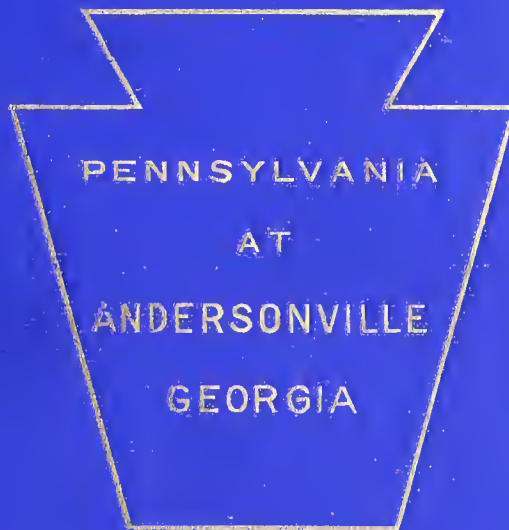


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PENNSYLVANIA AT ANDERSONVILLE,
GEORGIA

CEREMONIES AT THE
Dedication of the Memorial

ERECTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT

ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA

In Memory of the 1849 Soldiers of Pennsylvania
who perished in the Confederate Prison
at Andersonville, Georgia
1864 and 1865

1905

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Entered according to the Acts of Congress by the Editors and Compiler,
Cel. James D. Walker, President of the Pennsylvania Andersonville
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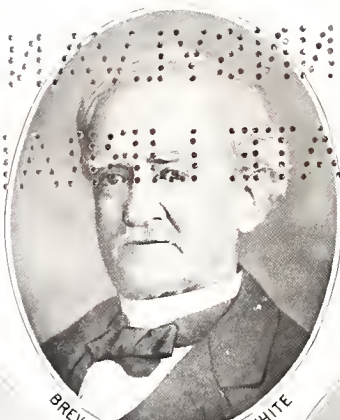
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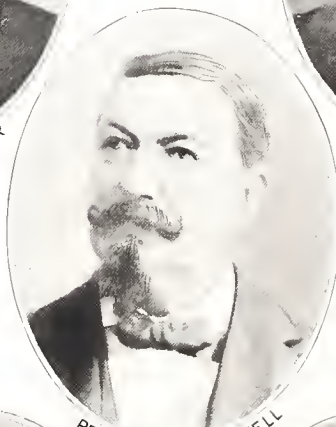
BREVET BRIG. GENL. HARRY WHITE



CORP. WM. T. ZIEGLER



LIEUT. W. H. BRICKER



PRIVATE JAMES ATWELL
PRESIDENT



COL. EZRA H. RIPPLE
SECRETARY & TREASURER



COL. JAMES D. WALKER
SUPERINTENDENT

THE MEMBERS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ANDERSONVILLE MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

*James Atwell, Private, Knap's Independent Battery (E), Pennsylvania

Ezra H. Ripple, Co. K, 52d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry.

Harry White, Brevet Brigadier General, Pennsylvania Infantry.

William L. Zeigler, Corporal, Co. F, 87th Pennsylvania Infantry.

William H. Bricker, Lieut., Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.

James D. Walker, Private, Knap's Independent Battery (E), Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

*Died April 22nd, 1902





GOV. WILLIAM A. STONE
WHO APPOINTED
THE COMMISSION



GOV. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER
WHO APPROVED THE
ACT FOR TRANSPORTATION



GOV. EDWIN S. STUART
WHO APPROVED THE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

PREFACE.

IN the year 1898, at a meeting of the National Association Union Ex-Prisoners of War, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Lisbeth Turner, of Massachusetts and Chairman of the Andersonville Prison Board of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxilliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, appeared before the National Association and stated that she had been instructed to notify the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, that the Woman Relief Corps were the owners of all of the ground within the original Stockade of the Confederate Prison Pen, at Andersonville, Georgia, they having purchased it from the Department of Georgia Grand Army of the Republic, and that it was their intention to enclose it with a suitable fence, erect ornamental gates at the Old North and South entrances, a lodge for the use of a caretaker, improve and beautify the grounds, erect a granite building over that Providential appearing stream of cold water that in 1864, broke through the trampled and hard baked ground, within the prison bounds, known as "Providence Spring," and place therein a beautiful marble and granite fountain, and requested the co-operation of the National Association Union Ex-Prisoners of War. The National Association cheerfully acquiesced, and agreed to assume the cost and responsibility of erecting the fountain. James Atwell, National Commander, Col. James D. Walker, Chairman, Executive Committee, Stephen M. Long and William McKelvy, were appointed a committee by the National Association, to secure the necessary funds and erect the fountain. Under their supervision and direction, the Work was contracted for, erected and dedicated. After the dedication ceremonies were concluded, and while the Committee were strolling through the National Cemetery, they noticed a small monument. Upon examination it proved to have been erected by the State of New Jersey, to the memory of her soldiers, who died in the Confederate Prison Pen at Andersonville, and are interred in the National Cemetery. Then and there it was resolved by the Pennsylvania members of the Committee, that the memory of the 1,849 soldiers of Pennsylvania, that perished in the Andersonville Stockade and were buried in the National Cemetery should be honored by the erection of a monument, or memorial, by their native State. The success of their resolution is attested by the presence in the National Cemetery, at Andersonville, Georgia, of the chaste and beautiful memorial erected by the State of Pennsylvania.

Following this is statistical information, being prepared by Capt. Stauffer, of Adjutant General's Office.

To His Excellency, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Sir: The Commission appointed to erect a monument at Andersonville, Georgia, in memory of Pennsylvania's gallant sons who are lying there, having completed their labors, respectfully beg leave to present the report of their work in connection therewith as follows:

During the session of 1900-1901 a bill was introduced in the Legislature of the State authorizing the erection of a monument to the Pennsylvania dead in Andersonville and appropriating the sum of \$25,000.00 for that purpose. The bill passed the Senate and House of Representatives for the entire amount, but because of insufficient revenue His Excellency, William A. Stone, then Governor of the State approved it for \$10,000.00 only, an amount as it seemed entirely inadequate for the object in view. Here follows a copy of the act:

AN ACT

To commemorate the heroism, sacrifices and patriotism of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Union armies of the late Rebellion who died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, while confined there as prisoners of war, by the erection of a suitable monument in the National Cemetery at that place, creating a Commission for such purpose and appropriating the necessary money therefor.

Section I. Be it enacted, &c., That a suitable monument or memorial be forthwith erected in the National Cemetery, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, to fittingly commemorate the patriotic devotion, heroism and self-sacrifices of the Pennsylvania soldiers, in the armies of the United States during the late Rebellion, who died while confined as prisoners of war in the Andersonville Military Prison, State of Georgia, during the late Rebellion, and lie buried in the National Cemetery at that place.

Section II. Said monument or memorial shall be erected under the direct supervision and control, as to location in the National Cemetery aforesaid, design, inscription and execution, of a Commission for that purpose to be appointed by the Governor, consisting of five persons, at least three of whom shall be members of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, and all citizens of the State of Pennsylvania; who are hereby empowered and authorized to proceed, on the ground, and by themselves or such assistants as they may deem necessary to employ, to locate the site, procure plans, designs and specifications for such monument and secure the execution thereof, and to do all necessary things for the appropriate and speedy completion of said monument or memorial, herein authorized, and for carrying this act into full effect.

Section III. In order to defray the necessary expenses of the design, execution, inscription, location and erection of said monument or memorial, and actual expenses of said Commission incident to the same, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may reasonably be necessary therefor, is hereby appropriated and set aside out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated; such necessary expenditures to be made only by, or under the direct orders and supervision of, said Commission, and to be paid by the State Treasurer, on warrants to be drawn on him by the chairman or president thereof, duly attested by its secretary, and to be accompanied in each case by an itemized bill for the amount of such warrants, and be subject to the approval of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth.

Section IV. On the completion of said monument or memorial, said Commission shall make full report thereof to the Governor, setting forth the facts in connection therewith, and embodying therein a full and complete itemized account of all expenditures and outlays incurred and made in the execution of the work; and any portion of the sum, appropriated for the purpose in the last preceding section of this act, remaining unexpended, shall be covered into and be part of the general fund in the State Treasury.

July 18, 1901.—This bill is approved in the sum of \$10,000.00, and I withhold my approval from the balance of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 444.

(Signed) W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

On the 15th day of October, 1901, Governor Stoue appointed the following Commission in accordance with the Act, viz:

James Atwell, of Pittsburg, Pa.
Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, Pa.
Wm. H. Bricker, of Beaver Falls, Pa.
Wm. T. Ziegler, of Gettysburg, Pa.
Ezra H. Ripple, of Scranton, Pa.

each of whom had been Union prisoners of war.

On October 25th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., the full Committee met at the Lochiel Hotel in Harrisburg for the purpose of organization. The meeting organized by the election of James Atwell as President pro tem., and Ezra H. Ripple as Secretary and Treasurer pro tem., which election was thereupon made permanent. It was determined that the Commission in full should visit Andersonville for the purpose of selecting a site for the monument during the month of December, 1901, about the 16th of the month. The necessity of having a practical builder to superintend the construction of the monument being apparent, the Hon. James D. Walker was unanimously selected for that position.

The Secretary was directed to correspond with monument builders and solicit such designs as could be obtained by the time of the next meeting of the Commission in December.

On December 16th, the Commission met at Hotel Raleigh, in Washington, at the call of the chair. A large number of designs were presented for their inspection, but consideration of them was postponed to future meeting, and the Commission adjourned to meet at the National Cemetery, at Andersonville, on Saturday, December 21, 1901, to select the site in the cemetery for the erection of the memorial. On the 21st of December the Commission met at Andersonville, Georgia, and selected a beautiful level piece of green sward, free from bushes and trees, situated about 65 feet from and in line with the seventh row of headstones east of north driveway and in line with pavilion and New Jersey monument. After deciding the question of site, it was determined that Mr. Bricker and Superintendent Walker should return home by the Western route and visit Chickamauga Park to inspect the southern granites in the monuments erected there. After visiting the Park, the Committee reported as follows:

Committee respectfully report that they have visited Chickamauga Park, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and the National Cemetery and inspected the three hundred monuments and memorials erected there, Union and Confederate, and find that the great majority of both Union and Confederate are built of Georgia and South Carolina granite. We find the said granites to be the equal of any of the Northern granites and in beauty of appearance in both rock faced, tool dressed, or hammered or polished work, fine grained and showing no traces of iron stains, particularly the Elberton granite of South Carolina. This is equal in every respect to the best Barre granites and would be suitable for the construction of our memorial.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. H. BRICKER.
J. D. WALKER.

At the call of the chair, on April 14th, 1902, the Commission held a meeting at Duquesne Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa. After an interchange of opinions, the Commission adjourned to meet the following day for the purpose of receiving designs from the various monument builders.

On April 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Commission met in Parlor K, of the Duquesne Hotel, and a number of the monument men being present, consideration of the designs was entered upon. Representatives were present from

The Eagle Granite Company, of Reading, Pa.

The Harrison Granite Company, of New York, N. Y., and

Miller & Clark, Granite and Monumental Works, Americus, Ga.,

and the acting Secretary, James D. Walker, presented designs submitted by

C. E. Taylor & Company, of New York, N. Y., and

Bauer Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The session continued without intermission until 5 P. M., when adjournment was had until the next morning.

On Wednesday morning, April 16th, the Commission met at 10 A. M., and resumed consideration of the designs. The session continued without intermission until 2.30 P. M., when it was decided that the Commission adjourn to meet in Washington, D. C., for further consideration of designs and prices.

At 10 A. M., on Thursday, April 17th, the Commission re-assembled at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C. After a thorough discussion of plans and prices, the Commission decided that the design submitted by Messrs. Miller & Clark, of Americus, Ga., was most satisfactory, and General White was directed to draw up articles of agreement between them and the Commission which he proceeded to do, after which they were duly executed.

The design having been selected, the Commission then turned its attention to the selection of the inscriptions to go upon the monument. A number of these had been submitted, but no decision was arrived at at this meeting. An adjournment was had until the next morning at 10 o'clock, when the consideration of the inscriptions was resumed. The Commission was very anxious to perpetuate in bronze tablets the names of the Pennsylvania dead and agreed to employ some competent person to arrange the lists. General Harry White submitted eight lines taken from a poem of J. Whitcomb Riley, slightly altered to suit our purpose, which was marked Exhibit A, and read as follows:

"This monument to these soldiers,
Is here built by a peoples' love,
With the hearts they built it of!
And let it here securely stand,
In form, in stone, in cap, in gate,
'Till every shrine in every land
Will these lives commemorate."

Hon. John E. Barrett, of Scranton, Pa., submitted an original poem, which was marked Exhibit B, and which is as follows, viz:

"Here sleep the loyal and the brave,
By kindly death from prison freed,
Who gave their precious lives to save,
The nation in its time of need.

"This monument cannot disclose,
Nor can the skill of mortal make,
A record of the countless woes,
They suffered for their country's sake.

"To Him alone who knoweth all,
Is known the anguish they endured,
Awaiting the last bugle call,
With breaking hearts, while here immured.

"Denied a soldier's splendid death,
Where glory rolls her martial drum,
They tasted death at every breath,
And bravely met their martyrdom.

"Enshrined in Pennsylvania's heart,
To flag and freedom ever dear,
Are they who bore the patriot's part,
And nobly served their country here.

"And while the stars their vigil keep,
Across the silence of the sky,
The nation's love for those who sleep,
At Andersonville shall not die."

After a lengthy discussion of all the inscriptions offered, of which there were several others, the two marked A and B were adopted and a Committee, consisting of President Atwell, Bricker and Walker were selected and instructed to present them to the Secretary of War for his approval on April 19th, the following day. It was necessary to obtain his permission and approval before any inscriptions could be placed on the monument.

The Committee met on the following day and proceeded to call upon the Secretary of War and presented the copy of the design and such inscriptions as had been adopted for his approval. As the inscriptions were incomplete, he suggested to the Committee that they complete them and then present them for his approval. The Committee requested him to furnish them a list of the dead, but he informed them that that would not be possible, as the War Department had nothing but the original list furnished by Moore immediately after the war from the records now at Andersonville. It was then decided to procure such a list if possible from the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania and any other data bearing on Andersonville Prison.

In April 22d, 1902, the beloved President of the Commission, James Atwell, immediately after having signed the contract with Messrs. Miller & Clark, of Americus, Ga., for the erection of the monument, died very suddenly. The execution of the contract was the last business act of his life. He had endeared himself to his fellowmembers of the Commission and in honor of his memory it was resolved that no permanent president of the Commission should be elected to take his place, but that his name should stand always as the only president of the Commission, an acting president to be elected at each session of the Commission thereafter.

On June 4th, 1902, the Commission met at the office of William T. Ziegler, Gettysburg, Pa. Mr. J. D. Walker reported that he had been busily engaged in trying to reconcile the several lists of dead in Andersonville and found that they varied so much that it was impossible to do so.

The gifted poet and author, Hon. John Erigena Barrett, of Scranton, Pa., having, at the request of the Commission, prepared a dedication "In Memoriam" to accompany his lines already adopted, the Secretary presented it to the Commission for their consideration, as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SONS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

To the 1,849 of her devoted sons who died in Andersonville Prison, where they were held as prisoners of war in the years 1864 and 1865 and who were buried here, Pennsylvania dedicates this memorial of her undying love. The faithful men whose names adorn this monument, and the pages of their country's history, were loyal unto death to the flag of the Republic. Their lives are woven into the precious fabric of American freedom. Through their sufferings they have left a legacy of strong, patient, patriotic endurance to coming generations. With gratitude to Almighty God, who gave this nation such heroic spirits in the time of trial, Pennsylvania cherishes their memory, their loyalty, their sacrifices and their graves as a priceless heritage forevermore.

On August 26th, 1902, the Commission met at Commonwealth Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. Superintendent Walker submitted plot of Andersonville Cemetery, showing site of monument to which the assent of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army had been secured. At this meeting it was decided that owing to the inability to reconcile the several lists of the dead of Andersonville and the evident inaccuracies in all the lists, that the intention to attempt placing the names of the dead on the bronze or marble tablets be abandoned. It was also decided to place on the monument the Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania, the title of the act authorizing the erection of the monument, the names of the Commission and the "In Memorial" of Mr. John E. Barrett, with such other inscriptions as would not exceed 500 letters on bronze tablets in all three tablets.

On Tuesday, November 11th, 1902, the Commission met at Harrisburg, Pa. At this meeting, it was decided that the bronze tablets to be adopted should be as follows, viz: One panel to be a twin or double tablet divided by a mullion on the center perpendicular. On the left should appear the dedication and "In Memoriam" by Hon. John E. Barrett and the lines furnished by General Harry White. On the right to appear the Coat of Arms of the State of Pennsylvania, the Act of Assembly authorizing the erection of the monument and the names of the Commission. The other tablet to show the breaking out of Providence Spring which occurred at Andersonville on August 10th, 1864, as shown in picture by Mr. James E. Taylor, of New York (the noted war artist).

On February 11th, 1903, the Commission next met at Harrisburg, Pa., all members being present, when Mr. Zeigler and Superintendent Walker were appointed a special Committee to visit Andersonville and inspect the monument on or about March 20th, 1903, as the contractors, Messrs. Miller & Clark had notified the Commission that the monument would be completed and ready for delivery by that time.

On April 7th, 1903, the Commission again met in Harrisburg to hear the report of the Special Committee, which was as follows, viz:

Gentlemen of the Andersonville Military Prison Commission: In pursuance of your instructions, your Committee appointed February 11th, 1903, to visit Andersonville and inspect the monument there, beg leave to report as follows, viz:

We found the granite work all completed, the capstone in place and ready to receive the bronze figure; the steps around the memorial in place, floor laid, and marble base wainscoting in place, ready to receive marble moulding and bronze tablets, workmen inserting steps from grade to top of terrace, leaving to be completed of the superstructure only the marble ceiling and sides surrounding the bronze tablets which cannot be done until the tablets arrive. The contractors expect to get them some time during the month of April. The manufacturers excuse their delay by reason of the sculptor who was modeling the figure having been sick and their unwillingness to place another man on his work. As soon as they arrive they will be placed in position and your Commission duly notified. The workmanship is excellent and a close and rigid inspection revealed nothing more than that Messrs. Miller & Clark, the contractors, have rather exceeded the requirements of the specifications than fallen short of them. In fact, they have given you a job of work we feel sure you will be entirely satisfied with.

The granite is a beautiful shade of blue from the Barre Quarry, Vermont, and with the construction gives that very imposing impression that your Commission so much desired. With the limited means at your disposal, you have succeeded in surpassing the efforts of your sister states in honoring the memory of your dead comrades. The Superintendent of the National Cemetery requires the terrace to be sodded and as there was no provision for the same, we have instructed Mr. Clark to secure a suitable person to do it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. D. WALKER,
For the Committee.

Messrs. William T. Ziegler and Superintendent Walker were thereupon appointed a sub-committee to visit and inspect the monument at its completion and on their report final settlement to be made with Miller & Clark, the contractors.

The next meeting of the Commission was October 6, 1903, at Harrisburg, Pa. Owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation to convey the Pennsylvania survivors of Andersonville to the dedication of the monument, it had been found necessary to indefinitely postpone the dedication or postpone to some time after the next session of the Legislature, when it was hoped an increased appropriation could be secured. In accordance with this, the Secretary was directed to notify the Governor and the Adjutant General that the appropriation not being sufficient to accommodate more than a third of the Pennsylvania survivors of Andersonville who were entitled to and desired to go, the Passenger Traffic Association having declined to accede to the rate named in the act, viz: one cent per mile, it would be inadvisable to attempt to dedicate the monument on November 10th, 1903, and that the dedication ceremonies be postponed until after the next meeting of the Legislature. Also, the Secretary was directed to notify the Secre-

tary of War of the United States and Col. Price, commanding officer at Fort MacPherson, Georgia, that in consequence of the postponement of the dedication of the monument the services of the Band of the 16th U. S. Infantry would not be required. Mr. Zeigler and Superintendent Walker were appointed to visit the monument whenever notified of its completion and inspect and report their findings at some subsequent meeting.

On November 24th, the Committee reported having visited Andersonville and having inspected the monument as follows, viz:

A careful examination and inspection of the exterior and interior of monument, bronze statute and bronze tablets was made and we find the memorial to be complete in all its parts and the work done in a good and workmanlike manner, according to the revised and modified plans, specifications and contract.

	W. T. ZIEGLER	} Committee.
Signed by	and	
	J. D. WALKER,	

The Commission next met at Harrisburg, Pa., on December 11th, 1903, when it was decided to pay Messrs. Miller & Clark the balance due on the monument, it having been completed, which was accordingly done. The work of the Superintendent being practically through, it was decided to pay him for his services as authorized and relieve him from further duty, with the thanks of the Commission for his very efficient service.

At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to petition the Governor on the part of the Commission to appoint Mr. James D. Walker, President, National Association Union Ex-Prisoner of War, to the vacancy on the Commission.

It was decided that a bronze keystone should be procured and placed on the north side of the monument in the keystone of the arch and Mr. W. T. Ziegler was commissioned to procure it.

On June 6th, 1905, the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic being in session at Reading, Pa., the Commission met there. Prior to this meeting, President Walker had been assigned to the duty of preparing and presenting to the State Legislature an Act providing for the transportation of the Pennsylvania Survivors to Andersonville and to provide for the expenses of the dedication ceremonies of the monument. President Walker reported that the bill had passed both Houses and had received the approval of Governor Pennypacker. A resolution was offered and unanimously passed thanking the Governor for his approval and Senator H. H. Cummings and Representative J. H. Reibel for their efficient management of the bill on its passage, and to General Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of the State, for his valuable services in connection with the bill from its inception to its final passage and approval. To President Walker and W. T. Ziegler was assigned the duty of making all necessary arrangements for the entertainment and comfortable conveyance of the Governor, his Staff and party, the Commission and invited guests to destination and return. To General Harry White, William H. Brieker and Secretary Ripple was assigned the duty of arranging for and having entire



PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT *.

E. ELLIOTT N. PHILA.

charge of dedication ceremonies. W. T. Ziegler reported having arranged with Bureau Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pa., for a bronze keystone for arch of the monument.

The business of the Commission was drawing to a close. The monument had been erected and was ready for inspection and presentation to the representatives of the State. The preparations were under way for an appropriate dedication of the monument and for the attendance of those most interested in it, the survivors of the prison. The Commission had labored zealously to provide a memorial, appropriate in character, original in design and befitting the object. To their great satisfaction they had found a most cordial feeling on the part of the Southern people, especially among those who at one time had carried arms in the ranks of the armies of the Confederacy. All sought to do honor to the effort to perpetuate the memory of the noble dead for whom this memorial had been erected.

The description of the monument is as follows, viz:

The exterior of the monument is of rockfaced Barre (Vt.) granite

The interior: The floor, base and mould is of Georgia marble, the ceiling and sides of Italian marble.

The foundation is 20 feet square, 5 feet below grade line and 2 feet above. At the bottom of the foundation there is 2 feet of concrete work and on this squared stone are laid in uniform courses to 2 feet above the grade line. The first course above the foundation is 18 feet square, the sections on which monument rests 2 feet in height. Monument on such sections is 11 feet square from outside to outside.

A grass plot surrounds the monument extending 4 feet from each side of the lower visible stone under the monument and terraced down to the footwalk.

A footwalk 3 feet in width, made of crushed marble surrounds the grass plot. Opposite each entrance to the monument 3 marble steps, 6 feet in width and each 7 inches high, rise from the footwalk to the foundation of the monument, with curb blocks of marble on each side and along steps.

At base of the monument, extending on each side forming a continuous base, are 3 granite steps, 8 inches rise.

The monument is 35 feet in height and is surmounted by a dome on the south face of which in raised letters is the name "Pennsylvania," and on the top of the dome is a bronze figure 8 feet in height, representing a prisoner of war (an original design) in appearance dejected and sad, facing toward and overlooking the Cemetery as if looking in sorrow on the graves of the honored dead.

The monument is an arcade in construction with Gothic entrances north and south, heavily buttressed on the four corners and located on a plot of ground 40 feet square.

The interior of the monument, entering from the north, shows you on the right twin tablets of cast standard bronze divided by a mullion. Number

one of which, 3 ft. 6 in. in height and 2 ft. 6 in. in width, contains the "In Memoriam" and dedication by Hon. John Erigena Barrett, as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SONS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

"To the 1,849 of her devoted sons who died in Andersonville Prison where they were held as prisoners of war in the years 1864 and 1865 and who are buried here, Pennsylvania dedicates this memorial of her undying love. The faithful men whose names adorn this monument, and the pages of their country's history, were loyal unto death to the flag of the Republic. Their lives are woven into the precious fabric of American freedom.

"Through their sufferings, they have left a legacy of strong, patient, patriotic endurance to coming generations. With gratitude to Almighty God, who gave this nation such heroic spirits in the time of trial, Pennsylvania cherishes their memory, their loyalty, their sacrifices and their graves, a priceless heritage forevermore.

"Here sleep the loyal and the brave,
By kindly death from prison freed,
Who gave their precious lives to save,
The nation in its time of need.

"This monument cannot disclose,
Nor can the skill of mortal make,
A record of the countless woes,
They suffered for their country's sake.

"To Him alone who knoweth all,
Is known the anguish they endured,
Awaiting the last bugle call,
With breaking hearts, while here immured.

"Denied a soldier's splendid death,
Where glory rolls her martial drum,
They tasted death at every breath,
And bravely met their martyrdom.

"Enshrined in Pennsylvania's heart,
To flag and freedom ever dear,
Are they who bore the patriot's part,
And nobly served their country here.

"And while the stars their vigil keep,
Across the silence of the sky,
The nation's love for those who sleep,
At Andersonville shall not die."

Here follow lines supplied by Hon. Harry White, a member of the Commission:

"This monument to these soldiers
Is here built by a people's love,
Fretted, blazoned and decked,
With the hearts they built it of!
And let it here securely stand,
In form, in stone, in cap, in gate,
Till every shrine in every land
Will these lives commemorate."

Number two tablet, of same height and width as number one, recites the preamble to the Act of Assembly, as follows:

ANDERSONVILLE.

15

"This monument has been erected by the State of Pennsylvania in pursuance of an Act entitled

AN ACT

To commemorate the heroism, sacrifices and patriotism of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Union Armies of the late Rebellion who died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, while confined there as prisoners of war; by the erection of a suitable monument in the National Cemetery at that place; creating a Commission for such purpose and appropriating the necessary money therefor.

Approved July 18th, 1901,

By His Excellency,

WILLIAM A. STONE, GOVERNOR,"

and followed by the names of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Stone:

"JAMES ATWELL, President.

EZRA H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

WM. T. ZIEGLER.

HON. HARRY WHITE.

WM. H. BRICKER.

JAMES D. WALKER, Superintendent."

On the left side of the interior of the monument is a tablet of cast standard bronze 2 ft. 6 in. in height by 3 ft. 6 in. in width, representing the breaking out of Providence Spring, which occurred in Andersonville Prison during the night of August 10th, 1864. Over this tablet is cut in the marble the motto of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War:

"Death before dishonor,"

the letters inlaid with gilt.

In the Session of the Legislature for the year 1905, the following Act appropriating funds for the Dedication of the monument and providing for the transportation of survivors was passed, receiving the Governor's approval May 11th, 1905.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the payment of the expense incident to the dedication of the memorial erected in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia, by the Pennsylvania Commission, under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, approved July eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and one; and making an appropriation to provide transportation to Americus, Georgia, for all surviving honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers who were, at any time during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, confined in the Confederate Prison at Andersonville, Georgia.

Whereas, The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the session of nineteen hundred and three, appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars for the payment of the expenses incident to the dedication of the memorial erected in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia; and also five thousand dollars for providing transportation to surviving honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers who were, at any time during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, confined in the Confederate Prison at Andersonville, Georgia, both of which sums were found to be inadequate for the purposes intended, and, hence, were not drawn from the Treasury of the State:

Section I. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the Commonwealth shall, at such time as he may deem best, designate a day for the dedication of the aforesaid memorial, erected in the National Cemetery, at Andersonville, Georgia, by the Pennsylvania Commission, in accordance with the act of Assembly, approved June eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and one. The said dedication shall be under the control of and direction of the Pennsylvania Commission, who shall also take charge of the ceremonies at the cemetery.

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Section II. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses incident to the dedication of the said memorial; the said appropriation to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, on a settlement made by him and the State Treasurer, upon vouchers duly certified, under oath, by the officers of the said Pennsylvania Commission. Any unexpended balances of the sum herein appropriated shall revert to the State Treasury, at the close of the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and five.

Section III. That there shall be provided and furnished, at the expense of the Commonwealth, to all surviving honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers, who at any time were confined in the Confederate Prison at Andersonville, Georgia, transportation to cover the distance from the railway station, in Pennsylvania, nearest to the place of residence of any such soldier, by the shortest and most convenient route, to Americus, Georgia, and return, with the privilege of such survivors remaining at Americus, not less than five days, for the purpose of enabling them to attend the services of the dedication of the memorial erected in the National Cemetery at Andersonville in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died while confined during the Civil War, in the prison at that place.

Section IV. That the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized and directed to provide transportation for such survivors by railway, as aforesaid, to and from Americus, Georgia; and for such transportation he is authorized to pay such sums of money as shall be agreed upon, not exceeding one cent per mile; and the Adjutant General is further authorized to provide all necessary blanks, and establish such rules for the reception of applications for transportations, and issue orders therefor to such persons as are entitled to the same under the provisions of this act. The Adjutant General shall employ all necessary and practicable methods to give publicity to this act, that all survivors entitled to transportation under it may apply therefor.

Section V. That any person who shall personate or attempt to personate any survivor, entitled to transportation under this act, so that by means of such personation or attempt to personate he secures or attempts to secure the transportation to which any survivor of the honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers, who at any time were confined in the Confederate prison aforesaid, would be entitled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not more than one month, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Section VI. That the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of the transportation aforesaid, and the necessary expense incident to providing blanks, receiving applications, and furnishing transportation. Said appropriation to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, which shall be issued upon the requisition of the Adjutant General therefor. The Adjutant General shall, within ninety days, after the dedication of the memorial aforesaid, file with the Auditor General itemized vouchers, showing the particulars of the disbursements under this act. Any unexpended balance of the amount herein appropriated shall be paid back into the State Treasury, on or before June first, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Approved—The 11th day of May, A. D. 1905.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

The wisdom of the Legislature in designating Adjutant General Stewart to perform the arduous work of arranging for the transportation of these surviving veterans was soon made manifest by the prompt and energetic manner in which he proceeded to carry out the legislative intent.

The following extract from his annual report for the year 1905 will afford some idea of the amount of labor thus imposed upon him, viz:

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS TO THE DEDICATION OF MONUMENT AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA., AND RETURN.

The General Assembly in session of 1903, appropriated the sum of \$5,000.00 for the purpose of providing transportation to surviving honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers who were at any time during the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion confined in the prison at Andersonville, Ga. This was to permit such surviving soldiers to be present at the dedication of the memorial to be erected by the State of Pennsyl-

vania in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga. The amount was found to be insufficient. The dedication of the memorial was delayed until after the session of the General Assembly of 1905. At the session of 1905 an appropriation of \$16,000.00 was made for the purpose of furnishing transportation to the surviving honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers who were confined in the Confederate Prison at Andersonville, Ga.

The act of Assembly further provided that the Adjutant General was to provide such transportation and to pay "such sums of money as shall be agreed upon, not exceeding one cent per mile." The Trunk Line Association declined to accept the rate of one cent per mile for this transportation, and after various conferences and much correspondence on the subject, the Trunk Line Association, the Southeastern Passenger Association, and the Central Passenger Association agreed to the following:

"One cent per mile per capita, distance traveled, either via direct or variable route, from points in Pennsylvania to Andersonville, Ga., and return, for honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania holding transportation orders signed by Hon. Thos. J. Stewart, Adjutant General, State of Pennsylvania, with the understanding that every effort will be made by the Adjutant General at the next meeting of the Legislature to secure a further appropriation in order to pay the interested lines carrying the business an additional half cent per mile for the transportation."

This agreement was made by the Adjutant General with the distinct understanding that no obligation rested upon the Adjutant General personally for the additional one-half cent per mile, and that no indebtedness for this one-half cent per mile was being incurred by him on account of the State of Pennsylvania.

The dedication occurred on December 7, 1905. Transportation was furnished under the act of Assembly to 381 surviving honorably discharged soldiers entitled thereto. The Governor of Pennsylvania and Staff were present.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, there was formulated the necessary blanks, received the applications for transportation, issued orders therefor, and audited and paid the necessary bills incurred.

The following statistical information will no doubt be interesting to many:

Total number of applications received,	497
Applications received in ineligible,	7
Applicants entitled to transportation,	490
Orders for transportation countermanded,	5
Died prior to dedication of monument,	3
	<hr/> 8
Orders issued for transportation,	482
Orders returned by applicants and not used,	11
Orders returned unused,	90
	<hr/> 101
Total number of orders issued,	381
Percentage used of all orders issued,	<hr/> .79 <hr/>

On the Adjutant General of the State, General Thomas J. Stewart, devolved the task of providing for the transportation and comfort of the survivors en route from their homes to Andersonville, Georgia, and on the Commission rested the task of providing for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors and guests while there and the arrangements for the dedication. The spirit shown by the people of Georgia and in all the cities of the South visited was most cordial and a hearty welcome was given to all. The following newspaper extracts from the Americus, Georgia, "Times Record," give evidence of the kindly feeling exhibited to the Commission and the distinguished body of guests accompanying it.

PARTY IS GOING TO STOP IN THE CITY.

AMERICUS WILL WELCOME THE VISITORS.

RECEPTION AT HOTEL WINDSOR.

Citizens of Americus are Invited to Meet Governor Pennypacker and Party. Many Here Will Attend Exercises at Andersonville Cemetery.

Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania and party of forty-two prominent citizens of the Keystone State will arrive in Americus this morning by the Central of Georgia Railway, remaining here until 9 o'clock, when they will proceed to Andersonville.

By special invitation the visitors will be guests of the city during the stay of three hours.

And with characteristic hospitality, the citizens of Americus will unite in extending a welcome to the visitors and in rendering their stay here as pleasant as possible. A public reception and drive over the city will be tendered them.

At a meeting of the city council yesterday morning, Mayor Hawkins appointed committees to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the Pennsylvanians, and these gentlemen will have the hearty cooperation of our people generally to that end.

Upon arrival, Gov. Pennypacker and party will be escorted to the Windsor, where a public reception will be held at 8.15 o'clock.

Citizens of Americus generally are invited to call and meet the party. Ladies are requested to bring any pretty flowers, untouched by the cold, for the lady visitors. After an hour thus spent at the hotel, the party will be taken for a drive over the city.

At 9 o'clock the visitors will proceed to Andersonville for the exercises incident to the dedication of the Pennsylvania State monument. The Central Railway will kindly transport the Mayor and city council, citizens' committee and invited guests of the Pennsylvania party, providing special cars for that purpose.

The train will leave Americus at 9 o'clock, the Americus contingent returning by special train about 3 o'clock P. M.

VISITORS ARE WELCOMED HERE.

PENNSYLVANIA PARTY SPENDS DAY IN AMERICUS.

A party of fourteen ladies and gentlemen, representing the Pennsylvania Monument Commission appointed to design, erect and deliver to the State authorities the splendid monument erected to her dead at Andersonville Cemetery, spent yesterday in Americus, where every courtesy was shown them by personal friends and citizens of Americus generally.

The party arrived in the early morning, coming direct from Savannah, and the entire day was very pleasantly spent here in walking and driving about the city.

The following named ladies and gentlemen made up the party:

General Harry White, U. S. A. and daughter, Mrs. J. N. Speel, Brooklyn Navy Yard; Capt. W. T. Ziegler, Mrs. Ziegler and Miss Myers, of Gettysburg; Col. J. D. Walker and Mrs. Walker, of Pittsburg; Mrs. J. Mc. Stewart, of Pittsburg; Col. Henry H. Cummings and Mrs. Cummings, Indiana, Pa.; Capt. William H. Bricker and Mrs. Bricker, of Beaver Falls; Mr. W. T. Simpson and Mr. J. M. Edwards.

During the morning hours, the party took a pleasant walk about the business district, visiting the cotton warehouses, which were of special interest to the northerners.

Many of them had never seen the fleecy staple, and the sight of hundreds of bales stored in the warehouses was interesting to all.

In the afternoon carriages were provided and, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen of Americus, the visitors were taken for a drive over the city and into the country likewise. The members of the Commission are stopping at the Windsor, and the day thus spent in Americus was pleasant alike for the party and the friends who mingled with them.

Captain Ziegler and Col. Walker feel very much at home in Americus, having been here upon former occasions upon business connected with the monument, and are cordially greeted by many friends. The party will go to Andersonville this morning.

The following report of a staff correspondent, published in the "Philadelphia Press," gives an interesting account of the trip and incidents connected with the dedication:

ANDERSONVILLE'S PEN OF HORROR COMMEMORATED.

GOV. PENNYPACKER RECEIVES BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT TO PENNSYLVANIA'S DEAD.

PRESENTS IT AT ONCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 7.—Beautiful weather marked the dedicatory exercises of the magnificent memorial erected by the State of Pennsylvania to her noble sons whose lives were sacrificed in Andersonville prison pen—martyrs to the greatest cruelties that civilization has ever known. The day was partly cloudy, sufficient to protect those who journeyed over the national reservation and who stood for several hours during the afternoon, when the dedication took place.

Governor Pennypacker and staff and the Pennsylvania Commission arrived at 10 a. m. They had passed through Andersonville from Atlanta three hours before, having stopped at the request of the Mayor and citizens at Americus, Ga., an enterprising and growing place of 10,000 population. There a reception was accorded them.

Mayor Hawkins introduced Colonel Robert E. Lee, who made an address of welcome, to which Governor Pennypacker replied. The party then enjoyed a drive through the city and suburbs. Breakfast was served on the train.

SURVIVORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Arriving here it was found that 424 survivors of the Andersonville prison had preceded them. In addition to these, there were fully two hundred Pennsylvania soldiers who had not been at Andersonville, but some of them had been inmates of other rebel prisons. There were also several hundred civilians of the Keystone State, some of them young men, the sons of veterans of the Civil War, and sons of the Andersonville victims.

Fully one hundred women, the wives and daughters of veterans, who had accompanied them from Pennsylvania, were also present. Every section of the State was represented.

There was quite an outpouring of Georgians, special trains having brought them from Macon, Fort Valley and Americus, while many came from the country around in carriages. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska were also represented by tourists on their way to Florida, who had lingered a day in Americus and Macon to participate in the day's event. The total number present was estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000.

IN THE OLD PEN.

The time up to the hour appointed for the dedication was occupied in an inspection of what had been the prison pen, the government reservation, the grounds owned by the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the National Cemetery, in which over thirteen thousand of the Andersonville victims are buried.

Many familiar spots were found, but all of the old soldiers said that the grounds had undergone a great change. Forest trees now stand where everything had been left bare, every piece of timber, even to the roots of trees, having been taken by the prisoners for fuel. Providence Spring, which at a most opportune time had sprung out of the dry and parched soil to satisfy the thirst of the thousands suffering with disease or fever is still there, flowing as strong as ever, and many drank of it today for the first time since they were prisoners more than forty years ago today.

At noon a special train of the Central Georgia Railway arrived bringing from Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Company L, Seventeenth United States Infantry, commanded by Captain Lyons, and the Seventeenth Regiment Band of 25 pieces. This regiment arrived only a few months ago from the Philippines.

PENNYPACKER ARRIVES.

It was fifteen minutes of two o'clock when the playing of "Columbia" by the Infantry Band, announced the approach of Governor Pennypacker and staff.

The stand, which was erected facing the monument, had by this time been occupied by the Pennsylvania Commission, the survivors of Andersonville, who had been selected to take part in the exercises, and a number of ladies, seats having been reserved for the Governor's party.

The Governor was in civilian dress and the members of his staff and the Generals of the National Guard were in full dress uniform. After they had taken their places, and the ladies accompanying them had been escorted to seats, the dedication exercises commenced, with Colonel James D. Walker of Pittsburg, chairman of the Commission, in charge as master of ceremonies.

The exercises opened with the beautiful ceremony of the Grand Army of the Republic to the "Salute to the Flag," and the explanation of the symbols of the red, white and blue, at the conclusion of which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung to the accompaniment of the regimental band.

WITH BARED HEADS.

Many of the audience, including the old and grizzled veteran survivors of the Andersonville prison pen, stood with bared heads as the national air was rendered and also thus stood as the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. J. R. Green, Chaplain of the Department of North Carolina and Georgia, G. A. R.

Colonel Walker next delivered his address as Chairman of the Commission. He referred to the intollerable conditions that prevailed at Andersonville, which were "a disgrace to humanity," and he arraigned those who were the cause of those conditions.

The formal presentation of the monument to the State of Pennsylvania followed the presentation speech, which was made by Captain William T. Ziegler, of Gettysburg, a member of the Commission, who had been a prisoner at Andersonville nine months.

In his remarks, Captain Ziegler gave a complete description of the Andersonville pen, relating a horrifying story of the anguish, misery and suffering that that inmates had been compelled to endure. He closed by presenting the monument to the Governor.

As Capt. Ziegler concluded his speech, the monument was then, at 2.55 P. M., unveiled by Miss Mary E. Myers, of Gettysburg, whose brother, David, died at Andersonville, on September 26, 1864, his grave being No. 9893.

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

Governor Pennypacker was then introduced and in a short, but eloquent speech, received the monument and presented it to the United States Government. He said in part:

"Six hundred soldiers of the war which ended forty years ago, a commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and his military staff, the Major General commanding that guard and his three Brigadiers, have come a distance of three thousand miles, and this large concourse of people has assembled upon these grounds, to dedicate a memorial. What is the significance of this unusual event? What does it impart? It is true of a nation, as it is true of mankind, that they may rise upon the stepping stone of dead lives to higher things.

"More potent than the valor of any soldier upon the field of battle has been his capacity for endurance. This spirit of endurance was better exemplified at Valley Forge than at Saratoga and Yorktown, and while the bravery and valor of the troops at Gettysburg was unexampled for fortitude and power of endurance, there is no better example than was exemplified at Andersonville. The men who have suffered here have not died in vain. The State for which they suffered has taken on a new life and even the State of Georgia has prospered as never before for what was suffered and endured here." In conclusion he said:

"I accept this memorial in behalf of the Commonwealth I represent. It is one which reflects credit upon the Commission by which it was erected and (turning to General Carmen, of the United States Army) I present it to you, sir, the representative of our National Government, trusting that here it will stand for all time to come as a fitting tribute to those heroic sons of Pennsylvania who lost their lives that their country might survive."

Great applause followed the Governor's speech.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS IT.

General E. A. Carman, Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission was then introduced and received the monument in behalf of the United States Government. He said:

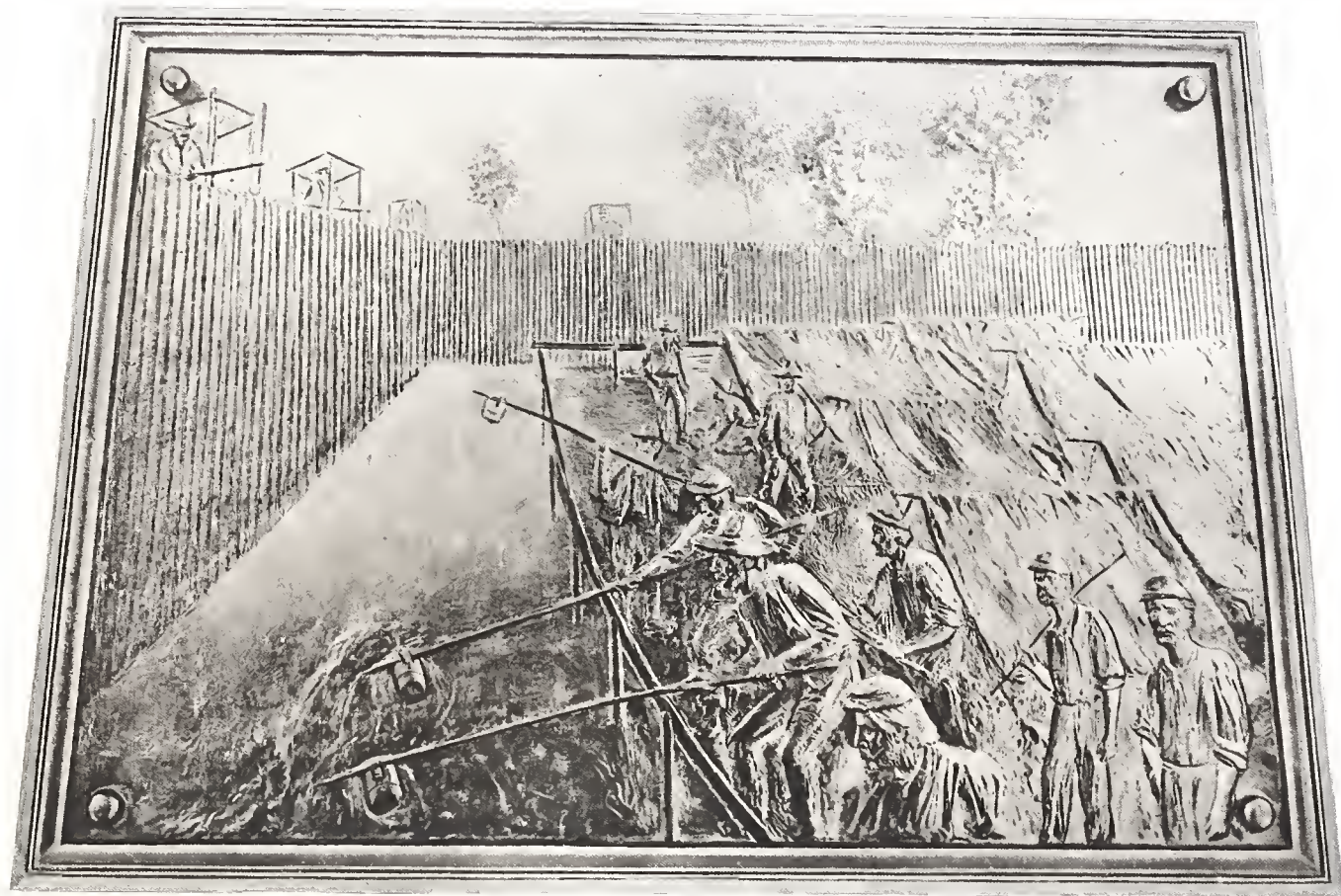
"From February 15, 1864, to late in April, 1865, the prisoners here numbered 49,485, of whom 12,926, or more than 26 per cent. died. Of these 1,849 were Pennsylvanians. The average term of imprisonment was about four months. The greatest number confined at any one time was about 33,000 on August 8, 1864, and the greatest number of deaths was in that month, when about 2,000 died, of whom 300 died in one day, August 10. It is a fearful and sad record and Colonel Chandler, a Confederate military inspector, reported that the conditions of the prison and the treatment of the prisoners was a disgrace to civilization."

General Harry White, of Indiana, once an inmate of Libby Prison, spoke eloquently of the horrors of the prison life and Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart was the last speaker, concluding his remarks with this fine statement:

"This monument will crumble, these graves will disappear, these hills around us will be leveled to the plain, but in all the years to come, as long as the world shall endure, men will bless and glorify through all time, in so far as they possess and practice the magnificent virtues which that monument commemorates."

Rev. J. R. Greene then pronounced the benediction at 4.20 P. M.





ELLIOTT & FRY

EXERCISES
AT
ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,

DECEMBER 7, 1905.





THIS MONUMENT HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE STATE
OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT ENTITLED
AN ACT

TO COMMEMORATE THE HEROISM, SACRIFICES AND
PATRIOTISM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN THE
UNION ARMIES OF THE LATE REBELLION WHO DIED IN
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON, GEORGIA, WHILE CONFINED
THERE AS PRISONERS OF WAR: BY THE ERECTION OF
A SUITABLE MONUMENT IN THE CEMETERY AT THAT
PLACE: CREATING A COMMISSION FOR SUCH PURPOSE
AND APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY MONEY
THEREFOR.

APPROVED JULY 18TH 1901 BY
HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM A. STONE, GOVERNOR

COMMISSIONERS . 7

JAMES ATWELL, PRESIDENT. - EZRA H. RIPPLE, SECRETARY.
WILLIAM T. ZIEGLER - HARRY WHITE - WILLIAM H. BRICKER
JAMES D. WALKER, SUPT.

REPORT OF THE EXERCISES.

Report of the exercises incident to the dedication of the monument to the soldier dead of Pennsylvania, at Andersonville, Ga., by the Andersonville Memorial Commission at 2 P. M., December 7th, 1905, Colonel James D. Walker, presiding.

The following prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Greene, Chaplain, Department of North Carolina and Georgia, G. A. R.:

"Almighty Father, humbly we bow before Thee, our Creator, Preserver, Guide and Protector.

"We feel our weakness and acknowledge our unworthiness. Amid these monuments of the dead, we seek Thee in whom alone is strength and with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold the transcendent beauties of Thy glorious character and every heart to feel Thy presence, to guide and bless in the solemn and sacred duties of this hour. We have assembled in this place, made beautiful by the hand of a grateful nation, to pay our respects to the memory of those who sleep beneath its sod; soldiers of the Republic brought hither from the adjacent prison where they suffered the pangs of thirst and hunger beneath the burning rays of the summer sun and the chilling blasts of wintry winds, with not a single leaf of nature's shade to shield their unprotected heads. Though they fell not in the front of battle, amid the clash of sabres and the cannon's awful thunder, yet they were heroes every one, bearing their hard lot with patient bravery, choosing to suffer untold agonies, yes, even death itself, rather than purchase liberty and life at the expense of loyalty and honor.

"Here we see many marble tablets whose simple number gives no token of the identity of the hero who sleeps beneath. The Unknown Dead: Merciful Father in Thine infinite compassion, pity and bless the widows, mothers, sisters and daughters who freely gave the dearest treasures of their love to their country's service in its hour of peril, who came not back to them in the triumphant march of Victory and Peace; the fate of many still unknown, their resting place a mystery till revealed in the light of the resurrection morn. Console them in their weary years of sorrowing, and may their grief be lightened by the assurance that their loved ones, though lost to them, died not in vain.

"Heavenly Father, bless the Grand Army of the Republic, and let Thy kind care be over every Order, Society and Organization whose ministrations tend to the relief of the old soldier, his widow and orphans. Especially, O Lord, would we ask Thy blessing for the grand old Keystone State, whose loyalty is second to none, whose representatives are here to dedicate a suitable memorial to her brave sons who sleep within these hallowed grounds.

"And may this noble structure be not only a symbol of present gratitude, but may it be an object-lesson to future generations, inspiring them with a higher, unselfish patriotism and a reverance for our country's defenders, more enduring even than the marble on which their virtues are inscribed.

"We thank Thee, O Lord, that out of the carnage of war has come these days of peace; that the animosities of the past have been obliterated, that the blue and the gray now mingle in fraternal sympathy, and that our sons and theirs go forth together to fight the battles of our common country, following the old flag, the one flag, in its victories on the land and on the sea.

"Righteous Father, bless our country, guard us from complications with other nations and direful dissensions in our own. Rule Thou in righteousness and overrule every scheme which would militate against our continued prosperity, or lower our standing among the nations of the earth. And grant, O Thou mighty Ruler of the Universe, that the time may soon come when the Angel of Peace shall spread her white wings over every land beneath the sun; when man, created in the image of his maker, shall learn and practice cruel war no more.

"And now most holy and righteous God, Guardian of Nations and Father of All, we thank Thee for all past mercies and beseech a continuance of Thy favor. Guide and direct us in all things during the remnant of our days and help us so to live that when life's last battle is fought and we sufferings of your comrades and on the scene of their and your sleep with the unnumbered millions in the city of the dead, we may be remembered for our loyalty to our comrades, our country and our God.

"And when the Archangel's trump shall sound the reveille of eternity, awaking our sleeping comrades to millennial life, may we be found worthy to enter the gates of the Celestial City to join the ranks of those who walk the golden streets and upon whose banner, with stripes forever unsullied and with stars forever undimmed, is emblazoned a crown of glory illumined with the rays of a celestial and eternal light. And to Thy great name be honor, praise and glory, world without end, Amen."

ADDRESS OF JAMES D. WALKER.

MEN of Pennsylvania! Women of Pennsylvania! Soldiers of Pennsylvania! and friends of our Grand Old Commonwealth! It is a pleasure indeed to be with you here on a spot made sacred by the trials, temptations and triumphs of your comrades who gave up their lives that this United States might as a nation live.

Of the long months of suffering, anxiety and torture, much can be said, but little need be said. It will be enough to refer you to the reports of the Confederate surgeons in charge of the prison at Andersonville, and of the Surgeon-General of the Confederate Government. They one and all

report the condition of this prison as intolerable, the sufferings of the prisoners as indescribable, a disgrace to humanity, and eloquently they appeal and plead to the Confederate authorities to grant immediate relief. No relief was granted; on the contrary, in spite of the appeals and remonstrances of the surgeons in charge, existing conditions multiplied.

First.—By crowding into this prison over thirty thousand men on a space of ground originally intended to accommodate, as General Winder, the man who located and built the stockade, says, was intended for 7,000 prisoners.

Right here, comrades, I wish to state that today I was informed that there might be a slight mistake regarding this, as a gentleman whom I love and respect, a trustworthy citizen of Georgia, stated to me himself that General Winder intended to accommodate 10,000 men here. I take this man's word because I know him.

Second.—The insufficiency of, and kind of rations issued, of fuel, shelter and protection from the burning suns of summer and the chilling rains of winter.

Third.—The lack of a sufficient medical staff and assistants to cope with the ever increasing sickness and disease, and a criminal insufficiency of hospital accommodations.

Fourth.—The want of a sufficient supply of water for drinking, culinary and sanitary purposes.

Fifth.—The total and absolute absence of any provisions for sanitary comforts for the prisoners of any kind. To such an extent was this matter neglected that the farmers of the surrounding country (by letters now on file in the archives of the Confederacy), complained that their crops were being ruined by the affluvia arising from the marsh within the prison, and that the stench from the same place was intolerable. If any gentleman desires to know the names of those farmers, I can furnish them. Even if I could speak as that master of French literature, Victor Hugo, did write, my words would fail to adequately portray the agony and suffering of the helpless prisoners within the wooded walls of the Andersonville stockade. The unselfish patriotism, sublime devotion, unflinching courage and loyalty to duty exhibited by those heroic martyrs to principle, forms a most brilliant page in military history and will redound greatly to the credit and glory of Pennsylvania's soldiers.

That the Confederate authorities were guilty of perpetrating a most iniquitous method of exterminating a mass of helpless and powerless prisoners cannot be gainsaid, or successfully controverted, and their action will ever remain a foul, deep and dark blot upon the humanity and civilization of an enlightened government.

It will never be adequately known until the day of final accounts, when those who were responsible for this unholy work, standing, trembling and conscience-stricken, before their Maker, will be confronted by those whose bodies were physically wrecked and the future of their lives blasted within the stockaded enclosed walls of Andersonville.

Pennsylvania has always been true to her soldiers. Were they hungry, she fed them; were they naked, she clothed them. In sickness and distress or in prison, she succored them, and when they returned to her bosom from battle triumphantly, she generously provided for them and nobly protected their offspring. To her soldier dead, she has paid magnificent tribute. From Gettysburg in our own fair State, to Vicksburg on the banks of the Mississippi; from Chattanooga to Antietam: within and without her borders, wherever her soldier dead lies, Pennsylvania has honored their memory, by stones, tablets, monuments and memorials of everlasting marble, granite and bronze, and to honor the memory of her dead who lie here, she has brought you, the remnant of her thousands who were imprisoned here, to participate in the dedicatory services of this, her most chaste and beautiful tribute to the memory of her sons, and to afford you a last opportunity to wreath with laurel the resting places of your departed comrades.

Pennsylvania will ever honor their memory, and for you, survivors of Andersonville and soldiers of Pennsylvania, she will ever protect and care. All honor to that noble mother of ours, the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the patriotic sons of Pennsylvania who made it possible for you and I, by our presence here today to contribute to the honoring of the memory of our dead comrades, our thanks are due and are now extended. As the presiding officer of these ceremonies, it would have been my pleasant privilege to present to you one of your comrades of Andersonville, a soldier well and favorably known throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and a Past President of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, Private Ezra H. Ripple, of Scranton, Pa., Secretary of the Commission to erect this memorial. The serious and critical illness of a life-long friend has prevented his presence here today. At his request, I will proceed to read his report as Secretary of the Commission:

REPORT OF EZRA H. RIPPLE, SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

During the session of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania 1900-1901, the following Act was introduced and passed, viz:

AN ACT

To commemorate the heroism, sacrifices and patriotism of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Union Armies of the late Rebellion who died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, while confined there as prisoners of war, by the erection of a suitable monument in the National Cemetery at that place, creating a Commission for such purpose and appropriating the necessary money therefor.

The amount originally appropriated under this act was \$25,000.00, but owing to insufficient State revenue, His Excellency, William A. Stone, Governor, in his approval of the Act was obliged to reduce the amount to \$10,000.00.

On July 18th, 1901, he approved the Act and on the 15th day of October, 1901, he appointed the following Commission to carry out its purposes, viz:

James Atwell, Pittsburg, Pa.
Wm. H. Bricker, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Gen. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.
Wm. T. Ziegler, Gettysburg, Pa.
Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton, Pa.

Every member of the Commission had been a prisoner of war.. The Commission met for organization at Harrisburg, Pa., October 25th, 1901, all members being present. Mr. James Atwell was chosen President and Ezra H. Ripple, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. James D. Walker was appointed Superintendent of Construction.

It was decided at this meeting to call on the prominent monument builders of the country for designs for the monument.

On December 18th, 1901, the Commission again met at Washington, D. C. A large number of designs were before them for consideration, but as a plot had not yet been selected, it was decided first to select a plot in the Cemetery before adopting a design, and the Commission adjourned to meet at the National Cemetery at Andersonville, December 21st, 1901, for that purpose. The Commission met here on that date and selected this plot, which was afterwards secured to us by permission of the United States government. When the Commission adjourned, Messrs. Bricker and Walker were to return by the Western route and visit and inspect the monuments in Chickamauga Park for the information of the Commission. A subsequent report of the Commission stated that they found many monuments there built of Southern granite and that it was equal to the Barre granite and suitable for the construction of the monument.

On Tuesday, April 15th, the Commission met at Pittsburg, Pa., and there met representatives of the Eagle Granite Company, of Reading, Pa.; the Harrison Granite Company, of New York, and Miller & Clark Monumental and Granite Co., Works, Americus, Ga., who each presented designs for the consideration of the Commission; also designs from C. E. Taylor & Co., New York, and Bauer Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., were presented by Superintendent Walker. After a careful and impartial consideration, extending over several days, the Commission awarded the contract to Miller & Clark, of Americus, Ga.

It was the intention of the Commission to have had the names of all the Pennsylvania dead inscribed on bronze tablets and attached to the interior side of the monument, but the several lists were found to disagree to such an extent and so many inaccuracies were found that they were afterward reluctantly forced to abandon the idea. Instead, bronze tablets containing a copy of the Act authorizing the construction of the monument, lines furnished by General Harry White and a dedication and poem by John E. Barrett, and a representation of the breaking out of Pro-

vidence Spring were substituted. On submission of these to the Secretary of War, with a copy of the design and inscriptions, they were approved by him.

In April, 1902, just after executing the contract with Miller & Clark, our beloved President, James Atwell, died. It was almost his last earthly act, signing the contract. In honor of his memory, the Commission decided to let his place as President remain vacant, only electing a chairman pro tem as occasion required. His place has never been permanently filled, and his name is the only one that appears as President of the Commission.

As the monument approached completion, it became necessary to have it inspected, and a Committee of the Commission, consisting of Messrs. Ziegler and Walker, visited the monument during March, 1903. They found the work progressing favorably and reported accordingly. The monument would have been ready for dedication at the time agreed on, but it was found that the number of survivors who desired to attend was so great that the amount appropriated for the dedication ceremonies and transportation was insufficient, and it became necessary to postpone it until a larger appropriation could be secured. In November, 1903, the Sub-Committee again visited Andersonville and made a final inspection of the monument, reporting that it was complete and satisfactory in all its details.

On June 16th, 1904, Governor Pennypacker appointed James D. Walker, of Pittsburg to the place on the Commission made vacant by the death of James Atwell.

The contract with Miller & Clark, which will appear in the report of the Commission, is here omitted, as is also the description of the monument, as it is before you for your inspection. The interior of the monument entering from the north shows you on the right, twin tablets of cast standard bronze divided by a mullion, No. 1 of which 3 ft. 6 in. in height and 2 ft. 6 in. in width, contains the "In Memoriam" and Dedication, by Hon. John Erigena Barrett, of Scranton, Pa., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA'S SONS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

"To the 1,849 of her devoted sons who died in Andersonville Prison where they were held as prisoners of war in the years 1864 and 1865 and who are buried here, Pennsylvania dedicates this memorial of her undying love.

"The faithful men whose names adorn this monument, and the pages of their country's history, were loyal unto death to the flag of the Republic. Their lives were woven into the precious fabric of American freedom. Through their sufferings they have left a legacy of strong, patient, patriotic endurance to coming generations. With gratitude to Almighty God, who gave this nation such heroic spirits in the time of trial, Pennsylvania cherishes their memory, their loyalty, their sacrifices and their graves, a priceless heritage forevermore.

"Here sleep the loyal and the brave,
By kindly death from prison freed,
Who gave their precious lives to save,
The nation in its time of need.

"This monument cannot disclose,
 Nor can the skill of mortal make,
 A record of the countless woes,
 They suffered for their country's sake.

"To Him alone who knoweth all,
 Is known the anguish they endured,
 Awaiting the last bugle call,
 With breaking hearts, while here immured.

"Denied a soldier's splendid death,
 Where glory rolls her martial drum,
 They tasted death at every breath,
 And bravely met their martyrdom.

"Enshrined in Pennsylvania's heart,
 To flag and freedom ever dear,
 Are they who bore the patriot's part,
 And nobly served their country here.

"And while the stars their vigil keep,
 Across the silence of the sky,
 The nation's love for those who sleep,
 At Andersonville shall not die."

Following these lines are the lines supplied by General Harry White of the Commission:

"This monument to these soldiers
 Is here built by a people's love,
 Fretted, blazoned and decked,
 With the hearts they built it of!
 And let it here securely stand,
 In form, in stone, in cap, in gate,
 Till every shrine in every land
 Will these lives commemorate."

No. 2 tablet of same size and form of Number 1, recites the preamble of the Act of Assembly authorizing the erection of the monument, as follows:

"This monument has been erected by the State of Pennsylvania in pursuance of an Act, entitled

AN ACT

To commemorate the heroism, sacrifices and patriotism of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Union Armies of the late Rebellion, who died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., while confined there as prisoners of war, by the erection of a suitable monument in the National Cemetery at that place, creating a Commission for that purpose and appropriating the necessary money therefor.

Approved July 18th, 1901.

By His Excellency,
 WM. A. STONE, Governor."

and followed by the names of the Commission appointed by Governor Stone.

On the left side of the interior of the monument is a tablet of cast standard bronze 2 ft. 6 inches in height by 3 ft. 6 in. in width, representing the breaking out of Providence Spring, which occurred in the prison grounds during the night of August 10th, 1864, a miracle of Divine Providence which the Commission decided should be recorded in enduring bronze.

Over this tablet is cut in the marble the motto of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War:

"Death before Dishonor,"

the letters inlaid with gilt. Another tablet with the Coat of Arms of the State completes the list.

The monument faces north and south. On the northern face the keystone of the arch is capped by the Coat of Arms of the State of Pennsylvania in bronze. On the southern face, the name of the State appears. The monument is surmounted by a bronze figure 8 feet in height, an original conception of a prisoner of war; not a soldier clad in smart, well-fitting uniform, with belt, cartridge box and musket, but one in loose blouse with worn clothing and torn shoes, sad and dejected in look and pose. When first placed in position, we had faced the figure towards the North, as if he were looking off toward his home and friends, but it had the effect of appearing to present the rear of the figure to the front of the monument, and in order to avoid this incongruity, we had the figure faced around, and now he seems as it were overlooking the graves of our dead comrades and meditating on their sad fate.

The price paid Miller & Clark for the monument	
as per contract was,	\$7,750 00
Expenses otherwise incurred,	2,170 00
Balance unexpended,	79 71
	<hr/>
Total,	\$10,000 00
	<hr/>

A detailed statement of expenditures has been furnished the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

Eighteen hundred and forty-nine of the sons of Pennsylvania lie buried in this ground. They represent 148 different organizations of Pennsylvania troops. The ground on which we tread today is hallowed, for nearly 13,000 soldiers of the Union gave up their lives here. It was the greatest battlefield of the war. On no other field is there any record of such mortality. As to those heroes who lived and died here in indescribable torment and misery, a grateful country will some day give the credit due for unexampled loyalty under unexampled circumstances.

We come today to dedicate this monument to their memories, and in no better language can we describe the manner of our coming than in the beautiful words of that gifted poet, John E. Barrett, written for this occasion.

"Above the dust of the beloved dead,
 Who passed to immortality this way;
 We bare our heads and reverently tread,
 And tenderly our heartfelt homage pay.
 The days were dark when duty called them hence,
 And darker passions clouded all the land;
 But we who live behold their recompense,
 A nation greater than its founders planned.



ELLIOTT & FHLA

Miss Mary Meyers

WHO UNVEILED THE MONUMENT

"Thank God the fratricidal strife is past,
 The Moloch Hate that fed on human lives
 Is slain by love; and blessed Peace at last
 So long affrighted from our shores, survives;
 And o'er our broad domain, from crag to crag,
 From sea to sea, and loyal to the core;
 The nation stands united for the flag
 They loved and died for, now and evermore."

Chairman JAMES D. WALKER: Captain Wm. T. Ziegler, a member of the Commission, will tender the monument to the State of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. ZIEGLER.

YOUR Excellency, Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades: I believe all men who were in the War of the Rebellion, whether he served a long or short term of service, met with some particular experience that his mind will revert to when he thinks of those days.

Some perhaps will recall some fierce battle he was in and at this late day can still see his comrades falling thick and fast around him.

Others will think of a long and fatiguing raid they helped to make, and can now see themselves nodding in their saddles, while their trusty steed safely plods through the midnight march.

Others will recall the wild exciting charge they made, and can see themselves rushing up to the very cannon's mouth and over the enemy's works, and can yet hear themselves yelling with delight at the victory they achieved, or can see themselves sullenly retreating from disaster and defeat.

So with myself; but when I think of those days, I do not recall the fierce battles, not the long fatiguing marches, nor the exciting charges, but my memory brings me away down here to Georgia and I find myself either on the outside of the North Gate awaiting to be admitted into Andersonville Prison, or many long, weary months after, on the outside of the South Gate, on my way to meet my friends in the North.

There is another matter I believe in. If a soldier has the courage to stand up in line of battle and take equal chances with the enemy, that man will not treat you inhumanly, if through the fortunes of war you happen to fall in his hands. It is only to so-called soldiers you meet back in the rear that will insult you or treat you badly. When I was taken during a fierce onslaught of the rebel lines, they treated me as kindly as possible under the circumstances, even offering to divide with me their scanty rations.

And we were always ready to divide with the Johnnies when they fell in our hands. In fact, as soon as the gun or sword was dropped all animosity was gone and we were ready to assist them and make their position as pleasant as possible.

I remember at the battle of Spottsylvania the rebel General Johnson and his whole Division was captured, and shortly after that took place the position of our Battalion was changed, and we passed them corralled in a field by the roadside, and as we marched by them you should have seen the shower of hardtack going from our haversacks across that fence and in among those Johnnies. Every man in our line wanted to divide with his fallen enemy to the full extent of his supply.

To show you still farther, when I was coming down here, we marched through the town of Danville, and as we went through the main street we passed a rebel hospital. The pavement and steps were filled with hospital soldiers, and as I passed the door one of them cried out: "Here comes all of Grant's Army." A rebel soldier standing in the door with his arm in a sling turned to the fellow and said to him: "If you were at the front you would find plenty of them there yet." It was a deserved rebuke and only demonstrated what I have just said, the soldier that does the fighting will neither insult you nor allow others to do so, if he can prevent it. So I have nothing against those who did the fighting. And so far as the other fellows are concerned, I hold neither hatred nor spite against them. Indeed I have so much to thank God for, that I can fully forgive all who did aught against me.

It is not my intention to take you in that pen and attempt to show you how they lived. For that part, I will refer you to the report of the Committee appointed by the Confederate Congress in July or August, 1864, whose duty it was to investigate the condition of the prisoners of war in Andersonville Prison. The report of that Committee to the Confederate Congress can be found in the Confederate archives, and the inmates of yonder pen are satisfied to let the world know how they lived as reported by that Committee. That report will tell you how they lived, how they died. The evidence is all around you. Every one of the many thousands of little marble headstones you see mark the resting place of a Union soldier; 13,000 lie buried here. Now in the latter part of September and the beginning of October, most of the inmates were taken out and sent to Florence, S. C., and 2,900 of them are buried there, making in all 16,600. Just think for a moment. This prison was opened on the 24th of February, 1864, and the last prisoners taken out on the 17th of April, 1865, less than 14 months, and 16,600 of its inmates dead. Can you comprehend the condition of the place and the men? I answer no.

From where I was quartered, I could look over the southwestern portion of the stockade into the dead house. Every morning the dead were gathered up and carried to the South Gate and there laid in rows until all were brought there. The gate would open and we would carry out our friends. Immediately outside of the gate one of our men was stationed whose duty it was to make a complete record of the dead. He would first give the corpse a number, you would then give him the man's name, the company and regiment he belonged to, when he died and the State he was from. We then carried the body to the dead house. When they were all

carried out a wagon with four mules and four negroes would drive up and the loading process would commence. Two negroes on the ground and two on the wagon. The two on the ground would take a corpse by the knee and arm and throw it up on the wagon; the two on the wagon would take it in the same manner and throw it up front, piling them on top of one another until it was full. They would then fill up the hind part in the same manner; I think 24 was a load. Now what do you think of a sight like that to look at each morning and to wonder when my time was coming for the same journey.

Andersonville Prison was simply an enclosure of 27 acres of ground. It was, as you can see, located on two elevations with a little stream running through it. The stockade was made of rough hewn timber, about one foot thick from 12 to 14 inches wide, and about 18 feet long. A ditch five or six feet deep was dug and the timber stood upright therein, the whole firmly braced on the outside. About every 100 feet a little box was built on the top with steps running up from the outside; these boxes were used by the guards, who from this high perch could look over the entire prison. Besides these guards, several forts were erected on commanding positions, and it was said that the guns from these forts had range of every foot of ground in the enclosure. On the inside of the stockade was the notorious dead line. This was made by driving posts in the ground about 12 feet from the stockade and nailing a narrow board on the top, thus forming a complete line around the inside of the structure. This was put up to prevent the men from undermining the stockade, and the guards had strict orders to shoot any man who ventured, or by accident got under that line. Now, with 12 feet off at the widest part around that enclosure, and the little stream with its low swampy banks, would take off at least seven of the 27 acres. When I entered that foul place on the 10th day of July 1864, it was said that 30,000 Union soldiers were on that 20 acres. Can you realize what that means? I don't think you can.

Why in the county that I live in (Adams) in 1870 we had a population of 30,000 souls. They lived on 339,840 acres; our 30,000 soldiers lived on 20 acres. Take our own Dauphin county; in the last Presidential election they cast 22,000 votes. Just think, we had 8,000 more men over there than you have in that large county, including the cities of Harrisburg and Steelton. Take the census of 1870; we had more men in yonder pen than you had in any one of 63 counties in Pennsylvania.

The first 80 days after I arrived there, 8,000 of the inmates died. Can you realize what that number means? Again I say, I don't think you can. Take, for instance, the city of Philadelphia with its population of a million and a quarter. Let them bury 100 young men each day for 80 days. What would they do? Why, not only all the people in the State would condole with you, but the whole country would stand aghast at the appalling calamity that had befallen you, and those who could get away would flee from the terrible scourge.

But what could they do, they could not flee. By this time they had become so hardened to the every day's distress that many of them were glad

to die, and heroically they awaited their turn to be carried out, as so many of their comrades had been carried out before. Without clothing to cover their nakedness, without shelter, lying on the bare ground for months, without hope of release, why should they continue the uneven battle for life any longer? Can you comprehend their position; can you imagine their condition? I say no; you must have seen them to fully realize how they lived. No tongue can describe their plight.

Just think, without a change of clothing for months, the ground and rags around them filled with vermin sapping their life blood day and night, famishing, hungry and in the last stages of despair, what could they do but turn their pallid faces to their far off northern home, and in their lonely moments cry out from their very souls, "Oh! why, why do you leave us here to die?"

Who were these victims of this unparalleled endurance? Let me take time to tell you. The majority were from the army of the Potomac and were taken during Grant's great campaign against Richmond in the spring and summer of 1864. From the time we crossed the Rapidan river on the 4th of May until we arrived at Petersburg, it was just six weeks. During that time we fought the battles of the Wilderness, 3 days; Po River and Spottsylvania, 5 days; North Anna, 1 day; Cold Harbor, 10 days; Petersburg and the Weldon Railroad, 2 days. In other words, we fought and marched for six weeks, in fact, it seemed like a continuous battle and every foot of that ground we were on the offensive, at no time was the enemy in our rear, and all the prisoners captured were taken out of the very front ranks. So with the men from Sherman's Army. He was advancing to Atlanta and all the men he lost were taken in assaulting rebel strongholds or by rebel onslaughts. Take, for instance, the 7th Pa. Res. Regt., that had gallantly served their three years; the day after their time was out, the regiment was captured—half of that command lie buried here. General Wessel with 3,000 men, after a gallant fight, was compelled to surrender at Plymouth, N. C.—half of his command is still here. Take the assault of Fort Johnson in Charleston Harbor on the 3rd day of July, 1864. Col. Hoyt with 125 men of his regiment led that charge, and he and his men succeeded in getting into the fort. The balance of the charging column failed to follow the gallant boys of the 52nd Pa., and Hoyt and his heroes were left to their fate. Col. Ripple, an honored member of our Commission, is one of the fortunate ones of that 125 to live through the ordeal of Andersonville. A large percentage of that gallant band is still lying here and at Florence. When I was taken on the 23rd of June, 700 others were also made prisoners. Men who had faithfully stood in the front ranks from the Wilderness to Petersburg. They were all young men from 18 to 25 years, and the majority of that 700 are lying here now.

The best evidence of the character of the inmates is to look at the survivors. In every community you find them, they are honored and respected citizens. And best of all, they are still thanking God for preserving their lives through Andersonville.

Why, I ask you, should such men be compelled to cry out from the very depths of their souls: "Oh! why, why do you leave us here to die?"

After enduring the heat of a tropical sun without any shelter, and the fierce summer storms of Georgia where thunder only knows how to thunder, and lightning that would make our northern lightning blush with shame, and rain—well, if it knows how to rain any place in the world, it is down here in Georgia—in the months of July and August; we did not mind getting wet. A short time after the daily storm, the sun would shine down hot upon us and would soon dry the tattered rags around us, but in the late fall and winter it was different. The rains lasted from two to three days, and chilled us to the very marrow of our bones. How they lived during that Winter, God only knows.

In the latter part of March, they commenced taking them out and sending them North, and finally on the afternoon of April 17th the South Gate was opened wide and the few that were left were ordered out, and when I passed through that gate I looked back and not one living soul remained in the enclosure, and as I recalled that afternoon, the past rises up before me and I can see it as vividly as though it were yesterday. The empty prison and the standing stockade seemed like some grim monster grinning with fiendish hatred because it had not taken in its embrace the lives of the of the few who were left.

As I stood outside of that Gate awaiting the orders to move on, I could not help looking up in the direction in which we now stand, where I knew so many of my comrades lay buried, young men who had entered the North Gate as I had entered it so many long months before, flushed with the pride of young manhood, and hopes of living to come out of this same gate that I had just passed through on their way to join their friends in the North. But, alas! their bodies had passed out of this same gate, but the spirit and the soul had departed and was now before Him who gave them life.

Let us all fervently hope that their suffering in Andersonville atoned for their sins of life, and God in his mercy allowed their weary souls to rest on his bosom, there to enjoy eternal and everlasting joys for all time to come.

As I stood there, I could not repress the hot tears as they ran down my hollow cheeks as I thought of the many mothers, wives and sisters in some far off northern home who were praying for and awaiting the return of their loved ones. But their bodies were then mouldering into dust, and the mothers, wives and sisters will continue to mourn for the loss of the loved ones until they too were glad to die, with a longing hope and a full belief that they would meet in Heaven, where parting would be no more. With a prayer to God to be merciful to them, I turned from the sad scene and hastened to the station where the train stood ready to take us to our glorious expectations.

Friends—Standing in sight of the evidence of untold suffering, the like of which no men before or since were ever called upon to endure, I thank God that he permitted me to live through that ordeal, and that forty years

after I assisted in the selection and erection of this most beautiful memorial, conceived by a loving people as a fitting tribute to their sons, who here in their young manhood sorrowfully but manfully gave up their lives in the defense of the principles they had solemnly sworn to uphold.

I again thank God that he permitted me to be here today to help dedicate this handsome memorial, built by a people's love in sacred and holy remembrance of all these young Pennsylvanian's who lie buried here.

Your Excellency, Governor of the State, in whose defense they all rallied in 1861, Governor of the State whose flag they carried most loyally in all the severe battles of the War, as the representative of the Commission appointed to erect this memorial, I give it to you. Take it, Governor of our grand old State, glorious Pennsylvania, and let us all sincerely hope it will stand unharmed in this most hallowed spot until all of our people shall most emphatically declare that wars with all their sad belongings shall be no more. When that time arrives, let all war memorials crumble and bingle with the dust of the victims of war, so not a trace may remain to rekindle in the hearts of the people the spirit of war. Then the voices of the mothers, wives and sisters will rise high into Heaven, and from their very souls they will thank God that they will not be compelled to endure what their maternal parents endured during the terrible years of war.

Again I say, take it, Governor of a people who dearly love their soldier dead, and tenderly and sacredly place it in the care of your Government, in the care of my Government, the Government for which they all died.

By CHAIRMAN WALKER: The monument has been unveiled by Miss Mary E. Myers, of Gettysburg, Pa., whose brother died here September 26, 1864, and is buried in grave No. 9893.

COLONEL WALKER: To the comrades who live in Pennsylvania, there is no need to say we are proud of Pennsylvania, and proud of everything which emanates from Pennsylvania. In fact, Pennsylvania is just as proud of everything in the State of Pennsylvania as the people of Georgia are of their people and products. We have here the Governor of Pennsylvania, in whom we take great pride. He is known not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout all the great United States. It is with pleasure I have the honor to present to you old comrades in Andersonville, and ladies and gentlemen, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker.

ADDRESS OF HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MR. PRESIDENT, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen, and six hundred survivors of the war which ended forty years ago: The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and his military Staff, the Major-General Commanding that Guard and his three Brigadiers, have come a distance of a thousand miles, and this large concourse of people has assembled upon these grounds to dedicate a memorial.

What is the significance of this unusual event? What does it imply? What mean ye by these stones? It is true of nations as it is true of men that they "may rise upon stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." The pathway of human progress has at every step been assisted by human suffering. More potent than the valor upon the field of battle is his capacity for endurance. During the Revolutionary War the Continental Army won but few battles, but that war after eight years ended in success. Its spirit was typified, not in the victories of Saratoga and Yorktown, but on the camp ground at Valley Forge with its suffering from cold and hunger and from privation.

The Dutch struggle into India had few victories, but it lasted for eighty years, and at the end of that time the power of Spain, the greatest nation then on earth, was utterly broken and England became a possibility.

Christianity, the most potent factor for two thousand years in the development of humanity, is exemplified, not by knights of armour riding upon comparisoned horses, but by the body of a man nailed to the cross. He who regenerated the world wore upon his head, not a helmet, but a crown of thorns. And as time passes, as it rolls away from us; when the antagonisms which were ours forty years ago have disappeared; when the impressions made upon the people North and South have lost their influence, then it will be recognized that the valor of the American soldier was best exemplified upon the field of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, and his fortitude and his power of endurance was best exemplified at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia.

The State of Pennsylvania has erected this memorial; it is eminently fitting that it should so have done. The men who suffered here have not died in vain. By their death this great Government took on new life, and even the State of Georgia, where they suffered and where they died, has been strong, mighty and prosperous as never before because of what they did and because of the success of the efforts which they made.

I accept this memorial in behalf of the Commonwealth, reflecting credit as it does upon the Commission who supervised its erection, for its magnificent proportions and its artistic results, and I present it to you, Sir, the representative of the National Government, with full faith that here it will stand for all time to come as an evidence of the suffering and valor of these soldiers who lost their lives that the country might survive.

COLONEL WALKER: Comrades, allow me to present to you General E. A. Carmen, representative of the United States Government, who will accept the monument and take charge of it afterwards.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL E. A. CARMEN.

GOVERNOR Pennypacker, Ladies, Comrades and Friends: We are upon ground consecrated and hallowed by suffering and death. From February 15th, 1864 to late in April, 1865, the prisoners here numbered 49,485, of whom 12,926 or more than 26 per cent. died.

1,849 of these were from Pennsylvania. The average term of imprisonment was about four months. The greatest number confined at any one time was about 33,000, on August 8th, 1864, and the greatest number of deaths was that month, when about 2,000 died, of whom 300 died in one day, August 10th. It is a fearful and sad record, and Colonel Chandler, a Confederate military inspector, reported that the condition of the prison was a disgrace to civilization.

The United States Government was measurably guilty also; it doomed these unfortunate men to death in accordance with the views of General Grant, who stated "that it was humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles, that those confined in rebel prisons should be sacrificed to their fate," rather than agree to a system of exchange at that time.

It was then urged and is still contended that from a military standpoint the policy of our Government in not exchanging prisoners was right, that it was less costly to feed a Confederate prisoner than to let him return to the ranks and fight, and that every suffering captive in southern prisons offset a fighting Confederate and was not inactive, but was virtually continually in action; and these thousands at Andersonville and other points were really fighting the battles of their country as effectually as though in the forefront of battle; that these suffering and emaciated men kept back from the lines confronting Grant and Sherman in 1864 nearly three times their number of able veteran Confederate soldiers, and, according to Grant, that the very salvation of the country depended upon them. Their fate was a cruel one and their sufferings and sacrifices known to every household in the land. The soldier who is struck down to death or wounds in battle is to be envied when compared with the slow death of exposure and starvation. The soldier who fought in battle had more chances for his life, and faced death upon few occasions, but the battle here was constant, a daily and hourly struggle for life. The prisoner had nothing to inspire or encourage him, nothing but to face death in the most cruel form, and generally he faced it unflinchingly. He was offered his freedom provided he should enlist in the ranks of the Confederacy, but he spurned liberty purchased at the expense of his patriotism. Of the 188,000 prisoners taken by the Confederates, less than 3,000 accepted the conditional offer of liberty; of the 17,873 patients admitted to the Andersonville Hospital, only about 25 gained liberty by taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. More than 40 years have passed, the war is fast becoming a memory, the intensity of feeling which existed has passed away, and we are again one and undivided. Most of the survivors of this prison have gone to hallowed graves, and those who remain have about them some evidence of their sufferings, but they have the consciousness of having served their country in the hour of its great need, and of transmitting to posterity a great lesson of patriotism. Those who died here were not only heroes, but martyrs, and have left us a "rich legacy for all time, the sublime heroism they displayed in their unswerving devotion to the flag they loved under whatever infliction or temptations, and the declaration sealed with their lives, that they were

IN MEMORIAM PENNSYLVANIA'S SONS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

TO THE LIES OF HER DEVOTED SONS WHO DIED IN ANDERSONVILLE PRISON, WHERE THEY WERE HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR, IN THE YEARS 1864 AND 1865 AND WHO ARE BURIED HERE, PENNSYLVANIA DEDICATES THIS MEMORIAL OF HER UNDYING LOVE. THE FAITHFUL MEN WHOSE NAMES ADORN THIS MONUMENT AND THE PAGES OF THEIR COUNTRY'S HISTORY, WERE LOYAL UNTO DEATH TO THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC. THEIR LIVES ARE WOVEN INTO THE PRECIOUS FABRIC OF AMERICAN FREEDOM. THROUGH THEIR SUFFERINGS THEY HAVE LEFT A LEGACY OF STRONG, PATIENT, PATRIOTIC ENDURANCE TO COMING GENERATIONS. WITH GRATITUDE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, WHO GAVE THIS NATION SUCH HEROIC SPIRITS IN THE TIME OF TRIAL, PENNSYLVANIA CHERISHES THEIR MEMORY, THEIR LOYALTY, THEIR SACRIFICES AND THEIR GRAVES, A PRICELESS HERITAGE FOR EVERMORE.

HERE SLEEP THE LOYAL AND THE BRAVE,
BY KINDLY DEATH FROM PRISON FREED,
WHO GAVE THEIR PRECIOUS LIVES TO SAVE,
THE NATION IN ITS TIME OF NEED.

THIS MONUMENT CANNOT DISCLOSE,
NOR CAN THE SKILL OF MORTAL MAKE,
A RECORD OF THE COUNTLESS VOICES,
THEY SUFFERED FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S SAKE.

TO HIM, ALONE, WHO KNOWETH ALL,
IS KNOWN THE ANGUISH THEY ENDURED,
AWAITING THE LAST BUGLE-CALL,
WITH BREAKING HEARTS WHILE HERE IMMURED.

DENIED A SOLDIER'S SPLENDID DEATH,
WHERE GLORY ROLLS HER MARTIAL DRUM,
THEY TASTED DEATH AT EVERY BREATH,
AND BRAVELY MET THEIR MARTYRDOM.

ENSHRINED IN PENNSYLVANIA'S HEART,
TO FLAG AND FREEDOM EVER DEAR,
ARE THEY WHO BORE THE PATRIOT'S FART,
AND LOYAL SERVED THEIR COUNTRY HERE.

AND WHILE THE STARS THEIR VIGIL KEEP
ACROSS THE SILENCE OF THE SKY,
THE NATION'S LOVE FOR THESE WHO SLEEP
AT ANDERSONVILLE SHALL NOT DIE.

THIS MONUMENT TO THESE SOLDIERS, IS HERE BUILT BY A PEOPLE'S LOVE,
FRETTED, GLAZONED AND DECKED, WITH THE HEARTS THEY BUILT IT OF;
AND LET IT HERE SECURELY STAND, IN FORM, IN STONE, IN GAZE, IN GATE,
TILL EVERY SHRINE IN EVERY LAND, WILL THESE LIVES COMMEMORATE.

content to suffer and die if the interests of their country demanded it." A grateful country cherishes the memory of the noble men who suffered and died here, and for all time will look upon them as models of heroic devotion to the flag of their country, under the most trying circumstances.

Governor Pennypacker! The Noble Commonwealth of which you are the Chief Magistrate never failed in its duty during the great war for the Union, and has never forgotten, but kindly cherishes the memory of her soldiers. Here it has erected in enduring granite and bronze a beautiful memorial of 1,849 martyrs of Andersonville. It is a pleasure in behalf of the United States to accept this from your hands for perpetual custody and care.

COLONEL WALKER: We have with us, ladies and gentlemen, a most famous prisoner of war. He was in every prison I believe from Libby to Tyler, and from Thompsonville, Ga., to Florence, S. C., with the exception of this one prison. So famous at that time was he that at one time the United States Government offered two Rebel Generals for him, and so valuable was he to the Confederate Government that they refused all offers for exchange, and you "Johnnies" down South would not give him up. I introduce to you that famous General (not a General then, but a Colonel) Harry White, of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HARRY WHITE.

COMRADES! Countrymen: In this spot are buried one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine Pennsylvanians who wore the blue and followed the flag of their country in that crucial conflict of forty years ago to save its life. No human voice from pulpit in America reaches so far as the thoughts from the voiceless lips of these graves. Escaping the bullet in the crucible of battle, footsore and weary from the forced march in long lines of territory, the changing fortunes of war threw these soldiers as prisoners into the hands of the enemy, and languishing from disease contracted there or in the skeleton clutch of famine, they suffered and perished in Andersonville. Above these graves, down here in the sunshine and storm there hovers the halo of the patriot and the hero.

Leaving the love, the comfort and the plenty of their Pennsylvania homes, to do the best they could in their country's severest trial, the angry cruelties of war imposed upon them, privations and sufferings no human tongue can tell.

NO SOLDIERS OF CONQUEST.

The men who fill these graves were no soldiers of fortune and loved not the employment of war. They belonged to no army of conquest. They had read the story of Alexander, who wept because he had no more worlds to conquer; of Julius Caesar whose legions had thundered before cities and towns, bringing terror and death to the people; of Napoleon who before he was forty years of age had all Europe trembling at his feet.

From the exciting stories of such leaders and soldiers of adventure and conquest, they turned to the life and example of our Washington, who became the soldier and led armies to victory, that right, security, liberty and permanent peace might come to all the people. Living in a government of law, that law "whose seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world," they heeded the call to arms to compel obedience, for it brings peace and joy to all the people throughout the land.

THEY DID NOT KNOW THE NORTH.

While the logic of affairs and events made the War of Rebellion inevitable, yet it would appear, if the people of the States that adopted the heresy of secession had known the people of the loyal States as they know them now, no hostile gun would ever have been fired on Sumter. The people who went into rebellion did not and some of them do not yet know the kind of men, who, born under our Northern skies, made up the Union Army and carried the flag to victory. But a few years since a prominent member of Congress from Mississippi, in advocating an appropriation to pay for private property in his section, alleged to have been taken in his section by the Union army, said substantially: "You people of the North did not feel as we did the distresses and losses of the war. You drew for your armies from the crowded hives and populous centers of Europe, while we, of the South, gave from our homes and our firesides our dearest and our best." It was my duty to immediately reply and deny on the record and before the country this slander on our comrades, who through the ordeal of armed rebellion carried the country to triumph. Not long since in a Southern city, meeting an old Princeton, Southern class-mate, I was introduced to the Colonel of a Virginia regiment, who soon began to talk of some battles I knew much about. And in speaking of that fight at Winchester, in March, 1862, where General Shields drove Stonewall Jackson up the valley, said: "If it had not been for those imported Dutchmen coming up when they did, we would have sent you fellows whirling down the valley." Knowing much about the situation, I replied: "You are mistaken, Colonel, that was the 84th Penna. Volunteers, commanded by Col. Bill Murray, who leading his regiment was shot through the curl of the bugle on his cap and instantly killed. His regiment was organized at Huntingdon, Pa., and was made up of the boys from the counties of the Juniata Valley." The rebels on the picket line and elsewhere often sent over their sneering flings at the "Pennsylvania Dutchmen." But they always found them foremen worthy of their steel. True, in our great Commonwealth, we have what are called Pennsylvania Dutchmen; but they are to the manor born as American citizens, and no better or braver soldiers ever carried a musket or drew a sabre. Some of them sleep with other Americans in yonder graves. Thus, Southern people in their various associations are taught to believe that newly hired and imported foreigners made up most of the regiments that fought the battles for the Union. Never were people more misled.

FIRING ON SUMTER BEGAN WAR.

Forty-five years ago, the long roll beat to arms. Following the sun it echoed around the world. Civilization heard the trembling message "The

Young Republic is threatened with dissolution." When the gun at Sumter was fired, it startled the country like a bell in the night. The irrepressible conflict had come and the battle had actually begun. From a nation at peace, we were instantly a nation at war. Thirty millions of people had such confidence in their Republican institutions that they had not seen the necessity of even such a beggerly military establishment of 10,000 men.

ARMY AND NAVY SCATTERED.

The meagre standing army and more insignificant navy had been scattered in weak detachments, to remote places, by unfriendly authority. The only reliance for the government, then, was what the fathers predicted, an appeal to the loyal people. When the Great President called to arms, the Northern people awoke from their sleep. There was a hurrying to and fro in hot haste. Youth and age, wealth and dependence, culture and refinement jostled each other for patriotic service. Standing here, looking upon those graves, many pathetic scenes panorama-like pass in review. No appeal was made to foreign mercenaries, but to the field, the hilltops, the valleys, the business offices and the workshops of the North. The land became a military camp.

WAR MEETINGS.

The unity of the Republic was threatened. Here no sovereign is accepted, but the law the people themselves enact. The sentiment:

"And Sovereign law, the world's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits Empress, crowning good, repelling ill,"

was adopted when the Constitution of 1787 created the government of the United States.

When in 1860 the majority of the people elected, under the law a President, they had committed no crime, legal or moral—yet this was the pretext for defying the laws of the country and making war against the government. And the constitution, all the States had adopted as binding on all people, declares, "levying war against the United States or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort shall be treason." The men, then, levying this war were in rebellion and when the constitutionally elected President appealed to the country to come to arms to suppress it, he fulfilled his oath "to protect and defend the Constitution." He did not appeal in vain. The pulpit became the church militant. The courts paused in their judicial proceedings, the lawyer laid down his brief, the mechanic the implements of his trade, and the farmer left his plow in the furrow to go to the war meeting. Methinks, now, standing here, I can look upon one of those schoolhouse war meetings. The mothers, the fathers, the maidens, the young men of the neighborhood were there.

No such scenes as Shylock exposes about the parades of Venice, when he says:

"When you hear the drum,
And the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife,
Clamber not up to casements then,
Nor thrust your head into the public street,
To gaze on christian fools with varnished faces,"

were enacted to gather such meetings. They were called over the North to enlist the young braves into the army to save the country of Washington from the assault of rebellion.

In the Art room of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, there was the picture "Breaking of Home Ties." Recall the touching details of that scene, and you have the pictures of the American boys enlisting, followed by mothers and loving hearts with some tender souvenir of home, as they left for the rendezvous to be mustered as soldiers for their country. Many went, but came not again. From many a bereft home there came the cry:

"Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

PENNSYLVANIA CARED FOR HER SOLDIERS.

Pennsylvania giving her dearest and her best to the army of the Union has always been thoughtful of her soldiers.

The legislature of 1861, to stimulate the patriotism of her sons who went to the field and to evidence her continually watchful care over them through all the changing scenes of strife, authorized the Governor, then the great War Governor, to present each regiment that left the State a flag, to be carried in the war and at its close to be returned with proper inscriptions of service and placed in the archives of the Commonwealth. Most impressive were the ceremonies of such presentations, from time to time, to more than two hundred regiments, as they left for the front, of these Stars and Stripes, emblems of the National Unity with the arms of the Commonwealth and her motto "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," inscribed across the blue field. Brave Pennsylvanians, one by one, took these flags with their beautiful flaming folds and brought them back after four years storm of battle, fader, shot-torn, cannon-scorched, blood-baptized, hallowed with imperishable renown. After Appomattox had come, these precious relics, on July 4th, 1866, at Independence Hall, with majestic ceremony, were formally returned to the Government and placed in the archives of the Commonwealth. There they are as an altar on which the incense of patriotic fire ever burns. Following her devoted care for the memory of the soldiers she sent to fight for Union and Liberty, it was right and proper that the Commonwealth should provide for the erection of the monument we come here this day to dedicate. The Governor, as chief executive of the State, with cabinet and staff, representing the dignity and intelligence of more than six millions of people, is here to honor the memory of the Pennsylvanians buried in yonder graves. On the invitation of the State, there are here, also, many comrades who, imprisoned with

the dead here, survived the harshness, the severity, the tortures and the cruelties of Andersonville. The Commission created by law to erect this monument, all of whom wore the blue during the nearly four years of war and for a portion of that time, themselves felt and knew the severities and cruelties of prison life, are here at the close of their duties in erecting this monument to participate in its dedication.

We come from a Commonwealth founded in peace and averse to war; but when all peaceful methods fail, has given and will give "her dearest and her best" to make an army to fight the enemy that fires on the flag or would destroy the nation. As representatives of that majestic and historic Commonwealth, no unfriendly purpose brings us now here. The men who lie yonder were our comrades in arms and we come from the land of their homes to place and dedicate this monument, beside their graves, to honor their memory for their service to their country.

SENTIMENT.

When the Grecian soldiers at Marathon had driven back the Persian hosts and saved the learning and refinement of Athens from the spoiler, the remains of all the Greeks who fell were there, three hundred years after the battle, gathered under a monumental Tumulus and annually the people gathered there to render tribute to the memory of the dead. Such greetings strengthened the love of country. It was a beautiful sentiment. Sentiment, indeed, in a Government of the people strengthens the law. The law authorizes and sanctions the family relation; but uncertain is the happiness of the household if the sentiments of love and confidence do not obtain there. Dickens touched the heart of the world in that picture of little Paul. The father, the head of the firm of Dombey & Son, was happy when a son was born to perpetuate the name of the great firm, but heartbroken when this son, little Paul, with attenuated frame seemed to be on the bed of death. The nurses, on tiptoe, were moving about the room, fearing the fatal result was coming, when a friendly, anxious voice through the door inquired in whispered tone, "How is he?" The boy thinking of the tender anxiety of his father, lisped in feeble voice, "Better, thank you; tell papa so." President-elect Lincoln on his way to Washington, February 22, 1861, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in the ceremony of raising the flag there, said "I have often inquired what great principle kept this government so long together. I have concluded that it was the *sentiment* in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time."

Sentiment, then, leads the civilized world. A pathetic, fraternal sentiment brings Pennsylvania today to build yonder monument in memory of the men she sent to the war for the flag, who died here.

What a wonderful army of Americans went to that war to fight each other for four long anxious years. In this day and hour in our country so vast that the sun lengthens the day in passing from sea to sea and the birds of the air find two climates in our North and our South, crowned with

matchless achievement at the opening of its second century, the wonder grows at such an army. 2,780,178 men of a population of then 27,000,000 were enlisted in the North. 643,069 of them were killed in actual service or since from disease there contracted. 63,000 were killed on the field and with those mortally wounded, it is safe to say 67,000 perished in battle. The last year of the war there were reported 341,670 graves. 100,000 of them marked Unknown. Many of the latter were from Southern prisons. Imagination startles at such statistics. Brave Americans met each other in battle. The Confederacy was beaten and surrendered at Appamatox forty years ago. A generation has nearly passed. The wonder grows with the youth of the land, what made such a mighty war between people of the same country. No branch of their education is more important and they should be truly informed. Time has indeed mellowed the asperities of the deadly fight. In our serious and patriotic mission here we would not irritate the healing wounds. While we are here under a Southern sun, we are yet in the land of our common country, and we rejoice to see peace and plenty all about here. The blaze of war was here, and it is an old tradition that where Attila's horse had been a blade of grass would not grow, but vine and flower now make here the air fragrant and the cotton plant is adding to the revenues of the people.

TRUTHS OF HISTORY.

It is observed in the North with regret that in the old Confederate States only those textbooks on American History written by Southern authors, are allowed in their schools. A perusal convinces that such books are written with the pen of prejudice to make out a case and not to give American children impartial and actual history of an important period of their country. We may quote from such books such sentiments as these: "Thus ended the long struggle which the South made for the RIGHTS she had under the Constitution, and in this struggle those who wore the gray and stepped to the inspiring strains of "Dixie" under the banner of the Southern cross, decked with its stars, have made their uniform the symbol of the sublimest courage of the soldier and the truest devotion of the patriot." Then again: "After a while the Northern politicians thought it wise and prudent to take advantage of the Abolitionist doctrine of the 'sin of slavery,' and engrafted it into their creeds and platforms as a popular catchword to increase the opposition to the South, which was aggravated by a growing jealousy of her civilization and prosperity."

Also: "It was bitter for the Northerners to confess the Southern leaders were better generals and the Confederate armies, though so much smaller and badly equipped, better soldiers than the hosts they so often defeated." Again: "Consequently, the Southern people would have, indeed, been traitors to all history had they done otherwise under the circumstances (to secede)."

Every where the armies are represented, in some instances with feminine spitefulness, as ruthless, as ruthless invaders. Northern men stand with uncovered heads as the Southern mother decorates the grave of her Con-

federate son, or the wife mourns at the grave of her husband, who fell fighting for the Southern stars; but the perversion of the actual facts of history perpetuates the animosities, prejudices and contentions of the past to the disturbances of the harmonies of the sections and is to be regretted. Here beside the graves of men who in giving "their last full measure of devotion" to their country died in privation and suffering, we may pause briefly to epitomize the truth of the history that led to and preceded the conflict. The Confederacy began the war by firing on Sumter and tearing down the flag. This, on the dogma, tersely stated by Mr. Webster in his great debate, when, in replying to Hayne, he said:

"I understand the Honorable Gentleman from South Carolina to maintain that it is the right of the State Legislature to interfere, whenever in their *judgment* the Government transcends its constitutional limits and to arrest the operation of its laws." We may not here extend the discussion, but this, indeed, is the constitutional *right* taught from their textbooks to the youth in the schools of the old Confederate states. This, before the surrender of Appomattox killed it forever, was a mere dogma and a heresy, never authorized by the Madisons, the Wilsons, the Hamiltons, the Washingtons, the Franklins, and the other savans who, in 1787, made the Constitution. This instrument, which Mr. Gladstone said was the most important political document of modern times, itself declared: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Mr. Webster's masterly presentation of the omnipotence of the Constitution itself, against the right of nullification and secession was never answered. The representatives of the slave states became most tenacious about this heresy, only to justify their effort to extend the area of slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, claiming the right to follow the setting sun and the shining stars into the territories, as they peopled into states, with their slavery and all its attenuating and demoralizing tendencies. It was the South, which became aggressive and forced the conflict.

THE SOUTH FORCED THE CONFLICT.

While we may not intrude mere political discussion here on this question, but for the truth of history, we may quote briefly from the speech of that sturdy statesman, Ben Wade, in the Senate of the United States, to show that the people of the North did not desire to cause the war. In replying to Southern Senators who in 1854 were seeking the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he said in vigorous language: "That the South was of the opinion the North would lie down and do nothing to resist the repeal of this solemn old compromise, which prohibits the taking of slaves into certain territories. But I tell the gentleman that I see indications adverse to that; I see a cloud, a little bigger now than a man's hand, gathering in the North and in the West, and all around and soon the whole Northern heavens will

be lighted up with a fire you cannot quench. * * * There are meetings of the people in all quarters; they express their alarm, their dismay, their horror at the proposition made here. * * * How is it? Do you of the South, all of you, propose to go forth repudiating this obligation? Do you not see you are bringing slavery and freedom face to face to grapple for the victory? And then one or the other must die. I do not know that I ought to regret it, but I say to you gentlemen, you are antedating the time when that must come. It has always been my opinion that principles so entirely in opposition to each other, so utterly hostile and irreconcilable could never exist long in the same government. But, sir, with mutual forbearance and good will, with no attempt on either side to take advantage of the other, we might live in happiness and peace for many years, but when you come boldly forth to overthrow the honored guarantees of liberty, you show us that the principles of slavery are aggressive, incorrigibly aggressive, that they can no more be at ease than a guilty conscience. * * * How can it be otherwise than that we must meet each other as enemies fighting for the victory? * * * I tell you, sirs, if you precipitate such a conflict it will not be liberty that will die in the nineteenth century. No, sirs; that will not be the party that must finally knock under. This is a progressive age, and if you will make the fight you must be ready for the consequences. I regret it. I am an advocate of the continuance of the Union. But, as I have already said, I do not believe this Union can survive the acts of perfidy that will repudiate the great compromise of 1820." Mr. Lincoln was averse to war. He said in solemn tone in his first inaugural: "My disaffected countrymen! In your hands, not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. You can have no conflict without yourselves being the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I have a most solemn one 'to protect, preserve and defend it.'" He declared the purpose not to interfere with slavery in the states where it existed and had no objection to an amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

Let it never go unchallenged that the North men, the men who fill these graves, were ruthless invaders. Let the youth of the land be instructed that while all, both North and South, who fought in this war were brave men, there was a difference between the cause for which the men in blue fought and that for which the men in gray fought. One was eternally wrong and the other as eternally right. There is a principle of acoustics which declares no sound, no great harmonious sound ever dies. The lisping of the child at its mother's knee in prayer and the sound of the Sunday church going bell are echoed and re-echoed in the arch canopy of Heaven forever. May, then, the halo of heroic memory from these graves arise like a sweet, harmonious sound around this monument, teaching fortitude, the equality of all men before the law, and the unity of the United States all over the land.

We now say farewell to the men to whom this monument is dedicated, and repeat with brief paraphrase the invocation at the tomb of Wellington:



ELLIOTT N. PHILLIPS

THE OLD STOCKADE , SHOWING WELLS DUG BY PRISONERS

"These soldiers wear a truer crown,
 Than any wreath that man can weave them.
 Speak no more of their renown,
 Lay your earthly fancies down,
 And in the vast cathedral leave them;
 God accept them, Christ receive them."

COLONEL WALKER: I now have the pleasure of introducing to you one of the members of this Commission, an ex-prisoner of war, Captain Wm. H. Bricker, of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN BRICKER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Union Ex-Prisoners of War, assembled here today: The hour is late and so much has already been said by those who preceded me that I can add nothing. Many of our friends who have honored us with their presence this afternoon are anxious to reach their homes before darkness sets in, hence it would be wrong to detain them any longer. I desire to say this only: As a member of the Andersonville Memorial Commission, and as a citizen of our grand old Keystone State, I am highly pleased with the respectful attention paid our speakers here today. This is my first visit to this place since December, 1902, when our Commission came here for the purpose of selecting a site in this cemetery upon which to erect this monument. Today is the first time I have seen this monument, and I must say I am highly pleased with its appearance. It certainly does honor to the memory of the nearly two thousand of our brave Pennsylvania soldiers who died of exposure and starvation during their confinement as prisoners of war in this place. All honor to their memory. It can be truthfully said of them that they "preferred death to dishonor."

COLONEL WALKER: Today we have with us a comrade known from one end of the United States to the other, and wherever the Grand Army button is worn by a comrade upon his breast, he needs no introduction. It is a great pleasure to have the privilege of introducing to you this afternoon a man of Pennsylvania who the members of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania love and revere. He is also Past Department Commander of Pennsylvania and Past National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL THOMAS J. STEWART.

COMRADES, Ladies and Gentlemen: I hardly know how to take that introduction. He said he was going to show me. I wonder how I would look in Andersonville forty years ago with this rig on. I was

strutting around with the uniform of a private soldier on then which did not look much worse than this. The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and his Staff have just put on the very best clothes they had; we have on the best we own; we are trying to look handsome, and I am on exhibition as the big elephant of the whole thing.

I don't propose to make a speech. Standing here in this place this afternoon, I am sure that any person would be totally meaningless indeed if his heart were not thrilled by the solemnness of this day and occasion. As the Governor has said, this company of Pennsylvanians has journeyed nearly one thousand miles to this place to pay tribute to Pennsylvania soldiers buried in this city of the silent; to pay tribute to the heroism, loyalty, devotion and sacrifice of the men yet living from Pennsylvania who suffered and languished in yonder stockade. This is no great battlefield; no great army fought over these fields, and here no tide of battle waged, but graves were filled in greater number than on many of the great battlefields of the world. Day by day for months and months they were carried out until 1,849 Pennsylvania soldiers had closed the great account of life, far away from home and far away from friends. For forty years they have lain here, the seasons have come and gone, and for forty years the stories of Andersonville have been told over and over again, but none can comprehend it in its full meaning except those who were here and a part of it. Today there is no stockade and no dead line. It will seem strange, no doubt, to men of other days, as it seems strange to men of this day, in some instances, why these people, sons of the same soil, farmers of the same land, sharers in the same glories in the early days, should have grappled in deadly contest. Today the people North and South have their faces turned towards the coming days, a reunited nation. And it seems only as yesterday when the sons of Georgia, the sons of Pennsylvania, the sons of all the States, North and South, the sons of the men in blue and the sons of the men in gray, made up the army of this Republic that in one short period wrought out results which stand out on the pages of history.

Just a word in conclusion. Our journey here today is to give tribute and praise to the living and the dead of Pennsylvania, whose services are commemorated by this monument; to those who suffered and died,—to those who suffered and live. This story when told to men of other days will teach them to keep close to the principles of their country; teach them to be true American citizens loyal to her institutions; keep them patient in trial and love of country, and will make them even as these men were, faithful even unto death.

This monument will crumble and these graves may disappear and these hills around us be leveled to the plain, but in all the years to come, as long as the world shall endure, men and nations will please and gratify all the time in so far as they possess the principles and magnificent virtues which that monument commemorates.

COLONEL WALKER: Chaplain Greene will pronounce the benediction.

REV. J. R. GREENE.

PEACE to the ashes of the dead, with fraternity, authority and loyalty to govern and rule the lives of the living, and may the peace of God which passeth all understanding rest and abide with you all, now and forever,—Amen.

BETWEEN THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

EN ROUTE from Andersonville, Ga., December 9th, 1905, a monument to the 108th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was dedicated on Orchard Knob, Chattanooga. At the close of the ceremonies, it was announced that the General N. B. Forrest Camp of Confederate Veterans would be glad to receive and entertain the Governor, Staff and Andersonville Commission or any Pennsylvanians then visiting there, at the camp room that evening. Quite a number of Pennsylvanians with the ladies accompanying, accepted the invitation and attended. The Confederate veterans call their different local organizations camps, and the presiding or commanding officers commanders; while the G. A. R. call their local organizations Posts, and their presiding officer also commander.

The camp room of the old Confederates' meeting place is a good size room in one of the principal business buildings of the city of Chattanooga. The walls are decorated with various pictures, principally large photos of the old Confederate commanders. The room was filled with the members of the camp and the visitors. After greetings and introductions, the regular commander of the camp arose, called to order and moved that General Harry White, of Pennsylvania, be elected for the evening commander of the General N. B. Forrest Camp.

The General, who was conversing with quite a crowd in the rear of the room, was evidently surprised and hesitated, but in a few moments came forward and was introduced by the regular commander as the commander of the General N. B. Forrest Camp for the evening. He was unanimously elected. The General took up the gavel and told a story to illustrate his surprise, which put the people in good humor. He said: "In this country it is customary on the inauguration of a new administration for the new head to deliver an inaugural address, indicating the policy of the new administration, but our advent has been so sudden and so cordial that we can do little more than extend friendly greeting. Forty-one years ago, I was in this city with that old hero, General Thomas. You then wore

the gray, I wore the blue. While, in our theory, we were then, as today, citizens of one country, we were not on friendly terms. Our conversation was not through the ordinary forms of speech. Certain forms of machinery carried on our intercourse. We were divided as the waves, but one as the sea. We are friends and on speaking terms today. I shall forbear further remarks now, but the Camp will come to order. Your new commander declares the parliamentary practice of the United States House of Representatives, with which he is reasonably familiar, shall be observed here to-night, and the orders of the chair must be obeyed. If they are not, the disobedients will be considered in contempt and Colonel Shipp, a member of the Camp and present sheriff of this county will bring them before the chair. Let us now proceed to business."

Colonel J. D. Walker, of Pittsburg, late of Knap's Battery, which was in all the fights at Wauhatchie and around Lookout Mountain and this region, was called on, and gave cordial greeting, as did also Colonel Gruber and Captain Story, of the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Captain Skinner, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Commission, was called up and after a few earnest words, said he had been a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives while Judge White was in the Senate, and to see him down here presiding over this Camp of Confederate veterans indicated peace and good will now between the blue and the gray had come to stay.

Senator Cummings, who as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio had been in all the fights around here and from Atlanta to the sea, now a Senator from the Venango and Warren counties district, replied to a call in earnest, cordial and entertaining words.

Captain W. T. Ziegler, of the Eighty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, being called on said, substantially: "This meeting cannot fail to impress all here and all who learn or hear of it, that our country is thoroughly united in fact and spirit. I cannot fully express the joy it gives me to be here. Coming from Gettysburg where the critical battle between the Confederacy and the Union was fought, I behold with pleasure the fraternal spirit here displayed between those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. We, who wore the blue, appreciate the cordial reception the members of this camp have given us. We greet you and thank you. Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Chattanooga, all bring to mind heroic and sad recollections. This, indeed, is historic ground, just as is our Gettysburg. All Americans can visit such places and rejoice that their country is becoming and has become greater than it ever was before."

Dr. McGee, of Philadelphia, who had lost a leg while a member of a Pennsylvania Regiment in one of the fights, spoke feelingly of this reunion.

Commander White then called upon Comrade Price, who had been a Confederate soldier and a member of the camp. Mr. Price spoke quite feelingly. Among other things, he said: "When as a young fellow I en-

listed in a Confederate regiment, I helieved the Northern soldiers were a lot of ruffians, eruel and almost barbarians, and thought if I should ever fall into their hands I would be cut to pieees. But when I did happen, after a wound, to fall into the hands of Northern soldiers, I was disapointed. I was treated with kindness and respect. My mind is now fixed that I will hereafter follow hut one flag, and that is the Stars and Stripes." This sentiment was loudly applauded.

L. I. Dickinson, who had for years heen Adjutant of the Camp, then responded to a call, as did also Colonel Shipp, who had heen active in bringing about this meeting. Others also spoke.

Commonder White then, on motion, closed the meeting, saying in part: "As I sat here tonight listening to the earnest, patriotic words spoken, those lines of Longfellow came to mind:

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Be our destined end and way;
But that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today."

"All present, I fancy, have had joy at the intelligent, cheerful utterances from men of the North and from men of the South who forty years ago were in hostile array against each other,—and sorrow at the distress and suffering of that crucial time of war. But such friendly intercourse, meetings and expressions between men from the different sections of the country who showed their sincerity by leaving the comfort and peace of home, and hazarded their lives on the line of hattle for their convictions, must do much to advance that harmony and goodwill so necessary to the peace and prosperity of our Republic. Tomorrow all of us old soldiers and citizens as we think tonight, must feel within the sphere of our influence that contentment with the results of that great family strife is thereby further advanced than it was today. I assure you, my fellow countrymen, we of the North, we of Pennsylvania, while we fought you hard, never had any personal ill will towards the Southern soldier and have no resentments today. I have said forty years ago I was in this city wearing the blue and, for the time, with that great eommander whose soldiers lovingly called him "Old Pap Thomas." While I see your walls decorated with the faces of your heroes, I cannot fail to pause to pay trihute to that great soldier who won imperishable renown on these fields which are conserated by the blood of hrave men. In hattle he was oak and iron, in peace he was vine and flower. On yonder wall, I see the face of General Gordon, one of your eommanders. In Pennsylvania we appreciate and commend highly his efforts to unite the blue and gray in the highest type of American citizenship and to touch elbows in the great march to make the country stronger and better than it ever was before. Twice in the last few years he broke hread and lodged in my home and once I adjourned the court over which I presided that he might speak patriotic words to our people. Comrades, when we were enemies fighting for the victory, you called us "Yanks" and we called you "Johnnies." These are now, in-

deed repeated and remembered only as the pet names we called each other on the picket line or in the ecstasy of battle. While you yet may be the same Johnnies and we the same Yanks, we are all American citizens, following the same flag. While we of the blue think and feel we were eternally right and the questions that divided us once have been settled forever by the arbitrament of battle, we can now all march together in the paths of peace, industry and wisdom, carrying these Stars and Stripes I see here in this Camp to greater victory as emblems of the greatest and best Republic that was ever formed for the government of men. As we, in these days of peace, beholding the valor of the men who wore the gray and the men who wore the blue, may we not paraphrase a little about them what England's Laureate said of the great duke:

“Let their great example stand,
Colossal, seen in every land,
And make the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
’Till in our lands and through all human story
The path of duty be the way to glory.”

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS
IN CONNECTION WITH
IMPRISONMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS
AT
ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.





ELLIOTT N. PHILA

CEMETERY LODGE

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH IMPRISONMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS AT ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.

ON no single battlefield of the Civil War was Pennsylvania represented by a greater number of the bodies of her sons than at Andersonville. Eighteen hundred and forty-nine gallant soldiers taken from one hundred and forty-eight organizations of Pennsylvania troops, 22 cavalry organizations, 3 heavy artillery, 3 light batteries, 11 Pennsylvania reserves, 1 Pennsylvania Rifles, 108 regiments of infantry, lie buried there. They died not as soldiers die, with blade or gun in hand with face to foe in the shock of battle, but day after day through months of torture from heat, thirst, hunger and disease, with failing strength and wasting bodies, with no hope of relief from their awful suffering or release from their hell conceived place of torment; loyal even to death, they suffered uncomplainingly, wondering why it could be that having been captured in the line of duty their country could have abandoned them to their fate. In the front of battle they had been captured, nobly doing their duty, they had resisted all efforts on the part of their captors to seduce them from that duty and finally in midst of filth and squalor indescribable, starving and heartbroken, they had given up their precious lives that their country and government might be saved.

The histories of the war do not record the horrible facts connected with the prison pens of the South, and the truth will never be known except as record has been left by those who starved and suffered in them.

In the summer of 1864, when the armies of the North and of the South had grappled in their last great struggle, the great heart of the noble Lincoln, touched by the sufferings of our men in the prisons of the South, sought to relieve them and get them home. To this end he appointed one of the most adroit and skillful diplomats of the army, Gen. B. F. Butler, to arrange terms with the rebel authorities for a general exchange of all prisoners of war. Gen. Butler entered upon his duties with all the energy in his power, and he had gone so far as to overcome the personal objections held by the Confederate authorities to his personality and many of the details of the exchange had been arranged, when at once imperative orders were received by him from General Grant, the commanding general in the field, to break off all negotiations at once and abandon all efforts looking to an exchange. After the failure of many other commanders to end the war, the command was lodged in General Grant with all power, in the confident hope that he would succeed where others had failed.

In May, 1864, he started in on the pace that never slackened until brought to a halt at the grave of armed rebellion to the Union. There were, at the time General Butler opened negotiations, 25,000 prisoners of war at Andersonville, 15,000 at Salisbury and a considerable number at other points in the South. At Elmira and other points in the North there was a corresponding number of Confederates. Every last man and boy in the South that could be brought in was in the army. Under the terrible hammering of Grant and Sherman, their lines were thinning and being contracted. They must have men or all would be lost. They saw in the proposed exchange the filling of their wasted ranks, their recognition by France and England and the indefinite prolongation of the war. General Grant saw it also. With a currency so depreciated that gold was selling for 275 in the financial centres and the expenses of the war were running into millions of dollars a day, he realized that he must end the war quickly if at all, and he interposed to prevent transferring the able-bodied, vigorous Confederates in our hands to the ranks of the rebel forces. It was a military necessity forced on him, but a necessity just the same. It meant death to those in the prisons of the South, but it meant the end of the war. Every Union soldier there held by the throat a Confederate soldier and prevented his reenforcing the ranks of the South. This was the part played by the Union prisoners of war and even the soldiers at the front did no more effective work. But it was death to many of them, broken constitutions to others, and sufferings beyond the tongue of man to tell, to all. The story of the sufferings of the prisoners of war at Andersonville can be summed up in the table which is herewith submitted. The gates of Andersonville swung open for the reception of prisoners in the latter part of February, 1864, and the prisoners placed there prior to June 1st, 1864, were largely those who had been brought there from the other prisons in Richmond and vicinity and other points in dangerous proximity to the Union lines. After Grant and Sherman commenced their slashing campaigns in 1864, the prisoners freshly captured greatly swelled the populations of the prisons. Commencing then with March, 1864, we find as follows:

	Month.	Total in prison.	Deaths for month.	Deaths per day.	Percentage of deaths per month.	Percentage of deaths per annum.
	1864.					
The prisoners now were coming in from Virginia.	March, ---	4,603	282	9	.06	.72
	April, ----	9,577	592	20	.06	.72
And now in increasing numbers.	May, ----	18,454	711	23	.04	.48
	June, ----	26,367	1,203	40	.04½	.54
And now.	July, ----	31,678	1,742	56	.05½	.66
This month had the highest number, as many as 143 died in one day.	Aug., ----	31,693	2,992	97	.09 8-10	1.17 6-10
Removal to other prisons of those able to go to escape Sherman's operations.	Sept., ---	8,218	2,700	90	.30	3.60
	Oct., ----	4,208	1,560	50	.27	3.24
Nothing remaining now but the sick and helpless.	Nov., ----	1,359	485	16	.29	3.48
Sherman had passed and they were being brought back.	Dec., ----	4,706	160	5	.03½	.42
	1865.					
Still bringing them in.	Jan., ----	3,046	200	7	.04	.48
Still bringing them in.	Feb., ----	5,851	149	5	.04	.48
Being paroled.	Mar., ----	3,319	118	4	.02 8-10	3.36
All gone but the sick and dying.	April, ----	51	32	1	.60	7.20

It is not possible for human tongue or pen to describe the daily scenes in the outdoor prisons of the South during these days. The air was so poisoned from the deadly effluvia arising from the filth, festering and fermenting in the heated air of the midsummer sun, that its offensiveness could be detected for miles away. The water was so poisoned by the pollution of the solitary little stream from the camps and kitchens through which it passed before reaching the prison that it was charged with deadly fevers and diseases. The ground itself was so poisoned by the deposit of excreta and the hatching out of maggots and venomous flies that the skin of the feet and legs of the prisoners was poisoned by contact and even the oblivion of sleep was denied because of the ceaseless attacks of the vermin which infested all alike. With earth, air and water poisoned, these would have been enough in themselves, but in addition the further punishment of hunger was added until day and night no rest could be had from the gnawing pain and the terrible longing. No part of the army of the Union

endured more or rendered more effective service than these poor helpless creatures, starving, rotting, and dying in enforced inactivity. Next to New York, Pennsylvania contributed more than any other state towards the grand total now sleeping in Andersonville, whose glorious sacrifice she seeks to honor by the monument erected there.

As additional evidence of the military necessity which seemed to demand that the prisoners of war should not be exchanged, extracts from "Butler's Book," written by Major General Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, are hereby submitted.

Page 592, "Butler's Book."

Mr. Ould (Confederate Commissioner of Exchange) left on the 31st of March (1864), with the understanding that I would get authority and information from my government by which all disputed points raised could be adjusted and would then confer with him further, meeting him either at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime, the exchange of sick and wounded and special exchanges were to go on.

Lieutenant General Grant visited Fortress Monroe on the 1st of April. This was the first time I ever met him. To him the state of the negotiations as to exchange was communicated, and most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant General not to take any steps by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him. He then explained to me his views upon these matters. He said I would agree with him that by the exchange of prisoners *we got no men fit to go into our army, and every soldier we gave the confederates went immediately into theirs*, so that the exchange was *virtually so much aid to them and none to us*. For we gave them well men, who went directly into their ranks, and we had but few others as the returns showed. Yet we received none from them substantially but disabled men, and by our laws and regulations they were to be allowed at once three month's furlough and were taken to camps and allowed to go home to recuperate, which few of them did, and fewer still came back to our armies. Now the coming campaign was to be decided by the strength of the opposing forces, for the contest would all center upon the Army of the Potomac and its immediate adjuncts. His proposition was to make an aggressive fight upon Lee, trusting to the superiority of numbers and the practical impossibility of Lee getting any considerable reinforcements to keep up his army. We had 26,000 Confederate prisoners, and if they were exchanged, it would give the Confederates a Corps larger than any in Lee's Army, of disciplined veterans, better able to stand the hardships of a campaign and more capable than any other. To continue exchanging upon parole the prisoners captured on one side and the other, especially if we captured more prisoners than they did, would at least add from 30 to 50 per cent. to Lee's capability for resistance. Or, if the Confederates chose to turn them against Sherman, they would bring his force to such inferiority in numbers as to determine his campaign. While the sufferings of our prisoners remaining in their hands was much to be regretted, yet, being held, it gave us their equivalent and many more, because in their desperation the rebels would have no hesitation in putting, as they had done, their paroled prisoners before exchange was declared, directly into their armies, which we had never done, and this ought to be taken into consideration as to the question of exchange. He was further inclined to think that if exchanges were to cease, that fact would take away the great temptation to that class of our soldiers who were not Americans, or if Americans, who had not enlisted voluntarily into our armies or were induced by great bounties to do so, to surrender themselves prisoners so as to escape the perils of the campaign and be exchanged and go home. If these men came back at all, it was only upon the temptation of still larger bounties. Therefore, one of our prisoners detained in custody in rebel hands was equivalent to at least three soldiers in the rebel line. He concluded by saying that at all hazards exchanges were to be stopped. I told him that I had no doubt, as I had expressed it in a letter to the Secretary of War, that all the points of difference between us would be yielded by the rebels, except the question of the exchange of our colored soldiers captured by them. I said I doubted whether, if we stopped exchanging man for man, simply on the ground that our soldiers were more useful to us in rebel prisons than they would be in our lines, however true that might be, or specially stated to the country, the proposition could not be sustained against the clamor that would at once arise against the

Administration. For such a course would be thought to be a sanction and permission by our government to the rebels to continue the alleged starvations, hardships and slow torture. I doubted whether the government could or would stand the pressure of our people intensified, as it would be, by the letters, communications and complaints of all our prisoner soldiers; and I suggested that the effect of this course was well worth considering because of the use the Copperhead party would make of it in the coming Presidential election, which was to be debated while we were carrying on the coming political campaign. I said to him further that as Commissioner of Exchange, I was subject to a great deal of animadversion and it was alleged that on account of my proposition prisoners had not been exchanged, and I called his attention to certain newspaper articles in that direction, which he knew were unjust. These attacks had been made because I had tried by retaliation to enforce good treatment of the prisoners and had opened the exchange (which when I came to Fortress Monroe, had been closed for some months) by exchanging soldier for soldier and officer for officer, not pressing upon the rebels the question of the exchange of colored soldiers. I then suggested to him that that exchange could not be made without a repeal of the Act of the Confederate Congress which had adopted the provisions of outlawry of Davis' proclamation against all officers who should serve with colored troops, who were to be turned over for condign punishment. Besides the question would probably have a great influence upon the planters, who were exempt from conscription if they owned 20 or more slaves. These men dreaded exceedingly the effect of our proclamation of emancipation and the enrollment of their slaves in our army because it induced their slaves to desert, and so brought the planters within the Confederate law of conscription and enrollment. Therefore, I felt sure that the treatment of their captured slaves enrolled in our army as prisoners of war, and the recognition of equality with other officers of those commanding colored troops, would be the last requirements for exchange to which the rebels would surrender.

I further said that we could not enforce a new draft during the Presidential Campaign, however much our armies might be disabled, and therefore we could not abandon to death or treatment worse than death our colored soldiers, and as soon as it would be understood we had done so, the enlistment of colored soldiers would substantially cease. It was hard enough now, to get the proper class of officers to take command of colored troops, and it would be still more difficult if they were to be exposed to the threatened action of the Confederacy against them. Therefore, we could not give up the colored troops question in matters of exchange, and we must insist on protecting them and their officers, in the strongest and most effective terms and requirements, enforcing retaliation to the last degree in case the rebels insisted upon carrying out their act of Congress upon the proclamation of Davis.

I said further that I had no doubt that if we put this stoppage of exchange upon this proposition, keeping that to the front, the patriotism, heartiness and conceptions of justice of every right-minded man would sustain us in that very vital and dignified position which became us as a nation; so that if the rebels stopped the exchange upon such grounds and no other, the question properly stated to the country would assist the administration politically, rather than do it harm; and that therefore I would put forward this view of the question in a communication to the Secretary of War, with all the strength of which I was master.

I suggested to him that perhaps meanwhile a limited exchange of the sick and wounded might go on, and that I would take care that the Confederates should have all their men who were not in condition to go into service in exchange for such men as they sent us who were in like condition.

He approved of my suggestions as to the course to be taken, and said he would confer with the Secretary upon that subject upon receipt of my communication.

Before we parted, he told me not to make any more exchanges of prisoners until the terms and questions were determined at Washington.

On the 14th day of April, I received notice by telegraph that my letter of the 9th, with the accompanying papers, had been referred to general Grant for his orders.

Washington, 11 P. M., April 14, 1864.

To Major Gen. Butler:

Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of prisoners of war has been referred to me for my orders.

Until examined by me, and my orders therein are received by you, decline all further negotiations.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

And on the 20th of April, I received a letter of instructions from General Grant.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Headquarters, Armies of the United States,
Infield, Culpepper Court House, Va.,
April 17th, 1864.

Major General B. F. Butler, Comdg. Dept. of Va. N. C., Fortress Monroe, Va.:

General: Your report of negotiations with Mr. Ould, Confederate's States Agent, touching the exchange of prisoners, has been referred to me by the Secretary of War, with directions to furnish you such instructions on the subject as I may deem proper.

After a careful examination of your report, the only points on which I deem instructions necessary, are:

1st.—touching the validity of the paroles of the prisoners captured at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson.

2nd.—The status of colored prisoners

As to the first. No arrangement for the exchange of prisoners will be acceded to that does not fully recognize the validity of these paroles, and provide for the release to us of a sufficient number of prisoners now held by the Confederate authorities to cancel any balance that may be in our favor by virtue of these paroles. Until there is released to us an equal number of officers and men as were captured and paroled at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, not another Confederate prisoner of war will be paroled or exchanged.

As to the second. No distinction whatever will be made in the exchange between white and colored prisoners; the only question being were they, at the time of their capture, in the military service of the United States. If they were, the same terms as to treatment while prisoners and conditions of release and exchange must be exacted and had, in the case of colored soldiers as in the case of white soldiers.

Non-acquiescence by the Confederate authorities in both or either of these propositions, will be regarded as a refusal on their part to agree to the further exchange of prisoners and will be so treated by us.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

These instructions in the then state of negotiations rendered any further exchange impossible and retaliation useless. Being anxious that this unfortunate state of the question should not affect the sick and wounded, I telegraphed as follows:

Fortress Monroe, April 20, 1864.

Lieutenant General Grant's instructions shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of the sick and wounded now going on.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. General and Com. of Exchange.

And to that telegram I received the following reply:

Washington, 9.30 P. M., April 20, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities will send you, but send no more in exchange.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

To obtain the delivery of even sick and wounded prisoners without any return would be a somewhat difficult operation, save that the enemy by giving us our wounded and sick in their hands, we retaining all the rebel sick and wounded in ours, burdened us with the care and cost of all the sick and wounded of both sides, an operation of which it is difficult to see the strategic value and is only to be defended because of its humanity in rescuing our wounded from the destitution and suffering permitted to them by the Confederates.

* * * * *

Finding how fearfully sensitive the Lieutenant General was lest Sherman's defeat should be insured and our safety compromised, and not then knowing what information the Lieutenant General had of the force of the enemy in Sherman's front, and having but to obey the orders of my superior, the following telegram was sent to assure him that I should take no steps in opposition to his wishes:

August 18, 1864, 4 P. M.

Lieutenant General Grant:

Telegram received. No exchange has been or will be made by me which will give the enemy any advantage. I have exchanged nobody but wounded men since the first of May except Surgeons, non-combatants and a few cases of special exchange.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. and Com. of Exchange.

Accident prevented my meeting the rebel Commissioner, so that nothing was done. But after conversation with General Grant, I wrote an argument showing our right to our colored soldiers in reply to the proposition to exchange all prisoners of war either side held man for man, officer for officer. This argument set forth our claims in the most offensive form possible, yet consistent with ordinary courtesy of language, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Lieutenant General, that no prisoners of war should be exchanged and was published so as to bring a public pressure by the owners of slaves upon the rebel government to forbid their exchange.

* * * * *

In case the Confederate authorities should take the same view as General Grant, believing that the exchange of prisoners would "defeat Sherman and imperil the safety of the Army of the Potomac" and the James "here," and therefore should yield to the argument and formally notify me that their slaves captured in our uniform would be exchanged as other soldiers were, and that they were ready to return to us all our prisoners at Andersonville, and elsewhere in exchange for theirs. I had determined, with the consent of the Lieutenant General, as a last resort, in order to prevent exchange, to demand that the outlawry against me should be formally reversed and apologized for before I would further negotiate the exchange of prisoners.

My propositions were approved by Lieutenant General Grant.

City Point, October 12, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. Butler:

Your correspondence with Judge Ould on the subject of exchange * * * * * received, and the whole approved. I will forward the whole to the Secretary of War with my approval.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

But the argument was enough and the Confederates never offered to me afterwards to exchange the colored soldiers who had been slaves held in prison by them. * * *

I have felt it my duty to give with this particular carefulness an account of my participation in the business of exchange of prisoners, the orders under which I acted, and the negotiations attempted, which comprise a faithful narration in order that all that was done may become a matter of history. The great importance of the questions, the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were lost by the most cruel forms of deaths from cold, starvation and pestilence in the prison pens of Raleigh, Salisbury and Andersonville, many more in number than all the British soldiers ever had by Great Britain on any field of battle with Napoleon, (the effective strength of the British troops (English, Irish and Scotch) in the allied army at the commencement of the battle of Waterloo was 25,389.)

The anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this trouble, and perhaps as it may have seemed to them, useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it might be seen that these lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the Rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General in Chief of the Armies to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior number to win the victory at last. The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost.

REPORT OF AN EXPEDITION TO ANDERSONVILLE,
GEORGIA, JULY, 1865, FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING THE GRAVES AND ENCLOSING THE GROUNDS OF A CEMETERY CREATED THERE DURING THE OCCUPATION OF THAT PLACE AS A PRISON FOR UNION SOLDIERS IN REBEL HANDS.

TO the People of the United States of America:

Having, by official invitation, been placed upon an expedition to Andersonville, for the purpose of identifying and marking the graves of the dead contained in those noted prison grounds, it is perhaps not improper that I make some report of the circumstances which induced the sending of such an expedition, its work, and the appearance, condition, and surroundings of that interesting spot, hallowed alike by the sufferings of the martyred dead, and the tears and prayers of those who mourn them.

During a search for the missing men of the United States Army, commenced in March, 1865, under the sanction of our late lamented President Lincoln, I formed the acquaintance of Dorence Atwater, of Connecticut, a member of the 2nd New York Cavalry, who had been a prisoner at Belle Isle and Andersonville twenty-two months, and charged by the Rebel authorities with the duty of keeping the Death Register of the Union prisoners who died amid the nameless cruelties of the last-named prison.

By minute inquiry, I learned from Mr. Atwater the method adopted in the burial of the dead; and by carefully comparing his account with a draft which he had made of the grounds appropriated for this purpose by the Prison authorities, I became convinced of the possibilities of identifying the graves, simply by comparing the numbered post or board marking each man's position in the trench in which he was buried, with the corresponding number standing against his name upon the register kept by Mr. Atwater, which he informed me was then in the possession of the War Department.

Assured by the intelligence and frankness of my informant of the entire truthfulness of his statements, I decided to impart to the officers of the Government the information I had gained, and accordingly brought the subject to the attention of General Hoffman, Commissary-General of prisoners, asking that a party or expedition be at once sent to Andersonville, for the purpose of identifying and marking the graves and enclosing the grounds; and that Dorence Atwater, with his register, accompany the same, as the proper person to designate and identify. The subject appeared to have been not only unheard, but unthought of; and from the generally prevailing impression that no care had been taken in the burial of our pris-



ELLIS N. PHILA

A SEA OF HEADSTONES

oners, the idea seemed at first difficult to be entertained. But the same facts which had served to convince me presented themselves favorably to the good understanding and kind heart of General Hoffman, who took immediate steps to lay the matter before the Hon. Secretary of War, upon whom, at his request, I called the following day, and learned from him that he heard and approved my proposition, and decided to order an expedition consisting of materials and men, under charge of some Government officer, for the accomplishment of the objects set forth in my request, and invited me to accompany the expedition in person, which invitation I accepted.

Accordingly, on the 8th of July, the propeller Virginia, having on board fencing material, head boards, the prison records, forty workmen, clerks and letterers, under command of Captain James M. Moore, A. Q. M., Dorance Atwater and myself, left Washington for Andersonville, via Savannah, Georgia, arriving at the latter place July 12th. Having waited at Savannah seven days, and then resumed the journey by way of Augusta, Atlanta, and Macon, the entire party reached its destination in safety about noon on the 25th of July.

We found the prison grounds, stockade, hospital sheds, and the various minor structures, almost in the same condition in which they had been evacuated; and care is taken to leave these historic monuments undisturbed, so long as the elements will spare them.

There is not, and never was, any town or village at this place except what grew out of its military occupation. Anderson Station, on the railroad from Macon to Eufala, was selected as a depot for prisoners, probably on account of its remoteness and possible security, and the prison itself, with the buildings which sprang up around it, constituted all there was of Andersonville.

The land around it is broken and undulating, and at the time of the occupation was covered with forests, mostly of the long-leaved pine, common to the uplands of the South. The bases of the hills are lined with cozy springs, which unite to form little rivulets, one of which winds sluggishly through each of the intervening marshy alleys.

The original enclosure of 19 acres was made in the unbroken woods; and the timber was only removed as it was wanted for the necessities of the prison. The enclosure was made in January, 1864, and enlarged during the summer to $25\frac{3}{4}$ acres, being a quadrangle of 1,295 by 865 feet. The greatest length is from north to south, the ground rising from the middle toward each end in rather a step, rounded hill, the northern one being at once the highest and of the greatest extent. A small stream, rising from springs a little to the eastward, flows across it through a narrow valley filled with a compost washed down by the rains. The enclosing stockade is formed of pine logs, 20 feet in length and about eight inches in diameter, sunk five feet in the ground, and placed close together. This is again surrounded by two successive and precisely similar palisades—a portion of the last of which is gone. It seems never to have been completed. The two

inner walls remain entire. With the interior space, at the distance of about 17 feet from the stockade, runs the famous dead line, marked by small posts set in the ground, and a slight of pine boards nailed on the top of them. The gates, of which there are two, situated on the west side, were continuations of the stockade, enclosing spaces of 30 feet square, more or less, with massive doors at either end. They were arranged and worked on the principle of canal locks. Upon the inner stockade were 52 sentry boxes, raised above the top of the palisades, and accessible to the guard by ladders. In these stood 52 guards, with loaded arms, so near that they could converse with each other. In addition to these, seven forts mounted with field artillery, commanded the fatal space and its masses of perishing men.

Under the most favorable circumstances, and best possible management, the supply of water would have been insufficient for half the number of persons who had to use it. The existing arrangements must have aggravated the evil to the utmost extent. The sole establishment for cooking and baking were placed on the bank of the stream immediately above and between the two inner lines of palisades. The grease and refuse from them were found adhering to the banks at the time of our visit. The guards, to the number of about 3,000, were principally encamped on the upper part of the stream, and when the heavy rains washed down the hill-sides, covered with 30,000 human beings, and the outlet below failed to discharge the flood which backed up and filled the valley, the water must have become so foul and loathsome that every statement I have seen of its offensiveness must be considered as falling short of the reality. And yet within rifle shot of the prison there flowed a stream 15 feet wide and three feet deep of pure, delicious water. Had the prison been placed so as to include a section of the "Sweet Water Creek," the inmates might have drank and bathed to their hearts' content.

During the occupation, a beautiful spring broke out like the waters of Meribab from the solid ground, near the foot of the northern slope, just under the western dead-line. It is still there—cool and clear—the only pleasing object in this horrid place.

The scarcity of water, the want of occupation, and perhaps the desire to escape by tunneling, impelled the prisoners to dig wells. Forty of these, finished and unfinished, remain. Those on the highest ground being sunk in the hard soil to the depth of eighty feet. The work was done with knives, spoons, sticks, and other tools but little better. The diggers brought up the earth in their pockets and blouses, and sprinkled it around the ground to conceal the quantity. In some wells excellent water was reached, and in others, horizontal galleries were attempted, for escape. In at least one instance, a tunnel was carried entirely through the hill, and a few prisoners are said to have got through.

The steep face of the northern hill is burrowed throughout its whole extent. The little caves are scooped out and arched in the form of ovens, floored, ceiled and strengthened so far as the owners had means, with

sticks and pieces of boards, and some of them are provided with fire-places and chimneys. It would seem that there were cases, during long rains, where the house would become the grave of its owner, by falling in upon him in the night. In these burrows are still found remnants of the wretched food and rude utensils of the occupants—drinking cups made of sections of horns, platters and spoons wrought from parts of old canteens, kettles and pans made, without solder, from stray pieces of tin or sheet iron. I brought away a considerable number of these articles, which may one day be of interest to the curious.

Five sheds stand on the top of the northern hill, erected in the early part of the occupation, and five more on the opposite height, built a short time before the evacuation.

Like nearly all southern land, the soil is liable to be washed away by the rains, and on the slopes of the hills, ravines are now formed, gullied to the depth of 12 feet. It seems impossible that men could have kept their footing on these hillsides when slippery with rain.

Outside the enclosure and nearly parallel with its south end, is the hospital stockade—600 feet by 350 feet. It contains 22 sheds, for the most part without sides, erected about three months before the place was abandoned. The old hospital, occupied up to that time, in which so many brave men died, consisted only of tents enclosed by a board fence, and surrounded by a guard. Confused heaps of rubbish alone mark the place it occupied.

About half a mile from the main prison, and near Anderson Station, is the officers' stockade,—a small enclosure, in which were never imprisoned more than 250 officers—and it was chiefly used for the confinement of rebel offenders.

The Cemetery, around which the chief interest must gather, is distant about 300 yards from the stockade in a north-westerly direction. The graves, placed side by side in close continuous rows, cover nine acres, divided into three unequal lots by two roads which intersect each other nearly at right angles. The fourth space is still unoccupied, except by a few graves of "Confederate" soldiers.

No human bodies were found exposed, and none were removed. The place was found in much better condition than had been anticipated, owing to the excellent measures taken by Major-General Wilson, commanding at Macon, and a humane, public-spirited citizen of Fort Valley, Georgia, a Mr. Griffin, who in passing on the railroad, was informed by one of the ever-faithful negroes that the bodies were becoming exposed, and were rooted up by animals. Having verified this statement, he collected a few negroes, sank the exposed bodies, and covered them to a proper depth. He then reported the facts to General Wilson, and requested authority to take steps for protecting the grounds. That patriotic officer visited Andersonville in person, appointed Mr. Griffin temporary Superintendent, and gave him such limited facilities as could be furnished in that destitute country. It was determined to enclose a square of fifty acres; and at the time of our

arrival, the fence was nearly one-third built,—from old lumber found about the place. He had also erected a brick-kiln, and was manufacturing brick for drains to conduct the water away from the graves, and protect and strengthen the soil against the action of heavy rains. We found Mr. Griffin, with a force of about 20 negroes and a few mules, at work on the grounds. I have understood that that gentleman furnished the labor at his own cost, while General Wilson issued the necessary rations.

The part performed by our party was to take up and carry forward the work so well commenced. Additional force was obtained from the military commandant at Macon for completing the enclosure and erecting the head-boards. It seems that the dead had been buried by Union prisoners, paroled from the stockade and hospital for that purpose. Successive trenches, capable of containing from 100 to 150 bodies each, and thickly set with little posts or boards, with numbers in regular order carved upon them, told to the astonished and tear-dimmed eye the sad story of buried treasures. It was only necessary to compare the number upon each post with that which stands opposite the name on the register, and replace the whole with a more substantial, uniform and comely tablet, bearing not only the original number, but the name, company and regiment, and date of death of the soldier who slept beneath.

I have been repeatedly assured by prisoners that great care was taken at the time by the men to whom fell the sad task of originally marking this astonishing number of graves, to perform the work with faithfulness and accuracy. If it shall prove that the work performed by those who followed, under circumstances so much more favorable, was executed with less faithfulness and accuracy than the former, it will be a subject of much regret—but unfortunately not yet beyond the possibility of correction. The number of graves marked is 12,920. The original records, captured by General Wilson, furnished about 10,500, but as one book of the record had not been secured, over 2,000 names were supplied from a copy (of his own record) made by Mr. Atwater in the Andersonville Prison, and brought by him to Annapolis, on his return with the paroled prisoners.

Interspersed throughout this death register were 400 numbers against which stood only the dark word “unknown.” So scattered among the thickly designated graves, stand 460 tablets, bearing only the number and the touching inscription “Unknown Union Soldier.”

Substantially, nothing was attempted beyond enclosing the grounds, identifying and marking the graves, placing some appropriate mottoes at the gates and along the spaces designed for walks, and erecting a flagstaff in the center of the cemetery. The work was completed on the 17th of August, and the party took the route homeward by way of Chattanooga, Nashville, and Cincinnati, arriving at Washington on the morning of August 24th.

The health of the party during the expedition was remarkably good, when the season of the year, the fatigue, and the want of customary accommodations are taken into consideration. Cases of slight chills and fevers were not infrequent; but during the entire time, we had only one case of

severe illness, and that, to our grief, terminated fatally. Edward Watts, of Georgetown, S. C., a clerk in the Q. M. Department in this city, sickened of typhoid fever during the passage up the Savannah River, and died on the 16th day of August. His remains were taken home to his friends.

Mr. Watts was a young man of education and refinement, and of the highest type of moral and religious character; he suffered patiently and died nobly and well. I have thought that he might be regarded as the last martyr of Andersonville.

The future of this historic spot cannot fail to constitute a subject of deep and abiding interest to the people of this entire country, and it would seem fitting that it should be preserved as one of the sanctuaries of the nation, and be in due time decorated with appropriate honors. The susceptibility of internal improvement is very great. Water can be had for irrigation, and the climate will produce nearly all the flora of the temperate zones. Both national gratitude and personal affection will suggest the erection of a suitable monument within the cemetery, where, if desirable, may be preserved in durable form the names of the martyrs who sleep around. And as the land on which all these interesting associations are clustered is still the property of private individuals, never having passed from the hands of the original owners, it would seem desirable that the cemetery, at least, and its immediate surroundings, become the property of the nation. A mile square will embrace all points of general and historic interest.

There are numerous smaller burial places in the State of Georgia, which from their seeming lesser importance, will scarcely be kept up as national cemeteries, and in reference to which, without venturing to suggest, I would merely remark that the 50 acres enclosed at Andersonville would afford ample space for all whom it might ever be deemed advisable to remove to that point.

During the occupation of Andersonville as a prison, it was a punishable offense for a colored man or woman to feed, shelter, aid, or even converse with a prisoner on parole. To others they had no access. I have been informed that they were not allowed about the prison grounds; and so great was their superstitious horror of the cruelties perpetrated upon the prisoners that only a comparatively small number had ever found the courage to visit the cemetery up to the time of our arrival. But the presence of so many northern people on such an errand, and especially a lady, entirely overcame their fears, and they visited the cemetery and myself by scores, men, women and children, sometimes 100 in a day. It was no uncommon occurrence, upon opening my tent in the morning to find a group standing in front of it, who had walked 15 or 20 miles to see the "Yankee lady" and ask her "if it were true that Abraham Lincoln was dead, and they were free," and "how Massa Lincoln's great paper read," and "what they ought to do," and tell her how the "poor Yankee prisoners" ran before the dogs, "like us" and they could not save them—starved, and they could not feed them—died, and they could not see them.

Remember, mothers, that the pitying tear of the old-time slave, whom your son helped to freedom, is the only tear that falls upon his distant grave today.

I have endeavored to point out to you, as faithfully as I am able, the various objects of interest, painful or otherwise, which presented themselves to my observation during the time occupied in the work of the expedition; and while I would not dwell upon the terribleness of the sufferings imposed upon our prisoners, nor stir the hearts already sunk in grief to deeper woe, still we owe it alike to the living and the dead, that a proper knowledge and a realization of the miseries which they endured be entertained by all. We are wont to attribute their chief suffering to insufficiency of food, and while this is probably just, still, to the mind of one who has looked over the scanty, shelterless, pitiful spot of earth to which they were confined, and taken into consideration the numberless trials which must have grown out of the privation of space and the necessary conveniences of life, the conviction will force itself that these latter woes fell but little short of the former. It is to be remembered that during 13 long months, they knew neither shelter nor protection from the changeable skies above, nor the pitiless unfeeling earth beneath.

The treacherous nature of the soil, parching to seams in the sun, and the gullyng and sliding under their feet with every shower, must have augmented their ills almost beyond conception. I watched the effect of a heavy fall of rain upon the enclosed grounds, and in 30 minutes the entire hill sides, which had constituted their sole abiding place, were one rolling mass of slippery mud, and this the effect of a mere summer shower. What of the continuous rains of Autumn? Think of 30,000 men penned by close stockade upon 26 acres of ground, from which every tree and shrub had been uprooted for fuel to cook their scanty food, huddled like cattle, without shelter or blanket, half-clad and hungry, with the dreary night setting in, after a day of Autumn rain. The hill tops would not hold them all, the valley was filled with the swollen brook; 17 feet from the stockade ran the fatal dead line, beyond which no man might step and live. What did they do? I need not ask where did they go, for on the face of the whole earth, green as it was, there was no place but this for them; but where did they place themselves? How did they live? Ay, how did they die? But this is only one feature of their suffering, and perhaps the lightest. Of the long dazzling months when gaunt famine stalked at noonday, and pestilence walked by night, and upon the seamed and parching earth the cooling rains fell not, I will not trust me to speak. I scarce dare think. If my heart were strong enough to draw the picture, there are thousands upon thousands all through our land too crushed and sore to look upon it. But after this, whenever any man who has lain a prisoner within the stockade at Andersonville, would tell you of his sufferings, how he fainted, scorched, drenched, hungered, sickened, was scoffed, scourged, hunted and persecuted, though the tale be long and twice told, as you would have your own wrongs appreciated, your own woes pitied, your own cries for mercy heard, I charge

you listen and believe him. However definitely he may have spoken, or deeply he may have colored his picture, know that the reality calls for a better light, and a nearer view than your clouded, distant gaze will ever get. And your sympathies need not be confined to Andersonville, while similar horrors glared in the sunny light, and spotted the flower-girt garden fields of that whole, desperate, misguided and bewildered people. Wherever stretched the form of a Union prisoner, there rose the signal for cruelty and the cry of agony, and there, day by day, grew the skeleton graves of the nameless dead.

But braving and enduring all this, some thousands have returned to you. And you will bear with me and with these noble men will pardon me, while in conclusion, I speak one word of them.

The unparalleled severities of our four years' campaigns have told upon the constitutional strength even of the fortunate soldier, who marched to the music of the Union, and slept only beneath the folds of the flag for which he fought. But they whom fickle fortune left to crouch at the foot of the shadowless palmetto and listen to the hissing of the serpent, drank still deeper of the unhealthful draught. These men bear with them the seeds of disease and death, sown in that fatal clime, and ripening for an early harvest. With occasional exceptions, they will prove to be short-lived and enfeebled men, and whether they ask it or not, will deserve at your hands no ordinary share of kindly consideration. The survivor of a rebel prison has endured and suffered what you never can, and what, I pray God, your children never may. With less of strength, and more of sad and bitter memories, he is with you now, to earn the food so long denied him. If he ask "leave to toil," give it to him before it is too late; if he need kindness and encouragement, bestow them freely, while you may; if he seek charity at your hands, remember that "the poor you have always with you," but him you have not always, and withhold it not. If hereafter you find them making organized effort to provide for the widow and orphan of the Union prisoner, remember that it grows out of the heart sympathy which clusters around the memories of the comrades who perished at their side, and a well-grounded apprehension for the future of their own, and aid them.

In conclusion, tremulously, lest I assume too much, let me hasten to recommend to the grateful consideration of this noble, generous people, alike the soldier who has given his strength, the prisoner who has sacrificed his health, the widow who has offered up her husband, the orphan that knows only that its father went out to battle and comes no more forever, and the lonely distant grave of the martyr, who sleeps alone in a stranger soil, that freedom and peace might come to ours.

One word of explanation, in conclusion, and I have done. You have longed and justly felt that some report of this expedition, embracing a record of the graves identified and reclaimed, was due you. And 3,000 letters addressed to me upon the subject have revealed only too plainly and painfully the bitter anxiety with which you have watched and waited.

A mere report, accompanied by the "record" seemed a hollow mockery, which I would not impose upon you, and this is my first opportunity for such accompaniment. For the record of your dead you are indebted to the forethought, courage and perseverance of Dorance Atwater, a young man not yet 21 years of age; an orphan, four years a soldier; one-tenth part of his whole life a prisoner, with broken health and ruined hopes, he seeks to present to your acceptance the sad gift he has in store for you; and grateful for the opportunity, I hasten to place beside it this humble report whose only merit is its truthfulness, and beg you to accept it in the spirit of kindness in which it is offered.

CLARA BARTON.

ROSTER OF APPLICATIONS

RECEIVED AT

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

FOR

Transportation to Andersonville, Georgia,

UNDER PROVISIONS OF

ACT OF ASSEMBLY, APPROVED MAY 11 1905.



ROSTER OF APPLICATIONS

FOR

Transportation to Americus, Georgia.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Alt, Calvin B., (served as John Adamson.)	Private,....	A,	103rd,	Tylersburg, Clarion Co.
Allen, John,	Private,....	E,	141st,	R. F. D. Towanda, Brad- ford Co.
Anthony, Jacob J.,	Private,....	D,	103rd,	Climax, Clarion Co.
Andrews, Howard F., ...	Private,....	A,	87th,	112 W. Phila. St., York, York Co.
Alexander, Bates,	Sergt.,	C,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 2527 N. 9th St., Phila- delphia, Pa.
Alexander, Alvin H., --	Capt.,	A,	103rd,	No. 28 Main St., Clarion, Pa.
*Anthony, William, ---	Corp.,	I,	7th Pa. Res.,	Myerstown, Lehanon Co.
*Anderson, Josiah,	Lieut.,	K,	5th Cav.,....	Muncy, Lycoming Co.
Ashbaugh, John J.,	Musician, --	H,	103rd,	St. Petersburg, Clarion Co.
Abrams, William H., --	Corp.,	K,	106th,	No. 453 E. Elkhart St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrews, Samuel R., --	Private,....	A,	87th,	No. 352 York St., Gettys- burg, Adams Co.
Adams, Peter,	Private,....	F,	149th,	Johnstown, Cambria Co.
Anthony, Henry R., --	Sergt.,	H,	50th,	4th & Market Sts., Phila- delphia.
Butler, Daniel,	Corp.,	A,	149th,	Asaph Ansonia, Tioga Co.
Barriek, John,	Private,....	G,	3rd Art.,	Newport, Perry Co.
Bathurst, William F., --	Sergt.,	D,	190th,	No. 752 Allegheny St., Huntingdon.
Berkey, Jacob,	Private,....	C,	54th,	Ebensburg, Cambria Co.
Black, Robert P.,	Private,....	E,	103rd,	R. F. D. No. 77, Chicora, Butler Co.
Bishop, Peter,	Private,....	C,	147th,	Conyngham, Luzerne Co.
Bachman, Aaron E., --	Private,....	L,	1st Cav.,	Farmersville, Lancaster Co.
Bair, Joshua,	Private,....	L,	2d Art.,	Emporium, Cameron Co.
Becker, James D.,	Q. M. Sgt.,	C,	7th Cav.,....	Alba, Bradford Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Blair, Frank L., -----	Corp., -----	F,	61st, -----	No. 2023 Perryville Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Bushman, Thomas, -----	1st Sergt., -----	K,	101st, -----	No. 1017 Lexington Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Brownback, Webster P., -----	Private, -----	H,	50th, -----	R. F. D. No. 3, Potts- town, Montgomery Co.
Bagnall, Solomon, -----	Private, -----	E,	54th, -----	West Middlesex, Mercer Co.
Babeock, Benjamin, -----	Private, -----	A,	110th, -----	Riceville, Crawford Co.
Bodler, John, -----	Sergt., -----	K,	149th, -----	Germania, Potter Co.
Bobb, John H., -----	Private, -----	A,	3rd Res., -----	No. 210 Reed St., Reading.
Banner, Adam, -----	Private, -----	E,	103rd, -----	Bedford, Bedford Co.
Bruner, George W., -----	Private, -----	G,	103rd, -----	158 Pike St., Cor. 15th St., Pittsburg.
*Burkholder, Samuel C., -----	Private, -----	H,	103rd, -----	Plank Road, Butler Co.
Boyce, John M., -----	Corp., -----	K,	1st Cav., -----	Boyce Station, Allegheny Co.
Beahm, Milton A., -----	Private, -----	F,	5th Cav., -----	No. 16 So. Linden St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Boughamer, John, -----	Private, -----	A,	20th Cav., -----	Van Ormer, Cambria Co.
Bussinger, Daniel W., -----	Private, -----	K,	10th Res., -----	6321 Bayton St., German- town, Phila.
Baker, Samuel, -----	Private, -----	C,	101st, -----	Wampum, R. F. D. No. 1, New Castle, Pa.
*Brown, Jacob D., -----	Corp., -----	D,	101st, -----	Maria, Bedford Co.
Bilby, Peter C., -----	Private, -----	F,	149th, -----	Reyburn, Luzerne Co.
Berkheimer John E., -----	Private, -----	C,	49th, -----	Pleasantville, Venango Co.
Bowser, Daniel, -----	Private, -----	D,	103rd, -----	Parker's Landing, Arm- strong Co.
Black, John Y., -----	Private, -----	D,	14th Cav., -----	Irvona, Clearfield Co.
Bowen, Levi A., -----	Private, -----	H,	190th, -----	New Cumberland, Cum- berland Co.
*Blasdel, Levi S., -----	Corp., -----	D,	50th, -----	No. 221 N. 4th St., To- wanda, Bradford Co.
Bumbaugh, George W., -----	Private, -----	A,	101st, -----	No. 133 Jennings Ave., Salem, Ohio.
Bowen, John, -----	Private, -----	L,	3rd Cav., -----	No 113 E. 5th St., Ches- ter, Delaware Co., Pa.
Brieker, David, -----	Private, -----	D,	200th, -----	No. 2235 N. 6th St., Har- risburg, Pa.
Bequeath, William H., -----	Private, -----	D,	101st, -----	Everett, Bradford Co.
Bamforth, Squire, -----	Corp., -----	D,	87th, -----	Glen Rock, York Co.
Bamforth, Ephraim, -----	Private, -----	C,	118th, -----	No. 2 Hulling Ave., River- side, N. J.
Brennan, Henry M., -----	Private, -----	E,	2nd Cav., -----	No. 1036 W. Main St., Nor- ristown, Pa.
Bishop, George F., -----	Private, -----	B,	11th Cav., -----	No. 4136 Pennsgrove St., Philadelphia.
Becker, James F., -----	Private, -----	K,	143rd, -----	No. 22 Commerce St., Lock Haven, Pa.
*Bort, Lawrin D., -----	Private, -----	D,	145th, -----	Cherry Hill, Erie Co.
Brisbin, Brice D., -----	Private, -----	G,	148th, -----	Centre Hall, Centre Co.
		C,	93rd, -----	
Berkheiser, Nicholas, -----	Private, -----	A,	184th, -----	No. 335 N. 11th St., Leb- anon, Lebanon Co.
Boyer, Samuel P., -----	Private, -----	I,	111th, -----	White Pigeon, Mich., St. Joseph Co.
*Brown, George, -----	Bugler, -----	B,	4th Cav., -----	Cor. Merchant & 15th St., Economy, Beaver Co.
Boarts, William, -----	Private, -----	F,	103rd, -----	R. F. D. No. 4, Union City, Erie Co.
*Broek, George S., -----	Private, -----	H,	13th Cav., -----	No. 1323 Monsey Ave., Scranton, Pa.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Bell, William, -----	Private,----	G,	7th Res., ---	No. 1017 Wayne St. Erie, Erie Co.
Bubeck, Frederick, -----	Corp., -----	F,	118tb, -----	No. 2050 E. Cambria St., Philadelphia.
Clark, Joseph N., -----	Sgt. Major, -----		7tb Pa. Res.,	No. 306 Broad St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Cooper, James S., -----	Corp., -----	A,	103rd, -----	No. 12 Lincoln St., Parkers Landing, Armstrong Co.
Curoy, Levin, -----	Private,----	C,	190th, -----	464 N. Front St., Steelton, Pa.
Cram, Orville H., -----	Corp., -----	H,	145th, -----	Linesville, Crawford Co.
Clark, Edwin, -----	Sergt., -----	I,	111th, -----	Geneva, Crawford Co.
Cullen, Charles, -----	Sergt., -----	I,	54tb, -----	Portage, Cambria Co.
Clark, Alonzo, -----	Private,----	B,	83rd, -----	Geneva, Crawford Co.
Cox, Nicholas J., -----	Private,----	F,	143rd, -----	No. 142 E. Lincoln St., Shamokin, Pa.
*Campbell, William F., --	Lieut., -----	H,	51st, -----	Allenwood, Union Co.
Campbell, Oliver P., ---	Corp., -----	K,	103d, -----	West Sunbury, Butler Co.
Conrad, George W., ----	Sergt., -----	M,	4tb Cav., ---	Glenwood, Susquehanna Co.
Catterson, John, -----	Corp., -----	C,	101st, -----	No. 120 Cumberland Ave., New Castle, Pa.
Caldwell, James, -----	Private,----	D,	4th Cav., ---	No. 6721 Hamilton Ave., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
Campbell, John S., -----	Corp., -----	C,	11th Pa. Res.	R. F. D. No. 50, West Sunbury, Euclid, Butler Co.
*Clingerman, Peter, ---	Private,----	D,	101st, -----	Pine Creek, Bradford Co.
Cortright, Oren, -----	Sergt., -----	K,	149th, -----	Turner St., Austin, Potter Co.
*Cassidy, Samuel, -----	Private,----	A,	2d Art., -----	No. 2504 9th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Cremleigh, Sobescus, ---	Private,----	H,	19th, -----	N. 308 Main St., Parkersburg, Pa.
Care, Henry, -----	Private,----	B,	11th Cav.,---	Gibraltar, Berks Co.
Creelman, Samuel, -----	Private,----	A,	101st, -----	No. 719 Wallace Ave., Wilkensburg, Allegheny Co.
Coulter, Graham, -----	Private,----	F,	101st, -----	No. 59 12th St., Pittsburg, Pa.
*Croup, Henry C., ----	Corp., -----	E,	103rd, -----	No. 101 Shady Ave., Butler, Butler Co.
*Chaffee, George N., ---	Corp., -----	G,	50th, -----	Le Raysville, Bradford Co.
*Cool, Alexander B., ---	Private,----	K,	55th, -----	New Paris, Bedford Co.
Cherry, William P., ---	Private,----	F,	139th, -----	No. 5627 Margaretta St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Clark, Isaiab, -----	Private,----	G,	150th, -----	Tryonville, Crawford Co.
*Cain, Samuel, -----	Sergt., -----	G,	55th, -----	No. 542 Woodbine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Carmam, Cornelius, ---	Corp., -----	C,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 341 N. 11tb St., Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
*Carr, Daniel, -----	Private,----	H,	11th Pa. Res.	Delmont, Westmoreland Co.
Carney, Thomas, -----	Private,----	E,	101st, -----	Beaver Falls, Beaver Co.
Crouse, William J., ---	Private,----	G,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 2837 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Coon, John, -----	Sergt., -----	C,	101st, -----	Irish Ripple, Lawrence Co.
Cook, Stephen J., -----	Private,----	K,	145th, -----	Findleys Lake, Cbatagua, N. Y.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Clauser, Jacob, -----	Private,....	C,	7th Pa. Res.	R. F. D. No. 3, Annville, Lebanon Co.
*Corbin, Benjamin F., --	Sergt.,	C,	13th Cav.,---	Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co.
Critchfield, Jesse H., --	Private,....	F,	142nd, -----	Ellerslie, Allegheny Co., Maryland.
Crawford, Charles H., --	Lieut.,	E,	183rd, -----	Kenyon Ave., Swathmore, Delaware Co.
*Constantine Benjamin, -	Private,....	A,	119th, -----	West Manayunk, Mont- gomery Co.
Coverl, Samuel, -----	Private,....	C,	190th, -----	Calvert, Lycoming Co.
Croue, John, -----	Private,....	E,	87th, -----	Orrtanna, Adams Co.
Cook, Henry E., -----	Corp., -----	F,	101st, -----	5th St., Beaver, Beaver Co.
Duffy, Gabriel, -----	Private,....	E,	103rd, -----	Baldwin, Butler Co.
Danner, Frederick, -----	Private,....	K,	149th, -----	Andersontown, York Co.
Dietz, Charles, -----	Private,....	D,	9th Cav.,-----	No. 256 Dana St., Wilkes- Barre, Pa.
Dunlap, John W., -----	Private,....	F,	183rd, -----	Hulmeville, Bucks Co.
*Diehl, Jacob, -----	Lieut.,	C,	71st, -----	Parkers Landing, Arm- strong Co.
*Dunlap, William P., --	Private,....	I,	103rd, -----	North Hope, Butler Co.
*Dull, Walter, -----	Private,....	H,	142nd, -----	No. 213 E. 126th St., New York City.
Dougherty, Michael, ---	Private,....	M,	13th Cav.,---	No. 324 Dorrance St., Bris- tol, Bucks Co.
Dettinger, Jacob, -----	Private,....	K,	20th Cav., --	No. 541 S. McKenzie St., York, York Co.
*Dile, Samuel, -----	Private,....	A,	101st, -----	Elliottsburg, Allegheny Co.
Duff, John A., -----	Private,....	A,	101st, -----	Rodi, Allegheny Co.
Douglass, Francis R., --	Private,....	D,	93rd, -----	No. 43 So. 4th St., Steel- ton, Dauphin Co.
*Diehl Josiah, -----	Private,....	K,	148th, -----	8th St., Watsontown, Northumberland Co.
*Davies, David T., ---	Private,....	I,	7th Cav.,---	No. 1330 Dickinson St., Philadelphia.
Deets John M., -----	Private,....	L,	14th Cav.,---	Chicora, Butler Co.
DeHughes, Dallas M., --	Private,....	A,	11th Cav.,---	No. 2659 N. Colorado St., Philadelphia.
*Dock, Clinton J., -----	Private,....	H,	3d Cav., ---	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
Delp, George M., -----	Private,....	E,	79th, -----	R. F. D. No. 3, Lancas- ter Co.
Dubs, Levi W., -----	Private,....	D,	87th, -----	Glen Rock, York Co.
Dunlap, James, -----	Private,....	G,	103rd, -----	No. 408 Grand St., Frank- lin, Venango Co.
Doon, John, -----	Private,....	K,	5th Cav.,---	Marchand, Indiana Co.
Davis Orlando L., -----	Private,....	H,	10th Pa. Res.	Hooper, Broome Co., N. Y.
Diehl, William P., -----	Corp., -----	F,	101st, -----	Georgetown, Beaver Co.
Eby, Jacob Q., -----	Corp., -----	A,	1st Cav., ---	No. 225 7th Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Evans, Reese W., -----	Private,....	B,	62nd, -----	No. 1421 Hopkins Ave., Allegheny City, Alle- gheny Co.
*Eminger, Emanuel, -----	Private,....	E,	103rd, -----	Brookville, Jefferson Co.
*Emery, James M., -----	Private,....	A,	3rd Art., ---	No. 4316 Lake Ave., Chi- cago, Illinois.
*Eberhardt, Theodore H.,	Private,....	I,	82nd, -----	No. 3407 N. 11th St., Phil- adelphia.
Elliot, John, -----	Private,....	E,	1st Pa. Res.,	R. F. D. No. 2, St. Peters, Chester Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Flickenger, Benjamin R.,	Private,----	F,	49th, -----	Marysville, Perry Co.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, ---	Private,-----	O,	51st, -----	Box No. 217, Weatherly, Carbon Co.
Fink, John L., -----	Corp.,-----	M,	2nd Cav.,----	Mosgrove, Armstrong Co.
Foehlinger, Adam, -----	Corp.,-----	F,	79th, -----	No. 223 So. 4th St., Co- lumbia, Lancaster Co.
*Farrington, Richard, --	Private,-----	K,	57th, -----	Spartansburg, Crawford Co.
†Fogle, Isaac S., -----	Private,-----	D,	5th Cav., ---	R. F. D. No. 2, Port Alle- gheny, McKean Co.
Fry, Levi C., -----	Private,-----	C,	87th, -----	R. F. D. No. 1, Red Lion, York Co.
*Friend Jacob, -----	Private,-----	E,	155th, -----	No. 430 Shaw Ave., Me- Keesport, Allegheny Co.
*Forner, George, -----	Sergt., ----	C,	101st, -----	No. 28 Lacock St., Alle- gheny, Allegheny Co.
Fertig, John H., -----	1st Sergt.,	A,	1st Cav.,----	No. 253 20th St., Milwau- kee, Wisconsin.
Faller, John I., -----	Sergt., ----	A,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 145 So. Pitt St., Car- lisle, Cumberland Co.
Frederick, Joseph, -----	Private,-----	C,	8th Pa. Res.,	No. 38 Bridge St., Etna, Allegheny Co.
Fross, Abijah R., -----	Private,-----	C,	150th, -----	Townville, Crawford Co.
Fraley, Adam, -----	Corp.,-----	D,	9th Cav.,----	No. 147 Old River Road, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
Foster, Frank E., -----	Sergt., ----	H,	143rd, -----	No. 1501 Penn'a Ave., Warren, Warren Co.
Fritz, James J., -----	Corp.,-----	E,	190th, -----	Liberty St., Blairsville, Indiana Co.
*Frost, John W., -----	Private,-----	I,	62d, -----	Austenberg, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.
Frost, William M., ---	Private,-----	I,	3rd Cav., ---	No. 3211 Rhawn St., Holmesburg, Phila.
Fuller, Perry H., -----	Private,-----	C,	2nd Cav., ---	No. 219 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.
Fralick, Aaron, -----	Private,-----	G,	190th, -----	No. 319 Charlotte St., Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
Folwell, Robert C., ----	Corp.,-----	F,	8th Cav., ---	Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co., N. J.
Gray, Charles C., -----	Private,-----	D,	103rd, -----	No. 401 Rumberger St., Du Bois, Clearfield Co.
Guentler, William D., ---	Private,-----	C,	50th, -----	Schuylkill Haven, Schuyl- kill Co.
†Gardner, John T., -----	Corp.,-----	G,	12th Cav.,----	No. 810 4th Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Gelston, Clarence B., ---	Musician, --	K,	103rd, -----	Derry Station, Westmore- land Co.
Gracey, Alford, -----	Sergt., ----	H,	107th, -----	Ridge Ave., Everett, Brad- ford Co.
Gray, Samuel, -----	Private,-----	E,	87th, -----	No. 431 Juniper St., York, Co.
Gressly, Samuel, -----	Private,-----	F,	155th, -----	No. 708 Converse St., Me- Keesport, Allegheny Co.
Gotwalt, Charles E., ---	Private,-----	A,	87th, -----	No. 535 So. Duke St., York, York Co.
Gilmore, James, -----	Sergt., ----	A,	101st, -----	Box 412 Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co.
George, John, -----	Sergt., ----	E,	16th Cav., --	No. 2023 N. 5th St., Phil- adelphia.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

†Died October 6, 1905, prior to the dedicatory ceremonies.

‡Died October 19, 1905.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Guiher, John C., ----- Gangwisch, John, -----	Private,---- Bugler,-----	A, C,	103rd, ----- 5th Cav., ---	Grampian, Clearfield Co. No. 3144 Penn. Ave., Pitts- burg, Allegheny Co.
Gery, Evan M., -----	Corp., -----	G,	96th, -----	No. 34 N. 3d St., Ham- burg, Berks Co.
Gourley, George M., ---	Private,----	G,	103rd, -----	Main St., Big Run, Jeffer- son Co.
*Gleason, John, ----- Griffith, John H., -----	Corp., ----- Private,-----	I, A,	52nd, ----- 138th, -----	Fairchance, Fayette Co. No. 74 Fayette St., Con- shohocken, Montgomery Co.
*Gray, William E., -----	Corp., -----	H,	103rd, -----	No. 1208 Franklin St., Franklin, Venango Co.
*Gibson, Alexander, ---	Private,----	E,	Knapps Bat.,	No. 6016 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Gray, Stephen B., -----	Private,----	A,	145th, -----	Beloit, Mahoning Co., Ohio.
*Glace, Jacob L., -----	Private,----	H,	67th, -----	R. F. D. No. 1, Shiek- shinny, Luzerne Co.
Garman, George, -----	Corp., -----	K,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 522 Stiles St., Phila- delphia.
Gallagher, Condry, -----	Private,----	A,	4th Cav., ---	West Abbott St., Lans- ford, Carbon Co.
Gould, John, -----	Private,----	D,	103d, -----	Kittanning, Armstrong Co.
Groff, Isaac, -----	Private,----	K,	2d Art., -----	R. F. D. 4th Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
Huselton, George W., -- Hause, J. Harrison, ---	Private,---- Sergt., -----	D, H,	11th Res., -- 51st, -----	Chicora, Butler Co. Brodway House, Milton, Northumberland Co.
Hoopes, Passmore W., -	Private,----	A,	1st Pa. Res.,	No. 208 So. Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co.
*Hunter, John A., ----- Hamilton, Andrew D., -- Hughes, Joseph W., --	Private,---- Private,---- Hos.Stwd., -----	K, E, -----	7th Pa. Res., 99th, ----- 55th, -----	Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md. Ebensburg, Cambria Co. No. 149 Valley St., Lewis- town, Mifflin Co.
Hetrick, Daniel L., --- Hutchinson, Jonathan E.,	Private,---- Sergt., -----	D, G,	101st, ----- 149th, -----	Alumbank, Bedford Co. West Moshannon, Clear field Co.
Howe, Squire, (served as Conrad Henk.)	Wagoner,--	B,	13th Cav.,---	Sligo, Clarion Co.
Henk, William O., -----	Private,----	C,	87th, -----	592 W. Phila. St., York, York Co.
Hendricks, Samuel, ---	Private,----	L,	1st Cav.,---	154 N. Hanover St., Potts- town, Montgomery Co.
Hogenbaugh, S. L., ---	Private,----	F,	7th Pa. Res.,	10 N. Franklin St., Wil- kes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
Hehn, Jacob, -----	Private,----	C,	50th, -----	26 W. Coal St., Shenan- doah, Schuylkill Co.
Hollen, William S., ---	Private,----	H,	110th, -----	Deckers Point, Indiana Co.
Harman, Abraham, ---	Private,----	K,	5th Cav.,---	330 W. 2d St., Berwick, Columbia Co.
Hawke, Jacob C., -----	Private,----	K,	5th Cav.,---	12 High St., Montgomery, Lycoming Co.
Hosaek, William, -----	Private,----	I,	190th, -----	406 So. 11th St., Indiana, Indiana Co.
Hendricks, John S., ---	Sergt., -----	H,	50th, -----	313 Franklin St., Reading, Berks Co.
*Harman, Philip, -----	Private,----	A,	78th, -----	Dayton, Armstrong Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Hourigan, Patriek, ----	Private,----	I,	52d, -----	361 N. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
*Hollands, George, ----	Sergt., ----	B,	101st, -----	31 Main St., Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.
Hunter, William H., --	Private,----	H,	101st, -----	Farmington, Fayette Co.
Haines, William R., ---	Private,----	M,	9th Cav., ----	2329 Beale Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Hayes, Alfred, -----	1st Sergt.,--	H,	53rd, -----	Box No. 25, Montgomery, Lycoming Co.
Gigby, N. S., -----	Private,----	B,	18th Cav.,---	Townville, Crawford Co.
*Horn, John, -----	Private,----	C,	101st, -----	3708 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
Hill, LeRoy L., -----	Private,----	H,	145th, -----	Springboro, Crawford Co.
Hites, William A., ---	Private,----	I,	111th, -----	Townville, R. F. D., Crawford Co.
Hershey, Abraham L., -	Private,----	G,	2d Cav., ----	Silver Springs, Lancaster Co.
Holden, Nicholas, ----	Private,----	I,	8th Cav., ---	2236 S. 13th St., Philadelphia.
*Hart, Alva, -----	Private,----	F,	57th, -----	R. F. D., Sandy Lake, Mercer Co.
Hayes, James, -----	Private,----	H,	139th, -----	R. F. D. No. 1, Beaver Co.
Hills, Harlow D., ----	Sergt., ----	A,	145th, -----	R. F. D. No. 11, Corry, Erie Co.
Hetrick, Peter C., ----	Private,----	K,	155th, -----	Putneyville, Armstrong Co.
Hamilton, Samuel W.,	Private,----	D,	103rd, -----	168 Grant Ave., Vandergrift, Armstrong Co.
*Hartman, Philip S., --	Private,----	I,	143d, -----	R. F. D. No. 1, Shickshinny, Luzerne Co.
Heaton, Charles B., ---	Private,----	F,	183rd, -----	1728 Memphis St., Phila.
Harrison, Newell S., ---	Private,----	F,	7th Pa. Res.,	Heart Lake, Susquehanna Co.
Hudson, George, -----	Private,----	D,	145th, -----	133 Salem Ave., Carbon-dale, Lackawanna Co.
*Huff, Henry B., ----	Capt., -----	D,	184th, -----	1112 8th Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Isenberger, Jacob, ----	Corp., -----	K,	77th, -----	No. 255 N. Queen St., Lancaster Co.
*Ickley, Frederiek, ----	Private,----	D,	14th Cav.,---	No. 5 Rolla St., Allegheny, Allegheny Co.
*Irwin, Hiram, -----	Private,----	H,	103rd, -----	North Pinegrove, Clarion Co.
Jones, Alonzo W., (served as Franklin Woodburn.)	Private,----	G,	149th, -----	Market St., Mt. Union, Huntingdon Co.
Johnson, Francis, ----	Private,----	I,	2nd Art., --	216 Ann St., Athens, Bradford Co.
Johnson, George, ----	Private,----	H,	149th, -----	Strattonville, Clarion Co.
Jones, Alfred H., ----	Corp., -----	E,	63rd, -----	434 Pacific Ave., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
Johnson, Henry M., --	1st Sergt.,--	A,	101st, -----	916 Ross Ave., Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co.
Jamison, David C., ---	Private,----	G,	149th, -----	S. Franklin St., Titusville, Crawford Co.
Joslin, William H., ---	Private,----	A,	111th, -----	Cranesville, Erie Co.
*Johnson John L., ----	Private,----	C,	148th, -----	Elk Lick, Somerset Co.
*Jones, Thomas, -----	Private,----	K,	2d Pro. Cav.,	Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co.
*Jarrell, Franklin, ----	Private,----	D,	52nd, -----	R. F. D. No. 1, Selinsgrove, Snyder Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Jones, Washington, ----	Private,----	E,	99th, -----	164 Carson St., Manayunk, Phila.
*Jones, Victor, -----	Private,----	†	14th Cav.,---	Brownsville, Fayette Co.
Jewett, Sheldon, -----	Private,----	I,	190th, -----	Custer City, McKean Co.
Kyle, Emanuel, -----	Sergt., ----	G,	145th, -----	207½ Main St., Greenville, Mercer Co.
*Klose, William J., ----	Private,----	F,	184th, -----	Beaver Springs, Snyder Co.
*Knous, Alexander, ----	Private,----	F,	149th -----	Benton, Columbia Co., Pa.
Kirk, Firman F., ----	Corp., ----	C,	42nd, -----	DuBoistown, Lycoming Co.
Kern, Robert, -----	Sergt., ----	I,	111th, -----	Segerstown, Crawford Co.
Keltner, John, -----	Private,----	D,	11th Cav.,---	185 S. Water St., Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
Kelly, Michael, -----	Private,----	L,	14th Cav.,---	Sarversville, Butler Co.
Kelly, Robert, -----	Private,----	G,	2d Cav.,-----	R. F. D. No. 2, Meadville, Crawford Co.
*Keefer, William D., --	Musician, --	B,	103d, -----	West Monterey, Clarion Co.
*Kime, Franklin, -----	Private,----	K,	101st, -----	2905 Maple Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Krause, Robert, -----	Private,----	C,	11th Pa. Res.	Marwood, Butler Co.
Kelly, James, -----	Private,----	A,	18th, -----	Long Level, York Co.
*Knapp, William D., --	Private,----	K,	11th Pa. Res.	Brookville, Jefferson Co.
Koons, John R., (served as Henry Knickerbocker.)	Corp., ----	F,	7th Pa. Res.,	Huntington Mills, Luzerne Co.
Knickerbocker, William H.	Private,----	L,	12th Cav., --	Shadeland, Crawford Co.
Keys, William F., ----	Sergt., ----	K,	143d, -----	615 7th Ave., Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
Klingler, Peter, -----	Private,----	H,	103d, -----	St. Petersburg, Clarion Co.
Klinedinst, Alexander, --	Private,----	D,	87th, -----	345 W. Phila. St., York, York Co.
*Keating, John, -----	Corp., ----	A,	55th, -----	Cookport, Indiana Co.
Kleck, William, -----	Private,----	H,	103rd, -----	Lucinda, Clarion Co.
Krewson, John, -----	Private,----	B,	19th Cav.,---	1828 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia.
Lawson, Johnston, ----	Corp., ----	B,	56th, -----	Seward, Westmoreland Co.
Lang, Aaron W., (served as Phillip L. Lichtenfelt.)	Private,----	B,	103rd, -----	Marion Center, Indiana Co.
Lichtenfelt, John, ----	Sergt., ----	D,	4th Cav.,----	Bolivar, Westmoreland Co.
Lowery, William, -----	Sergt., ----	K,	18th Cav.,---	No. 53 Linden Ave., Duquesne, Allegheny Co.
Long, Israel P., -----	Private,----	F,	190th, -----	70 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
*Lantz, John C., -----	Private,----	C,	190th, -----	Heilmandale, Lebanon Co.
Lord, Samuel P., -----	Private,----	B,	12th Cav.,---	R. F. D. No. 6, Union City, Erie Co.
*Luther, Burton K., --	Private,----	F,	52nd, -----	Eldredsville, Sullivan Co.
Lindly, John Stanley, --	Private,----	B,	22nd Cav.,---	Cadwalader, Fayette Co.
*Larimer, Charles, ----	Private,----	E,	149th, -----	Oseola Mills, Clearfield Co.
*Longenecker, Jacob H.,	Adjt., -----	---	101st, -----	Bedford, Bedford Co.
Lower, John, -----	Private,----	H,	103rd, -----	Marble, Clarion Co.
Lehr, Franklin, -----	Private,----	G,	2nd Cav., --	Reigelsville, Bucks Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

†Unassigned.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Lindley, Rufus P., ----	Corp., ----	F,	52nd, ----	Box 81, Factoryville, Wy- oming Co.
Lewis, Reese E., -----	Private, ----	G,	82nd, ----	Fairview Village, Mont- gomery Co.
Louge, John, -----	Private, ----	D,	190th, ----	Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
Lunger, James K., ----	Private, ----	F,	52nd, ----	West Nanticoke, Luzerne Co.
*Leonard, Abert Charles,	Private, ----	F,	54th, ----	126 So. Duke St., Lancas- ter, Lancaster Co.
McNight, John A., ----	Private, ----	I,	196th, ----	Box 69, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co.
McDowell, William, ----	Private, ----	D,	4th Cav., --	R. F. D. No. 1, Altoona, Blair Co.
*McKnight, David A., --	Corp., ----	B,	57th, ----	West Side, Mercer Co.
*McCoy, Jackson, -----	1st Sergt., --	I,	103rd, ----	R. F. D. No. 60, Slippery Rock, Butler Co.
McLain, Alexander, ----	Private, ----	K,	53rd, ----	1020 So. Main St., Greens- burg, Westmoreland Co.
McCoy, Samuel, -----	Corp., ----	H,	103rd, ----	Shippensburg, Clarion Co.
McConnell, Hugh, ----	Private, ----	C,	55th, ----	No. 222 2d Ave., Johns- town, Cambria Co.
McChesney, Thomas, ----	Corp., ----	B,	76th, ----	No. 16 Washington Ave., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
McCleary, Samuel E., ---	Private, ----	C,	11th Pa. Res.	No. 56 Willerd Ave., New Castle, Lawrence Co.
McClay, Charles, -----	Private, ----	M,	14th Cav., --	Cowansville, Armstrong Co.
McKelvy, William C., ---	Private, ----	E,	Knapps Bat.,	No. 6016 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
*McCullough, James K.,	Private, ----	F,	17th Cav., --	No. 243 West South St., Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
McKelvey, John, -----	Private, ----	L,	4th Cav., --	Martha Furnace, Centre Co.
McGary, G. W., -----	Private, ----	H,	100th, ----	R. F. D. No. 3, New Castle, Cumberland Co.
McMahon, Francis, ----	Corp., ----	G,	13th Cav., --	No. 200 Bellefonte Ave., Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
McCaskey, Alfred M., ---	Corp., ----	F,	140th, ----	3d Ave., Freedom, Beaver Co.
Morrow, John, -----	Private, ----	F,	78th, ----	No. 245 Chestnut St., Kit- tanning, Armstrong Co.
*Majors, Samuel C., ----	Musician, --	G,	101st, ----	Sharon Ave., West Bridg- water, Beaver Co.
Marshall, Joseph C., ---	Private, ----	F,	11th Pa. Res.	Broad Ford, Fayette Co.
Malone, William, -----	Private, ----	D,	190th, ----	Orbisonia, Huntingdon Co.
Moorhood, John S., ----	Sergt., ----	D,	103rd, ----	Box 12, Deanville, Arm- strong Co.
Mathews, J. T., -----	Private, ----	M,	2nd Art., ----	Phoenix, Armstrong Co.
Muir, David, -----	Private, ----	K,	2nd Art., ----	Bolivar, Westmoreland Co.
*Meyers, William H., ---	Private, ----	G,	7th Pa. Res.,	127 E. 18th St., Erie, Erie Co.
†Morris, De Witt C., ---	Sergt., ----	K,	183rd, ----	914 Morton Ave., Chester, Delaware Co.
Martin, George W., ----	Corp., ----	I,	7th Pa. Res.,	Christiana, Lancaster Co.
Maryott, Stephen M., ---	Private, ----	H,	130th, ----	Guys Mills, Crawford Co.
Mortland, Newton, ----	Private, ----	I,	2nd Art., ----	Murrinsville, Butler Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

†Died November 25, 1905.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
*Mills, Andrew J.,	Private,	D,	101st,	Chapman's Run, Bedford Co.
Miller, Herman K.,	Sergt.,	H,	148th,	No. 308 E. High St., Bellefonte, Centre Co.
*Mullin, Amos,	Q. M. Sgt.,		45th,	Bellefonte, Centre Co.
Moore, John W.,	Sergt.,	G,	4th Cav.,	No. 133 Edmond St., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
*Miller, —achary,	Private,	A,	1st Pro. Cav.	Allen, Cumberland Co.
*Martin, Jackson,	Private,	H,	7th Pa. Res.,	Monaghan, York Co.
Mates, John,	Private,	A,	101st,	Box 377, Turtlecreek, Allegheny Co.
*Merritt, Charles C.,	1st Sergt.,	F,	145th,	R. F. D. No. 2, Box 24, Grand Valley, Warren Co.
Mark, Cyrus S.,	Sergt.,	I,	4th Cav.,	Polk, Venango Co.
Moyer, Joseph,	Corp.,	A,	103rd,	Lelonia, Columbia Co., Ohio.
Millet, Charles H.,	Private,	G,	1st Cav.	1022 Greenwich St., Reading, Berks Co.
Moredock, John,	Private,	G,	2nd Pa. Cav.	High St., Waynesburg, Greene Co.
Moore, Daniel,	Private,	A,	15th Cav.,	No. 36 Thorn St., Reading, Berks Co.
*Mills, Franklin G.,	Private,	A,	88th,	New Grenada, Fulton Co.
Murphy, John,	Private,	O,	55th,	248 Walnut St., Johnstown, Cambria Co.
Mellville, Andrew,	Sergt.,	F,	52nd,	R. F. D. No. 2, Towanda, Bradford Co.
Miller, George P.,	Private,	D,	62nd,	No. 1066 N. Centre St., Corry, Erie Co.
Moorhead, Josiah,	Private,	I,	62nd,	No. 107 Conewago Ave., Warren, Warren Co.
Niederriter, Sebastian,	Private,	H,	103rd,	Marble, Clarion Co.
Neill, George S.,	Corp.,	A,	183rd,	201 Reany St., Chester, Delaware Co.
Norris, Samuel W.,	Private,	O,	53rd,	Grafton, Huntingdon Co.
*Obreiter, John,	Sergt.,	K,	77th,	R. F. D. No. 1, Lancaster Co.
Obetz, Jeremiah H.,	Private,	K,	20th Cav.,	Box 58 Manheim, Lancaster Co.
Orcutt, David S.,	Private,	L,	11th Cav.,	Cor. 3d Ave. & Wood St., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
*Overpeek, Leander,	Sergt.,	F,	52d,	R. F. D. No. 13, Rummerfield, Bradford Co.
Oyler, Wesley D.,	Private,	K,	101st,	R. F. D. No. 1, Biglersville, Adams Co.
Oren, James,	Private,	B,	87th,	Yoeuntown, York Co.
Ober, David S.,	Private,	A,	181th,	718 Main St., Auburn, De Kalb Co., Indiana.
Peffley, Joseph,	Private,	O,	7th Pa. Res.,	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
Pritchard, David C.,	Sergt.,	A,	96th,	No. 216 W. R. R. St., Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
Potter, James O.,	Private,	G,	53rd,	Oak St., Coudersport, Potter Co.
Parsons, Robert,	Private,	E,	54th,	No. 122 Walnut St., Johnstown, Cambria Co.
Priee, John,	Private,	M,	12th Cav.,	No. 216 Morgan Place, Johnstown, Cambria Co.
Pontius, Joseph,	Private,	M,	15th Cav.,	No. 243 Rochelle Ave., Philadelphia.
Payne, George W.,	Private,	F,	68th,	No. 2103 Jefferson St., Philadelphia.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Porter, Samuel W., -----	Private,----	H,	101st, -----	No. 409 16th Ave., Beaver Falls, Beaver Co.
*Pect, Daniel N., -----	Private,----	B,	3rd Pa. Res.,	Gleason, Tioga Co.
Brosser, David W., -----	Corp.,-----	D,	55th, -----	Bedford, Bedford Co.
*Palmer, Lawson, -----	Private,----	F,	5th Cav., ---	No. 2504 Oakdale St., Philadelphia.
Quail, Charles, -----	Private,----	C,	140th, -----	R. F. D. No. 1, West Brownsville, Washington Co.
Richardson, Porter,-----	Private,----	B,	13th Cav., --	Birmingham, Huntingdon Co.
Rothrock, Davis B.,-----	Sergt., ----	C,	53rd, -----	No. 217 De Kalb Square, Philadelphia.
Refsnider, Henry J.,-----	Corp.,-----	M,	8th Cav., ---	Colmar, Montgomery Co.
Rockwell, Richard M.,---	Private,----	K,	8th Cav., ---	Alha, Bradford Co.
Rotes, Henry S., -----	Private,----	A,	53rd, -----	229 N. Charlotte St., Pottstown, Montgomery Co.
*Raudenbush, David, ---	1st sergt.,	C,	50th, -----	Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co.
*Richard, Benjamin, ---	Corp., -----	F,	145th, -----	Main St., Sharpsville, Mercer Co.
*Rodgers, Thomas W.,---	Private,----	A,	3rd Art., ----	No. 2553 N. Colorado St., Philadelphia.
*Roberts, Henry, -----	Private,----	E,	3rd Cav., ---	New Albany, Bradford Co.
Rea, Howard, -----	Private,----	F,	100th, -----	Highland Ave. & M. St., New Castle, Pa.
Ruhle, George, -----	Private,----	A,	101st, -----	Landisburg, Perry Co.
*Reese, Andrew J., -----	Private,----	A,	103rd, -----	Shippensville, Clarion Co.
Richardson, James W.,---	Private,----	A,	103rd, -----	Shippensville, Clarion Co.
Rankin, David L., -----	Sergt., ----	B,	103rd, -----	No. 301 Cecelia St., Butler, Butler Co.
*Reed, John A., -----	Private,----	H,	101st, -----	No. 701 Filbert St., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.
Russell, John, -----	Private,----	E,	2nd Cav., --	White Asb., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
Ross, Milles, -----	Private,----	F,	149th, -----	Sweet Valley, Luzerne Co.
*Roberts, Milton P.,---	Private,----	E,	83rd, -----	R. F. D. No. 53, Transfer, Mercer Co.
Richey, John C., -----	Private,----	E,	138th, -----	Blue Knob, Blair Co.
*Rohrer, Andrew H.,---	Private,----	C,	71st, -----	No. 1426 Market St., Berwick, Columbia Co.
Reardon, Robert R., ---	Corp., -----	H,	69th, -----	Jacksonburg, Wetzel Co., W. Va.
Retinger, John, -----	Private,----	A,	105th, -----	Pierce, Armstrong Co.
Rupert, Samuel, -----	Private,----	H,	103rd, -----	West Freedom, Clarion Co.
*Reed, Jeremiah T.,----	Corp., -----	I,	190th, -----	New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co.
Rehrig, Moses, -----	Sergt., ----	G,	116th, -----	No. 144 2d St., Lehighton, Carbon Co.
*Ripple, Ezra H.,-----	Private,----	K,	52nd, -----	No. 1205 Vine St., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
*Richey, Wilson, -----	Musician, --	C,	101st, -----	East Palestine, Ohio.
Reader, Thomas B., ---	Sergt., ----	C,	49th, -----	Oak Street, Tyrone, Blair Co.
Shepherd, Wilber, -----	Bugler,-----	E,	18th Cav., --	No. 39 So. 4th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Sunday, Albert, -----	Private,----	G,	96th, -----	Hamburg, Berks Co.
*Steele, Hugh M., -----	Corp., -----	I,	105th, -----	No. 135 E. Weber St., Du Bois, Clearfield Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
*Saylor, Livingston, ----	Private,----	H,	20th Cav., --	No. 351 King St., Pottstown, Montgomery Co.
Seott, Henry, -----	Sergt., ----	G,	50th, -----	No. 147 Park Ave., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Shallenberger, Eli F.,----	Private,----	C,	85th, -----	Brownsville, Fayette Co.
Seott, Lisbon, -----	Private,----	F,	85th, -----	Rogersville, Greene Co.
Sedwick, Wm. B., -----	1st Sergt.,	E,	103rd, -----	R. F. D. No. 66, Parker's Landing, Armstrong Co.
Smith, David, -----	Private,----	H,	7th Pa. Res.,	Hoguestown, Cumberland Co.
Shryock, Samuel P., ----	Private,----	C,	11th Pa. Res.	North Hope, Butler Co.
*Stover, Cornelius G. W.,	Corp., -----	A,	103rd, -----	Callensburg, Clarion Co.
Schriver, William, -----	Private,----	A,	87th, -----	Brillhard, York Co.
Sheaffer, John, -----	Corp., -----	A,	101st, -----	No. 86 E. Wallace St., New Castle, Lawrence Co.
Sparks, William, -----	Private,----	D,	101st, -----	Portage, Cambria Co.
*Skelly, Elisha, -----	Corp., -----	K,	101st, -----	No. 445 E. Arch St., Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
Shankle, Andrew, -----	Sergt., ----	G,	103rd, -----	4th St., Derry, Westmoreland Co.
Summer, Herman K.,----	1st Sergt.,	I,	145th, -----	East Springfield, Erie Co.
Smith, George W., -----	Corp., -----	H,	183rd, -----	No. 12 So. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
Saylor, Stewart, -----	Private,----	D,	184th, -----	No. 1103 Washington St., Huntingdon Co.
Smith, Samuel R., (served as Frank Shaffer).	Sergt., ----	B,	18th Cav., --	R. F. D. No. 80, Tylersville, Crawford Co.
Shafer, Benjamin F.,----	Sergt., ----	A,	63rd, -----	No. 900 Franklin Ave., Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co.
Shakely, Isaac, -----	Corp., -----	B,	103d, -----	No. 320 Mains St., Emlenton, Venango Co.
Shoemaker, Austin, ----	Private,----	C,	110th -----	Woodbury, Bedford Co.
Starliper, Wm. V., -----	Private,----	G,	148th, -----	No. 425 So. Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.
Schmittle, George, -----	Private,----	B,	13th Cav., --	No. 1411 6th Ave., Altoona, Blair Co.
Shaffer, Joseph, -----	Private,----	D,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 106 Main St., Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co.
Seott, John, -----	Private,----	E,	8th Pa. Res.,	No. 4028 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.
Spaulding, Benjamin O.,	Sergt., ----	I,	10th Pa. Res.	No. 736 Liberty St., Meadville, Crawford Co.
Sellers, Joseph, -----	Private,----	D,	184th, -----	Box 135, Milesburg, Centre Co.
Seigfried, Henry J., ----	Private,----	G,	81st, -----	Cor. 4th & South Sts., E. Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
Stells, Whitefield, -----	Private,----	K,	190th, -----	Lakesville, Luzerne Co.
Schaup, Adam, -----	Private,----	A,	101st, -----	Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co.
Springer, Ebenezer, ----	Corp., -----	F,	101st, -----	No. 101 Cumberland Ave., New Castle, Lawrence Co.
Sloan, Uriah, -----	Private,----	B,	103rd, -----	Emlenton, Venango Co.
Smullin, Fletcher, -----	Capt., -----	D,	103rd, -----	Putneyville, Armstrong Co.
Stoke, G. W., -----	Lieut., ----	B,	103rd, -----	Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co.
Soonberger, David, ----	Private,----	E,	2d Art., -----	No. 336 Hummel St., Harrisburg.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Shannon, Alexander P.,	Private,....	D,	14th Cav.,...	No. 2418 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Allegheny Co.
Salmon, George W.,	1st Sergt.,	C,	145th,	2939 Pine Ave., Erie, Erie Co.
Schooley, Edward J.,	1st Sergt.,	H,	147th,	No. 300 Lincoln Ave., Jer- sey Shore, Lycoming Co.
Smail, Walter R.,	Private,....	A,	103rd,	East Hickory, Forest Co.
Sipe, Philip H.,	Private,....	K,	20th Cav., --	Wormleysburg, Cumber- land Co.
*Swanson, August,	Private,....	B,	190th,	No. 249 So. 6th St., Phila- delphia.
Steele, Moses T.,	Private,....	G,	103rd,	Elkin, Indiana Co.
Smith, Wm. A.,	Private,....	B,	103rd,	Box No. 57 Verona, Alle- gheny Co.
Sullenberger, John,	Private,....	G,	50th,	22 N. Brown St., Lewis- town, Mifflin Co.
*Shafer, Addison,	Private,....	H,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 208 So. Pine St., York Co.
Strawser, George W.,	Corp.,	E,	184th,	Selinsgrove, Snyder Co.
Stafford, David W.,	Private,....	D,	83rd,	Waterford, Erie Co.
Seth, Thomas M.,	Corp.,	E,	119th,	No. 307 Bromall St., Ches- ter, Delaware Co.
Stafford, Eugene B.,	Corp.,	C,	145th,	R. F. D. No. 6, North East, Erie Co.
Schreckengost, Levi,	Private,....	D,	103rd,	Putneyville, Armstrong Co.
*Shriver, David K.,	Private,....	I,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 190 East Green St., Westminster, Carroll Co., Md.
Shick, George W.,	Private,....	B,	105th,	Oak Ridge, Armstrong Co.
*Steigleman, Isaiah,	Private,....	H,	7th Pa. Res.,	Shiremanstown, Cumber- land Co.
*Sisley, George A.,	Private,....	K,	18th Cav.,	Degolia, McKean Co.
*Sowers, Erastus,	Sergt.,	I,	52nd,	No. 1021 Vine St., Shamo- kin, Northumberland Co.
Seiders, Michael,	Private,....	K,	142nd,	Schafferstown, Lebanon Co.
Shoemaker, George F.,	Corp.,	D,	101st,	King, Bedford Co.
Steward, George W.,	Private,....	E,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 1424 Brown St., Phil- adelphia.
Seott, Francis R.,	Private,....	A,	79th,	No. 123 Balm St., Harris- burg, Pa.
Smith, Wm. B.,	Private,....	F,	101st,	St. Clair, Columbiana, Ohio.
Frayar, John,	Private,....	B,	45th,	Falmouth, Lancaster Co.
Torbet, John K.,	Private,....	F,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 372 So. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Thalheimer, Albert,	Private,....	B,	23rd,	No. 36 North 11th St., Reading, Berks Co.
Troutman, George,	Private,....	E,	103rd,	R. F. D. No. 5, Butler Co.
Terwilliger, William,	Private,....	H,	149th,	Strattonville, Clarion Co.
*Thompson, Robert J.,	Corp.,	E,	103rd,	603 N. Main St., Butler, Butler Co.
Truby, John J. H.,	Private,....	M,	2nd Cav.,...	Leechburg, Armstrong Co.
*Tomlinson, Samuel,	Private,....	H,	8th Cav., --	No. 2108 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Torry, Robt. H., -----	Private,....	K,	90th, -----	No. 1217 Carlton St., Philadelphia.
Turner, James O., -----	Private,....	F,	190th, -----	Falls, Wyoming Co.
Trutt, David, -----	Private,....	D,	52nd, -----	Selinsgrove, Snyder Co.
Torrance, Joshua, -----	Private,....	B,	85th, -----	R. F. D. No. 31, Dawson, Fayette Co.
*Trofford, Samuel B.,	Private,....	C,	7th Pa. Res.,	No. 808 Locust St., Leb- anon Co.
Urban, John W., -----	Private,....	G,	190th, -----	Conestoga, Lancaster Co.
Varndell, Richard, -----	Private,....	K,	2nd Art., ---	Hopewell, Fayette Co.
Walbridge, Peter D., -----	Sergt.,	E,	42nd, -----	Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Weber, Sylvester, -----	Private,....	E,	49th, -----	No. 19 Market St., Lewis- town, Mifflin Co.
White, Andrew G., -----	Sergt.,	F,	140th, -----	Elk St., Beaver, Beaver Co.
Wolf, Josiah M., -----	Private,....	I,	143rd, -----	Pikes Creek, Luzerne Co.
Weedler, Samuel S., ---	Private,....	C,	111th, -----	Fairview, Erie Co.
Walters, Joseph, -----	Private,....	F,	67th, -----	Tylersburg, Clarion Co.
*Wilson, Samuel H.,	1st Sergt.,	C,	77th, -----	No. 230 Erie St., McKees- port, Allegheny Co.
White, George R., -----	Private,....	I,	82nd, -----	No. 130 Park Ave., Du Bois, Clearfield Co.
Walker, Jonas, -----	Private,....	A,	101st, -----	No. 242 Maple Ave., Alle- gheny, Allegheny Co.
*Welmert, Henry, -----	Corp.,	C,	106th, -----	No. 674 Church St., Roy- ersburg, Montgomery Co.
Wells, John L., -----	Lieut.,	C,	111th, -----	337 W. 10th St., E. Erie Co.
Williamson, Theodore M.,	Private,....	E,	49th, -----	Milroy, Mifflin Co.
Wyant, Jeremiah, -----	Private,....	L,	11th Cav., --	Adrian, Armstrong Co.
Williams, David, -----	Private,....	D,	103rd, -----	West Monterey, Clarion Co.
*Watson, Wyatte W.,	Corp.,	M,	11th Cav., --	Rutland, Meigs Co., Ohio.
White, Edward, -----	Sergt.,	D,	13th Cav., --	Hollidaysburg, Blair Co.
Womer, John R., -----	Private,....	A,	20th Cav., --	No. 204 N. Grand St., Lewistown, Mifflin Co.
Wiant, Allen C., -----	Private,....	I,	190th, -----	St. Charles, Clarion Co.
Witmer, Jacob, -----	Private,....	E,	87th, -----	New Cumberland, Cum- berland Co.
Webb, John M., -----	Private,....	E,	103rd, -----	Branehton, Butler Co.
Wagner, Henry A., -----	Sergt.,	E,	101st, -----	Butler, Butler Co.
*Wanzel, Christian, -----	Private,....	G,	42nd, -----	Paoli, Chester Co.
*Williams, William, -----	Private,....	C,	50th, -----	Wellsten, Jackson Co., Ohio.
Walters, Jacob, -----	Bugler,	G,	12th Cav., --	No. 430 6th Ave., Altoo- na, Blair Co.
Walters, John, -----	Sergt.,	H,	12th Cav., --	No. 913 Penn Ave., Wil- kinsburg, Allegheny Co.
Wright, Charles C., -----	Private,....	A,	184th, -----	No. 1712 Union Ave., Al- toona, Blair Co.
Wilt, John H., -----	Private,....	A,	55th, -----	Duneansville, Blair Co.
Weaver, Samuel, -----	Private,....	K,	20th Cav., --	No. 232 Federal St., Cam- den, N. J.
Winters, Isalah D., -----	Private,....	I,	190th, -----	No. 406 Spring Ave., Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
Wilhelm, Augustus H. G.,	Private,....	G,	63d, -----	R. F. D. No. 1 Indiana, Indiana Co.
Wren, Andrew G., -----	Corp.,	B,	48th, -----	No. 418 E. Arch St., Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Address.
Walker, Edward, -----	Private,----	B,	5th Cav.,----	No. 215 Dickinson St., Philadelphia.
Whealon, John, -----	Private,----	F,	95th, -----	No. 612 Mellvain St., Chester, Delaware Co.
*Wonderly, William, ----	Private,----	I,	55th, -----	No. 987 Bedford St., Johnstown, Cambria Co.
*Warren, Alonzo S., ----	Private,----	B,	101st, -----	R. F. D. No. 2, Middle- burg, Center, Tioga Co.
Wiegand, George, -----	Private,----	F,	3d Cav., ----	No. 827 W. 3d St., Ches- ter, Delaware Co.
Whitmoyer, Richard F.,	1st Sergt.,--	F,	106th, -----	R. F. D. No. 3, Millville, Columbia Co.
Warren, Lester R., -----	Private,----	H,	103rd, -----	Redclyffe, Forest Co.
Wensel, William, -----	Private,----	K,	8th Cav., --	Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co.
Ward, John A., -----	Private,----	B,	29th, -----	No. 2507 Merideth St., Philadelphia.
Wesley, Theodore, -----	Private,----	B,	19th Cav., --	No. 2539 N. 2d St., Phila- delphia.
Young, Martin, -----	Corp., -----	D,	52nd, -----	R. F. D. 5th Easton, Northumberland Co.
Yeakle, Amos A., -----	Sergt., ----	G,	145th, -----	No. 44 School St., North Wales, Montgomery Co.
Young, George C., -----	Private,----	K,	20th Cav.,--	Wrightsville, York Co.
Zeigler, William T., -----	Corp., -----	F,	87th, -----	Baltimore St., Gettys- burg, Adams Co.

*Not present at the dedicatory ceremonies.





ELLIOTT N. PHILM

PROVIDENCE SPRING

EVIDENCES OF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

IN presenting our report we have felt it our duty to our State and the country at large to include in it the evidences of the causes of the great mortality of Andersonville Military Prison, and in a measure all the military prisons of the Confederacy. In doing this we have not taken alone the statements or accounts of prison life as given by those who experienced its horrors, but we have taken the evidence of those who had them in charge; whose reports made to the Confederate authorities told the actual facts without any disposition or desire to make it better or worse than it was, and in doing that have told much that the world would not otherwise have ever deemed possible in a Christian nation. The bones of nearly 2,000 Pennsylvanians lie in the National Cemetery at Andersonville. In no great battle of the war does any such record appear. The good people of the South did not know the horrors that were enacted there. They could scarcely have believed them if they had been told. They were not responsible, for they had no opportunity to protest against the monstrous crime. The responsibility will rest forever on them who knowing it and being in authority did not correct it, who, to the protests of the medical officers and inspectors turned a deaf ear and let the work of extermination go on, who kept in confinement the thousands they could not feed, clothe or shelter or furnish with medical relief when sick, whom they could have paroled. Forever the monument will stand as a silent reproach to the barbarism that needlessly and wantonly took the lives of so many thousands of brave noble young Americans and put a stain on a cause that claimed the devotion of the entire South. The bitter feeling of the war time is passing away. Those who were active in it on either side can clasp hands over the narrowing chasm and mutually forgive though they may never forget, and the day may come we hope when all sections of our reunited country may join in doing honor to the brave American soldiers on either side who shed their blood and gave their lives for what they conceived to be right, and together we can drop a tear to their memory. It was God who decided what the issue should be, and to his name be glory given that one flag instead of forty claims the allegiance of the American people; that we are working along on one line united and happy and not flying at each other's throats; that we are one great and powerful nation commanding the respect of the whole world and not a multitude of little principalities despised and contemned of all.

Drs. White, Stevenson and others tell the same story. They did all they

could to relieve the poor suffering creatures in their care, but what would all their skill and care amount to when they were so few in number and the patients so many, and what could they do without medical remedies of even the simplest kind, when water was even too scarce to bathe the sick, where there were no tents nor barracks to shelter them, or cots on which to lay their poor pain-racked wasted bodies, or blankets or sheets to cover them, or proper food to give them as sick men, nothing but the everlasting corn meal ground, cob and all. God only knows why they did not all die; and then there were thousands who died there who never saw a surgeon while they were there. They lived, suffered and died without asking mercy or help where it was evident there was none to be had.

Crowded together in a space so small that one man was confined to an area of 7 x 6 feet in which to live, move, cook and attend to all the duties incumbent on him. Pestered, bitten and poisoned by the venomous flies that were over them like a cloud; the terrible stench never ceasing of the festering, filthy mass in the center of the prison, the filth on everything and over everything the poor, dead, and dying all around. If a man commenced to get sick the course never after tended towards recovery, it was always down the grade until death was reached. The only bread to be had was the coarse corn meal, baked into corn bread, entirely unfit for food at any time, especially so for those who were afflicted with diarrhoea or dysentery. And then when the end came, there were many who passed away without the ministrations of a living soul to take their last words or close their staring eyes, and then their passage to the cemetery, tossed on the wagons like logs of wood and carted away in the wagons which were to bring in the rations afterwards, and then the last act of all—the burial; side by side, uncoffined, unwashed, unshrouded, the dirt shoveled on to them and a wooden stake at their heads with their number.

The appeal made to our government, through the special committee sent from Andersonville to Washington, brought no results. As the heat grew more intense, and the powers of resistance were growing weaker, the rebels sought to impress on their miserable victims the idea that their government did not intend to exchange them, but that they were to be left there to die. Despair took possession of many of them and with the loss of hope the mortality increased to a frightful degree. It is a matter of historical fact, that the prisoners of war were to be made a most important factor in the closing scenes of the war. In this sketch will be found an abstract from Gen. Butler's Book, in which is plainly stated the position taken by General Grant with regard to the exchange of prisoners. The Union prisoners of war were made to do that which two fresh army corps at the front could not have done. There were 26,000 veterans of the Confederate army in the prisons of the North. They were well fed, well clad and ready to go into the field as soon as exchanged. The last draft of the Confederacy was in the field. A man lost could not be replaced. Grant was placed in command to do with Lee what he had already done with Buckner at Donelson and Pemberton at Vicksburg,

and he proposed to do it on the line on which he started. He could not afford to have the ranks of the enemy reinforced by 26,000 veteran troops at this critical time, and the word came to General Butler, the Commissioner of Exchange, that not another able-bodied man should be given to the rebels in exchange for the skeleton forms that were coming through to our lines. The exchange was stopped. In the various prisons of the South nearly 40,000 Union prisoners were held. The rations that were so badly needed at the front for the soldiers of the Confederacy must be divided in part with their prisoners. The troops with which they were guarding their prisoners were most sorely needed at the front, and here, as it turned out, the helpless, unarmed prisoners, rotting, starving and dying in the swamps of the South held back from its armies the men whose absence doomed them to certain and early defeat. No army of the North accomplished more. No army suffered greater losses and the silent white headstones of the Pennsylvanians lying in Andersonville tell the story of the heroism of her sons.



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