For my part I regret that this is not a hundred thousand dollar monument instead of a ten thousand dollar monument, but if prices keep on soaring it won't be long until it is a hundred thousand dollar monument. It could not be purchased now for a great deal more than we paid for it. I am here for the purpose of turning this monument over to you that you may dedicate it according to your program.

After the singing of America and prayer, Commander-in-Chief Hall said:

"Governor Norbeck: In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do all the soldiers and sailors who defended the integrity and authority of the nation, I thank you and those you represent, for this memorial shaft. Its very silence is impressive. Without articulate speech it is eloquent. It needs no words. It is itself an oration. It assures us that our dead are held in remembrance—those dead who gave their lives for the security of the citizen and the union of the States. It is significant of brave and loyal obedience to the command of the nation always and everywhere, since the obligations of citizenship are not restricted to time or place, or to the conflict of arms. It gives encouragement for the future, since the recognition and approval it gives of patriotic fidelity and heroism will be an incentive for the display of public valor and virtue in all coming time.

There can be no doubt that the honor you pay to the patriotic dead, and to their memorable deeds will serve not only to make American citizenship in these days more reputable, but also to maintain and perpetuate, through all future generations, the union and authority of the United States of America." Adjutant, you will detail a guard of honor.

Adjutant: The Guard is present.

Said guard was composed of Comrades P. J. Sharp of Post No. 10, T. S. Sharp of Post No. 74, J. K. Basford, Post 5; Warren Osborn, Post 7; John Briedenbach, Post 19; L. E. Bloodgood, Post 4; M. M. Baird, Post 143, and J. E. Davis, Post 21.

Commander-in-Chief: Officer of the Day, you will direct the Officer of the Guard to station this detail near the memorial shaft.

Commander-in-Chief: Holy Scripture saith: "The Lord gave the word; great was the army of those that published it. Ps. LXVIII, II.

Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and set up a standard. Jer. 1, 2.

In the name of our God we will set up our banners. Ps. XX, 5.

Officer of the day, you will order the guard of honor to display the flag.

While the flag was being displayed, the band played "Star Spangled Banner."

Commander-in-Chief: The forces of the nation are divided into two great arms, that of the navy and that of the army. Senior Vice-Commander, what words of Holy Scripture may apply to the

NAVY?

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see all the words of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep. For He commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind which lifteth up the waves thereof. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distress. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be so quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. O, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men. Ps. XVII, 23, 24, 25, 28-32.

Commander-in-Chief: Officer of the Day, let the Guard of Honor set up the symbol of the navy and let a sailor be detailed to guard it.

(An anchor was then placed against the shaft, crossed with cutlass. A veteran of the World War, dressed as a sailor, stands guard with a drawn cutlass).

Commander-in-Chief: What Scripture may apply to the

ARMY?

"To your tents, O' Israel! So all Israel went to their tents. 2 Chron. X 16. The children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts. Num. I, 51. Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Ps. IX, 4. The Lord shall utter His voice before His army; for His camp is very great;

for he is strong that executeth His word; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible; and who can abide it? Joel II, 11. Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. Ps. XX, 7.

Commander-in-Chief: Let the Guard of Honor set up the symbol of the army, and let a soldier be detailed to guard it.

(A musket with fixed bayonet, canteen and haversack hanging from it, knapsack leaning against the stock, is set up against the shaft opposite to the anchor. A comrade of the World War in full soldier uniform, armed with a musket with fixed bayonet, stands guard.)

Commander-in-Chief: Officer of the Day, if the work of the navy and the army be well done, what proclamation from the Holy Scripture can you make?

Officer of the Day: A proclamation of peace. Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us for Thou also hath wrought all our works in us. Isaiah 7, III, 10.

Commander-in-Chief: The Chaplain will now offer the prayer of dedication.

Chaplain: Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy sovereign care and protection, in that Thou didst lead us in the days that were shadowed with trouble, and gavest us strength when the burden was heavy with us, and gavest us courage and guidance, so that after the conflict we have come to these days of peace. We thank Thee that the wrath of war has been stilled, that brother no longer strives against brother, that once again we have one country and one flag.

May Thy blessing be upon us as a people that we may be Thy people, true and righteous, in all our ways, tender and patient in our charity, though resolute for the right; careful more for the down-trodden than for ourselves, eager to forward the interest of every citizen throughout the land, so that our country may be indeed one country from the rivers to the sea, from the mountains to the plains.

We pray Thee to make our memories steadfast, that we may never forget the generous sacrifices made for our country. May our dead be enshrined in our hearts. May their graves be the altars of our grateful and reverential patriotism.

And now, O Lord, bless Thou this memorial.

Bless it, O God, in honor of mothers who bade their sons do brave deeds;

In honor of wives who wept for husbands who should never come back again;

In honor of children whose heritage is their fallen father's heroic name;

In honor of men and women who ministered to the hurt and dying;

But chiefly, O God, in honor of men who counted not their lives dear when their country needed them; of those alike who slept beside the dust of their kindred or under the salt sea, or in nameless graves where only Thine angels stand sentinels till the reveille of the resurrection morning. Protect it and let it endure, and unto the latest generation may its influence be for the education of the citizen, for the honor of civil life, for the advancement of the nation, for the blessing of humanity, and for the furtherance of Thy Holy Kingdom.

Hear us, O our God, we ask it in the name of Him who made proof of the dignity and who consecrated the power of sacrifice in His blessed life and death, even in the name of Jesus Christ, the great Captain of our salvation. Amen.

Commander-in-Chief: Attention! In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I now dedicate this memorial shaft. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the navy guarded our inland seas and ocean coasts, and fell in defense of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the army fought for our hillsides and valleys and plains, and fell in defense of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who on land and on sea fought for the authority of the Constitution, and fell in defense of the flag; who on land and on sea fought for their country, and fell in defense of the flag. Comrades, salute the dead!

Our service of dedication is ended. In the name of my comrades I thank you, and those you represent, for your courtesy in permitting us, who are bound by special ties to them, to honor our dead.

**ADDRESS BY PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER,
JOHN L. JOLLEY**

Commander-in-Chief, Members of the Womens Relief Corps, Comrades of The Grand Army of the Republic, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We meet today to dedicate the splendid monument before us, erected by the State of South Dakota, in honor of Union soldiers of the Civil War, of 1861-1865.

By Chapter 115 of the Laws of the State of South Dakota, the Legislature of the State, passed "An Act Entitled,

An Act appropriating money for the erection of a Memorial Arch or Monument, to the Soldiers of the Civil War."

No greater honor ever was, or ever could be conferred upon any body of men, for having performed a duty, that every able male citizen of the United States, was in honor required to perform. Every duty demanded that the people of the United States should destroy anything and everything, that in any manner injured or tarnished, the government under which they lived. Since the Civil War closed, and slavery banished from these United States, we can without causing a blush to come to our cheeks, look the world in the face and defy the world to say, that our country, that the United States has that national sin. The cloud under which we lived for nearly a century has gone—gone forever, never to return.

The soldier boys of the Civil War should give to the members of the Legislature of 1916-1917 high praise for the honor they conferred upon us, by ordering a monument to be erected to perpetuate for all time, the memory of those who preserved the Union of these States, and wiped out the blot that dimmed the stars upon our National flag. The greatest general, and the humblest private, in the ranks of our army, all share equally, the honor bestowed on the Volunteer Army of the Civil War. It is an honor that the world will recognize forever. The monument will be evidence of the duty we performed—the work we did, to make our country forever patriotic, pure, united.

This great honor done for the Volunteer Army of the United States, is a joy to some—the living, and very-very sad to our comrades who gave their lives that this nation might live. It is sad to the friends of those who died on the battle field, and in the hospital, for the cause that threatened to destroy the union of the United States. They must remember that had it not been for patriotic work of those who died, and the efforts of those who survived, these States would have ceased to exist as a nation and slavery would have continued to be our National Sin. Our dead comrades gave their lives that the Union of these States should be preserved, and that slavery should die.

It is never right or proper for a nation to tolerate wrong. In this enlightened age, at the time our brothers of the South commenced the Civil War the whole world frowned and were mad, because slavery was recognized and protected by the people of this country. The whole world was horrified because any government treated human beings, as they treated cattle, for the only reason that their skin was black. The

same God who created the white man, created the black race. They had the same souls to save that the white race had. They had the same love and affection for their wives and children, that white people had, then why should one be free, and the other race bound in slavery.

Since the Civil War the people of this country have advanced in every line, with wonderful rapidity. Since then the southern people have been a quiet, happy and prosperous people. The whole of the people of the United States have adjusted themselves to the changed condition of the country, the black people are infinitely more contented, prosperous and happy, than they ever were before that time. There is no more of that unhappy feeling, that the black man will rise in rebellion, to obtain their freedom, that existed in the days gone by. In 1860 the time had come when the Southern people would no longer endure the dread and alarm that the republican party if it obtained control of the federal government, freedom would be given to the slaves.

The question of slavery was treated by the several political parties as follows:

The Republican party declared that the federal government controlled the territories, and that if that party obtained control of the government they would prevent slaves from being brought into the territories, of the United States.

The Democratic party in their platform declared, that it would protect and allow slaves in the territories.

The American party declared in its platform, that the people who lived in the territories of the United States, should vote slavery up or down, and that would control.

In 1860 the Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and in the November election he was elected.

That made the people of the slave states wild. As soon as it was known, that the Republican party would have full control of the government of the United States for the next four years; the southern states prepared for war.

In March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. In his Inaugural address he said:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern states that by the accession of a Republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are endangered, there has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of

him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose direct or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists, I have no lawful right to do so.

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issues of the civil war, the government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cord of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when touched, as surely they will be, by the better angel of our nature."

I call your attention to the above extracts, taken from the Inaugural Address of the President, with his opinion, of his power over slavery. Some regard Abraham Lincoln as one of the fairest and ablest presidents, these United States ever had, in fact, there are many people regard him as the greatest man that ever filled the Presidential chair. During these exciting times of this presidential year, it would be well to remember, the times gone by, when we came very near to having this republic divided in twain. It is well for us to remember, there are times in this republic of ours, when we must not be too greatly excited about public things, that can be easily settled. We have gone through one great Civil War. Let that be enough. We lost some of our greatest and best men in that Civil War. The time may come, when another great excitement, and bitter feeling, may run through the minds of the people. In the excitement thus created, we may go too far. It is always best to think twice, before we take a severe course of action. If we do not hesitate and consider all public questions, we may go too far, and wish we had been more deliberate. In our sad Civil War, God raised up to save us, Abraham Lincoln. If we get into another trouble, we may be punished, by the controller of the Universe, not giving to us another great and good man to help us in our troubles.

Abraham Lincoln did not love war. His heart was tender, and he dreaded the horrors of civil war.

Listen to the following letter he wrote from the executive mansion, to a mother who lost five sons in the Civil

War. She gave her all to land she loved. Many mothers gave as much to the republic of the Star and Stripes. They gave their all.:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, Nov. 1, 1864.

"To Mrs. Nixy, Boston, Mass.

"Dear Madame:—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine, which should beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN."

The man who wrote that letter never would do anything that would justify any people to commence a civil war, to so good and just a government, that he gave us during the four years he was President of the United States. His heart was as tender as the heart of most tender hearted mother. He never would do any act or speak any word, that would cause any pain to the most tender hearted creature that God ever sent into this world. Grand Abraham Lincoln. So long as this world will last, the people of the United States will be under the highest gratitude to God, for sending to the people of this republic, so grand, glorious and tenderhearted a President of these United States.

The boys of the Civil War, are the old soldiers of the present day. They should tender to the members of the Legislative Assembly of 1917 their heartfelt gratitude for the high honor they conferred on the Union soldiers of the Civil War, for appropriating the money to erect the monument now before us. The great majority of the members of that army, have finished their lives on earth, and have gone to their long homes, and those of us here now are waiting—patiently waiting—to join them in their home in the other world. All our gratitude and thanks, cannot and will not be given to the members of the Legislative Assembly that passed that bill. The old soldiers, tender their thanks to the people of this State, for the kind and heartfelt manner in which they have endorsed the action of the Legislature for having made

the appropriation to erect that monument. Every old soldier is proud of that Legislature for having done what they did for them. Every old soldier is proud that he lives in a State where people of that State have done so much to show to the world how highly they appreciate the patriotism of the Volunteer Army of the United States.

Many republics have been divided and wrecked because of the misfortune of a civil war. Our republic instead of being divided has become more firmly united, and has moved on to greater glory, honor, and stronger than it ever was before. Great glory—greater honor and greater wisdom, may come to those who in the future will control our government, than it ever attained in days gone by.

Look on the grandeur of this republic and on the glory of our flag. When the war commenced we had thirty states and thirty stars on our flag. Now we have forty-eight states in our Union and forty-eight stars on our flag. Then we had a population of thirty-one millions of people who love and who would rally to defend that flag. Now we have over one hundred and ten million who would die in defense of this republic, and we have forty-eight pure, bright, brilliant stars on our flag.

God grant that the same power that has guided and controlled the people of the United States, and has given us the men and women who created, maintained and upheld this republic from 1876 until the present time, will continue to help, control, guide and prosper this people from now, until time shall be no more.

On behalf of my comrades I want to thank you for this last act of kindness you have done for us, and may you be treated with the same kindness that you have shown to us. We shall be happy to think of that monument which has been erected in our honor, in honor of the men who marched, fought, bled and also died in the Civil War, and in their behalf I again thank you. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF DANIEL M. HALL

Department Commander, Comrades, Ladies of the Relief Corps and Friends:

I was not expecting to make an address here today, but I feel as though we ought as comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic to thank Governor Norbeck, and thank through him the law making power of this state of South Dakota, for

their generosity and their patriotism in making an appropriation for the purpose of erecting such a monument as this.

From the time that Washington and his patriots gained a victory and established a republic in this nation, to 1861, there had been wars, there had been wars that called for patriotism and sacrifice, but never, my comrades, up to that day had there been a war that had threatened the life of the nation, but when that first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter that patriotism that had been dormant in the hearts of the American people for all of those years, that patriotism became a passion. These men were the boys at that time, and they went to the recruiting office and offered their services, offered their lives if need be, that this nation might live. When they got up in the morning and saw that flag flying from the mast, it was a call to arms. When they heard the fife and drum on the street, it was their country's call, and they went into the war. I wish that you young people could feel some of the thrill of patriotism that we felt when that call came. We didn't enlist for money. We got eleven dollars a month. We didn't even ask what we were going to get. We went because we loved the flag and we loved the country.

You remember Bull Run. It was a long, long trail from Bull Run to Appomatox, and it took four long years, and many a long, long march, many a hard fought battle over a battle line of nearly three thousand miles in length, and along that trail we buried 112,000 men shot to death in battle. Then add to that the number of those who starved to death in Rebel prisons and died from other causes, and over four hundred thousand patriotic young men, the best blood of America, was sacrificed that we might have one country, under one flag. (Applause) and if I had my way it would be one country, one language, and one flag. (Applause)

This granite monument commemorates the life, the deeds of patriotism, the heroism, of between two thousand and twenty-five hundred Civil War veterans buried in the State of South Dakota. You have in this state, or did in 1918, something over 3,800 Civil War Veterans drawing pensions, according to the Pension Office in Washington. You have 663 members of the Grand Army. I am unable to tell you why, and there is no one living who can tell why these men who fought two or three or four years to preserve this nation, who can join the Grand Army of the Republic for one or two dollars a year, are still outside of the Grand Army. They ought to know and do know, that every pension law that has been brought into existence, came through the hard work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and they get the benefit

of it. Comrades, isn't there some way that you can get these men in in this state?

I have an office in Columbus, Ohio, and there is hardly a week passes but some wife, some daughter, or some sister, will come to my office with tears rolling down her cheeks, and tell me that her father, or husband, or brother died last night. "I would like to have a soldier's burial." I ask "What post did he belong to?" "O, he never joined the Grand Army." He did his mite for his country, but he has never joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and we cannot give him the ritualistic service. We send over a flag and pall-bearers, and that is all we can do.

You wives and women could get them in. When they die, you want them to have the honor. So get busy and see if you cannot help those old Grand Army men get them in. You know that in January of this year 2635 Civil War veterans died; in February 2,717, in March 3,520, and in April over 2,800. Nearly twelve thousand since the first of January have gone to their long home. I don't tell you this to make you feel sad, but you have in this great state, this new state that is coming to the front so fast and grandly, you have men enough to replace all that have died and more to, to more than double the membership and keep it going for many years to come. I hope you will take this to heart and try to get them in.

I am glad that this state has seen fit to put up such a splendid monument as this, and as the coming generations look upon this monument, your descendants, your children and your children's children, from one generation to another, and remember that it represents the lives of the men who saved the nation, the memory of these men will be kept green in the hearts of the people of this country for many long generations to come, and even when granite monuments and sculpture will have crumbled to the earth, this people, should the earth stand that long, will remember that the greatest nation of the world was preserved by the men who fought the battles in the sixties. I thank you. (Applause)

Civil War Monument Timeline

- 1913 Legislation – Permission to Erect Monument
 - Chapter 268 (S.B. 81) Permission is hereby granted to the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and patriotic citizens of South Dakota, to erect upon the State Capitol grounds a monument or memorial arch to commemorate the soldiers of the Civil War...location/plans approved by State Capitol Commission
- 1915 Legislation – \$1,000 Appropriation for Soldiers Monument
 - Chapter 39 (H.B. 351) [same as above with addition]... There is hereby appropriated ... the sum of One Thousand (\$1000.00) to be used in erecting said monument... Provided that no part of said appropriation shall be available until the sum of at least \$5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars) shall have been raised...
- 1916 – Governor Frank Byrne – 33rd G.A.R. Encampment (Watertown, S.D.)
 - Gov. Frank Byrne: "I notice that you people are attempting to raise some money to place on the park of the Capitol grounds in Pierre a monument to the old soldiers of the state, and the state has made you a small insignificant appropriation, I believe a thousand dollars... I have come to the conclusion that the state ought to place that monument there, and not have the old soldiers going around in one way and another trying to raise the money for it. What does it amount to, to this great, rich state, with nearly three quarters of a million people, five thousand dollars, or a like amount, to build a monument and place it on the capitol grounds to the old soldiers, those who saved the country? ... I shall ask the next legislature, without cavil or hesitation, to make an appropriation to put that monument there."
- 1917 Legislation – \$10,000 Appropriation
 - Chapter 115 (S.B. 55) There is hereby appropriated...ten thousand dollars... for the erection upon the State Capitol Grounds, of a memorial arch or monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War...
- March 1918 Contract for Monument
 - Contract with Mid-West Monument Company, Crawford NE (carved the monument)
 - Granite furnished by C. Bianchi & Sons, Granite Quarries and Manufacturers of Barre, VT (provided design)
 - Monument 30' high/ ERECTED 1918 BY THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA IN HONOR OF THE DEFENDERS OF OUR NATION/ cost \$10,000
- June 1-3, 1919 – Planned Dedication of Monument – 36th Annual Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) & Women's Relief Corps (W.R.C.) Encampment, Pierre
- May 1919 – Purchase of Lot "the Triangle"
 - \$2,500 to purchase roughly 1.3 acres of land known as "the Triangle," designate site for monument
- June 1-3, 1919 – Monument not in Pierre on time
- June 9, 1919 – Monument Arrives in Pierre
- June 14, 1919 (Flag Day) – Cornerstone of monument laid, copper box placed in cornerstone*
- June 24, 1919 – Monument completed
 - *Weekly Capitol Journal*, "the new monument erected on the capitol grounds in memory of the soldiers of the Civil War stands silhouetted against the sky, a silent reminder for all time of the sacrifice made by "The Boys in Blue" that this Union might remain intact."
- June 3, 1920 – Dedication of Civil War Monument, 37th Annual G.A.R. & W.R.C. Encampment, Pierre*
 - Governor Peter Norbeck presents monument to G.A.R. for dedication
 - G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief Daniel M. Hall of Columbus (OH) present
 - *Weekly Capitol Journal*, "[the monument is] a telling token that will stand as long as men live, as a memento to the soldiers who served the nation in the Civil War."

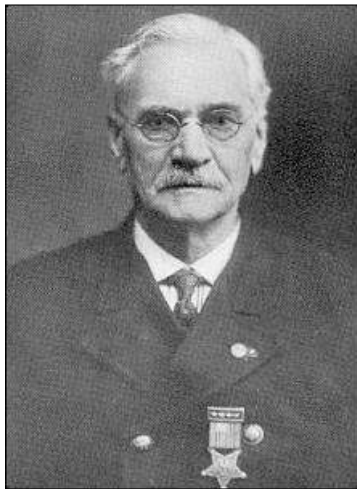


DEDICATION OF
MONUMENT
IN MEMORY OF THE
OF THE CIVIL WAR, 186

PIERRE S. DOR

JULY 1 - 1920







ERECTED 1918
BY THE STATE
OF
SOUTH DAKOTA
IN HONOR OF
THE DEFENDERS
OF OUR NATION

From: Smith, David (BIT) [mailto:David.Smith@state.sd.us]
Sent: Tuesday, April 28, 2015 6:27 PM
To: 'David Demmy'
Subject: RE: State of SD: Civil War Memorial Project

Hi David, I called and left a message. You can call me back at 605.280.4447

We are proceeding well with the project and have the monument site updated with lights to illuminate the monument at night, accessible walkways, a flag pole, sitting benches with the GAR star, two signs giving the details of how the monument came to be and the GAR background.

We are rededicating the monument on June 1, 2015 which was the date it was originally dedicated in 1920 and we plan to reenact the original program.

I have attached the original program speech and the history of the memorial for your reference. South Dakota also has a history book of all the GAR encampments.

I have learned a lot in this process and it is sad we don't know more about the reason why these monuments are put up and the sacrifices made to have this country we have.

I also have attached the original monument pictures and will get you the update on how the site looks today after all the enhancements to make the monument inviting and so the public can learn about why it was put up.

It is interesting in the Program document - page 12 that they were talking about being sorry for not getting walks ways completed. Well almost 95 years later the monument is complete and now has the honor it deserves.

We hope the rededication brings people over to it to learn and reflect upon its purpose as many did not even know why it was there.

I do plan to register it on your site so more people can appreciate it and why it was put up.

We also have GAR personnel buried at one of our cemeteries.

The other guy I am working with know more of the details as he works with the South Dakota State Historical Society.

David.
Sergeant USMC – 1983-1992

State of SD, BIT
Technology Integration
Office: (605) 773-6828