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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

__X__ Monument __X__ *with* Sculpture ___ without Sculpture ___ with *Cannon* ____ standalone Cannon
___ Historical Marker _____Plaque ___ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)
Note: try to record items separately. Cannons near monuments should be recorded & photographed separately, etc. Thank you.

Affiliation

_____GAR _____ MOLLUS _____ SUVCW _____ WRC _____ ASUVCW
_____ LGAR _____ DUVCW _____ Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:
Andersonville Originally Purchased by the Woman's Relief Corps. Maine Monument by state of Maine

Original Dedication Date 14 Nov 1904 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

GPS
Latitude 32; 12; 15.0800000000016965
Longitude 84; 7; 52.3300000000163124
Altitude 132.673122342938115

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at: Andersonville National Historic Site
Street/Road address or site location _____
Main Address: 760 POW Rd GPS Coordinates _____
City/Village &/or Township Andersonville
County Macon State GA Zip Code 31711

The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North ___ South ___ East ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name National Park Service
Dept./Div. Andersonville National Historic Site
Street Address 760 POW Rd
City Andersonville State GA Zip Code 31711
Contact Person Division of Interpretation Telephone (229) 518-2846 ext _____

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places ✔ Yes ____No ID # if known 70000070

Entire historic site and cemetery

For Monuments with/without sculpture:
Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = __X__Stone____ Concrete ____ Metal _____Other
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) ____Granite_____

Material of the Sculpture __X__Stone_____ Concrete _____ Metal _____Other Is it hollow or solid? _____
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) ____Granite_____

>This form may be photocopied.<

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For Historic Marker or Plaque:

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = _____

For Cannons with/without monument:

Material of Cannon = _____ Bronze _____Iron Type of Cannon (if known)_____
_____ Rifled ____Yes ____ No
Markings: Muzzle_____ Base Ring/Breech_____
Left Trunion_____ Right Trunion _____
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? _____ Yes _____ No

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] _____ Yes _____No

For Other Memorials: (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial **The monument is 36 feet 6 inches high. The soldier with rifle barrel down, and bowed head that crowns the top is 8 feet 9 inches high and is cut from solid granite. The bottom step of the foundation measures 9 feet square**

Materials of the Memorial

Complete for All Memorials

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

36'6" Height 8 ft Width **8 ft** Depth or _____ Diameter

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue (service, pose, etc) and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

[See Photos]

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Environmental Setting
(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location
__✔__ Cemetery **&/or** __✔__ Park ___ Plaza/Courtyard ___ "Town Square" ___ Post Office
___ School ___ Municipal Building ___ State Capitol ___ Courthouse ___ College Campus
___ Traffic Circle ___ Library Other: _____

General Vicinity
__✔__ Rural (low population, open land) ___ Suburban (residential, near city) ___ Town ___ Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)
most near roadways and cleared of trees

___ Industrial ___ Commercial ___ Street/Roadside within 20 feet ___ Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
____ Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors) ___ Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor _____

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Submission of this form requires at least one type of identification so that you may be contacted regarding the information on this form. This information will most likely be in the public domain. Your name is required; please include one (or more) pieces of contact information.

1. If a member of an Allied Order, the name of your camp, auxiliary, tent, circle or corps; along with your department;
2. Physical Address;
3. Phone Number
4. E-Mail address.

By submitting this, you are allowing the posting of this information on the internet.

Inspector Identification Date of On-site Survey 11/22/2025
Your Name Walter E Busch, PDC & P-Commander Central Region Allied Orders Assoc
Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr
City Fenton State MO Zip Code 63026
Telephone ( ) _____ E-Mail cwmemorials@suvcw.org

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?
US Grant Camp 68 MO-SUVCW, Central Region Allied Orders of the GAR, MOLLUS, Logan Brigade

Supplemental Background Information
In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Photographs & GPS Co-ordinates are very much desired.

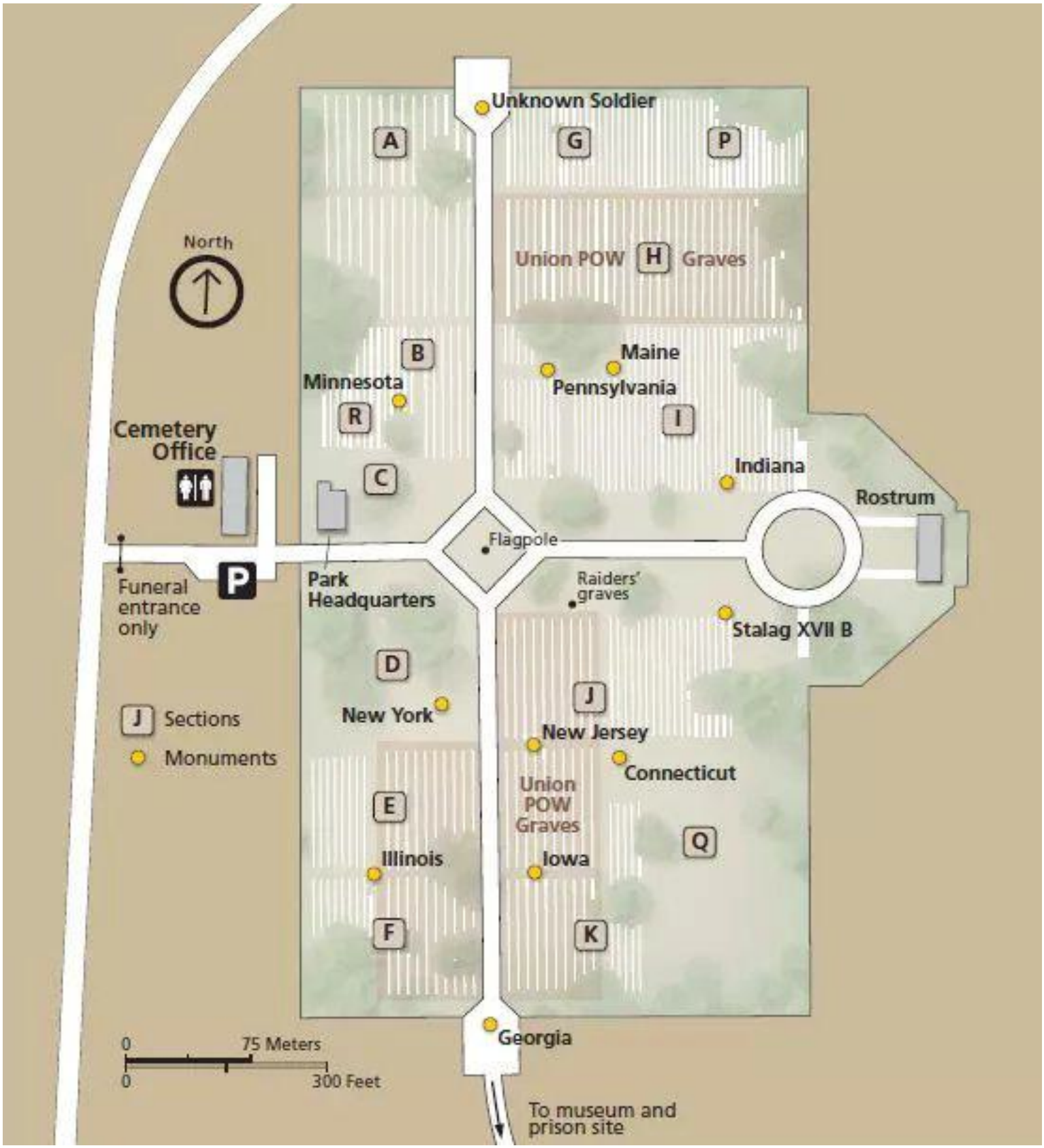
Pages 4 & 5 attached to this electronic file are the Monument's Condition and the Narrative forms. Only the Monument's Condition form is required if you are requesting grant money using form *CWM-62 SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions.*

Please mail (or e-mail pdf, and picture files) to:
Walt Busch, PDC, Chair, 1240 Konert Valley Dr., Fenton, MO 63026, cwmemorials@suvcw.org (314) 630-8407

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War - Civil War Memorials Committee.

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Unknown Soldier
A
G
P
North
Union POW H Graves
B
Maine
Minnesota
Pennsylvania
R
I
Cemetery Office
C
Indiana
Rostrum
Flagpole
P
Park Headquarters
Raiders' graves
Funeral entrance only
Stalag XVII B
D
J
New York
J Sections
New Jersey
Monuments
Connecticut
Union POW Graves
E
Q
Illinois
Iowa
F
K
Georgia
0
75 Meters
0
300 Feet
To museum and prison site


MAINE
MAINE


DEATH
BEFORE DISHONOR
MAINE MAINE

DEATH
BEFORE DISHONOR

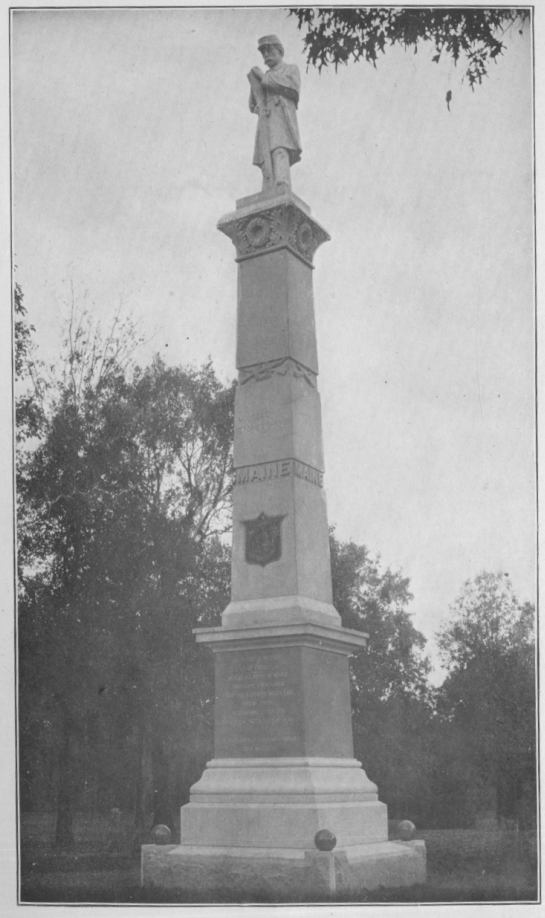
MAINE

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF THOSE
HEROIC SOLDIERS OF MAINE
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
THAT THE REPUBLIC MIGHT LIVE
AND OF THOSE
WHO DARING TO DIE, YET
SURVIVED THE TORTURES AND HORRORS
OF
ANDERSONVILLE MILITARY PRISON
1864 AND 1865


MAINE
MAINE

Report of the Maine Andersonville Monument Commissioners

1904



MAINE STATE MONUMENT AT ANDERSONVILLE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

REPORT

OF THE

Maine Andersonville Monument Commissioners

HON. S. J. WALTON,
HON. L. C. MORSE,
COL. LEVI M. POOR,
Commissioners.

S. J. WALTON, *Chairman.*
LEVI M. POOR, *Secretary.*

1904

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1904



MAINE STATE MONUMENT LOOKING NORTHEAST.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

To his Excellency, John F. Hill, Governor of Maine and Executive Council:

The commissioners above named beg leave to submit the following report.

In the month of May, 1903, said commissioners deeming it advisable to visit the location of the Andersonville Cemetery and the prison stockade which lies adjacent thereto, in order to be better prepared for their work, went to the spot where one of the great tragedies of the war for the preservation of the Union was enacted. Several of the states have erected monuments within the limits of the stockade in memory of the loyal men of those states who died there, while New Jersey and Pennsylvania have placed theirs within the limits of the National Cemetery. The commissioners at first felt that the place for the monument was within the limits of the stockade where more than fifty-two thousand of our soldiers suffered and where more than thirteen thousand of those brave men died. They believed that the location of the monument on that spot would be a substantial compliance with the provisions of the resolve; but a vsit to the grounds served to dispel any such an idea. The stockade had been cut down and large quantities of the wood of which it was composed had been carried away as souvenirs. It is a desolate place, practically in the forest, with the exception of some cleared land about the buildings occupied by the care-taker of the stockade lands. The title to the ground which was surrounded by the stockade is now vested in the Woman's National Relief Corps, under and subject to the laws of the State of Georgia. Immediately adjacent is the National Cemetery, surrounded by a wall of stone five feet high. The title to the land comprising the cemetery is in the United States, a beautiful spot, kept clean and

neat under the able supervision of Maj. Edward S. Past, who lives within the walls of he cemetery. This spot is entirely under the control of the Government of the United States and the commissioners decided, unanimously, to apply to the War Department for leave to locate the monument within that inclosure, which would bring it under the immediate protection and care of the National Government. In such a case, the monument would be cared for so long as the Great Republic shall exist, and after that it will make but small difference.

Several months were consumed in securing the consent of the Government. It was necessary to select the spot, plan of the monument, the various inscriptions to be placed thereon, and forward the same to Washington. The monument is located in a sightly, pleasant place near the center of the cemetery and one hundred and ten feet from the Pennsylvania monument. At length the government approved the location, the plan of the monument and the inscriptions to be placed thereon. In the mean time, however, the commissioners had advertised for sealed proposals for building the monument in many of the principal newspapers of the State. All parties who made bids were required to furnish a design and contract to finish, transport and erect the same all complete on the spot selected. There were several bids, but the one made by C. E. Tayntor & Co., of Hallowell, Me., was accepted. Their design was the most satisfactory and their bid for the monument complete, according to the design submitted, cost of transportation to Andersonville, Ga., and erection in Andersonville Cemetery was $3,700.

A contract was made with these parties and the monument, according to specifications annexed to the contract, was to be cut all from Maine granite, transported and erected on or before Oct. 1st, 1904, at Andersonville, Ga. Jesse K. Brown of Augusta, a practical stonecutter in the employ of the commissioners looked after the work to see that it was executed according to contract.

The monument is thirty-six feet and six inches high, the soldier with reversed arms and bowed head that crowns the top is eight feet nine inches high and is cut from a solid block of granite. The dimensions of the foundation are nine feet square at the bottom, eight feet square at the top, three feet in depth, two feet below the surface of the ground and one foot above. The monument consists of base, plinth, die, cap, and shaft with cap, with a statue of the soldier at the top. It is of Hallowell granite, excepting the die, which is of Round Pond granite and the seal of the State which is of bronze.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

On the 14th day of November, A. D. 1904, the party from Maine in the early morning reached Andersonville, Ga., to dedicate the monument. The company consisted of Col. C. H. Prescott of Biddeford, Chairman of the Executive Council of Maine, Hon. William T. Haines of Waterville, of the Executive Council, Judge Edward E. Chase of Bluehill, member of the Executive Council, Hon. George A. Murchie of Calais, member of the Executive Council, Col. N. S. Purinton, private secretary to Gov. Hill, Col. Francis Keefe, Messenger to the Executive Council, who had charge of the party, and Hon. Perham S. Heald, once a prisoner of war at Andersonville, as a guest of our party, together with the commissioners. Also, Mrs. C. H. Prescott and sister Miss Margaret Hobbs, Mrs. George A. Murchie and son Harold, Mrs. E. E. Chase, Mrs. W. T. Haines, Mrs. L. C. Morse and Mrs. S. J. Walton and Miss Ethel Walton. The day was a beautiful one. At half past ten o'clock in the forenoon the party repaired to the National Cemetery to the spot where the monument was erected, when after the commissioners had accepted the same in the presence of the people above named from Maine, and an audience otherwise made up of the white and colored people of Georgia, the monument was delivered by the commissioners to the people of the State of Maine and was dedicated as follows:

The meeting was called to order by Col. C. H. Prescott, Chairman of the Council, and acting for Gov. Hill, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the absence of Governor Hill, which we all regret so much, the honor of presiding over these dedicatory exercises has fallen to me as Chairman of the Executive Council. I will first call upon Col. N. S. Purinton of Bowdoin, private secretary to His Excellency, to offer prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, with reverence and confidence would we come into thy presence for in thy word Thou hast taught us to pray—to pray always.

We would look to Thee upon this occasion by way of prayer and supplication and also of thanksgiving. We would first thank Thee that our country is at peace both at home and abroad, no clouds of war are hanging over this free and happy people, and all are engaged in the active pursuits of peace with every indication of prosperity.

We would bless Thee, and rejoice that whereas at one time in our history we were engaged in fearful internal strife and civil war, the conflict has passed and now the angel of peace is hovering over us with all her attendant blessings.

We pray Thee, dear Father, that never again may this nation experience the horrors and sufferings of war, and may a better understanding of our duties to Thee and of our relations to our fellowmen exist than ever before, and wilt Thou hasten the glad day when war shall be no more and the victories of peace shall be greater than the victories of war.

We ask Thee to bless our homes, we ask Thee to bless our State and our Governor, we ask thy blessing upon our country and upon our President, and upon all authority and upon all our Institutions that are such potent factors for the betterment of mankind.

We are assembled here to-day, dear Lord, to dedicate a monument in memory of those loyal men who fell in the great conflict that this country might be preserved a free and united nation, for all time, not only to bless our own people but to bless all the nations of the earth.

May all the exercises of this occasion be such as shall merit thine approval and may we look forward hopefully to the time when the true knowledge of God shall fill the earth as the waters cover the sea. And when our lifework shall have been faithfully performed may we all be gathered to praise Thee who hath taught us when we pray to say "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever, Amen.

THE CHAIRMAN—I feel that we are all deeply impressed by the significance of this occasion. This hallowed ground, this beautiful cemetery, and the purposes for which we are assembled, fills us with tender and patriotic emotions. It seems to me that those of us who were too young to participate in the great conflict between the North and the South, must appreciate today, in these surroundings, more fully than ever before, the heroic sacrifices and sufferings our fathers endured, that we, who follow, might live in a brighter, better and reunited country. Maine did her full share to this end. The record of her brave sons in the Civil War is the proudest page in all her history.

But I shall attempt no eulogy of them. Many of them lie buried around us. They gave up their lives for us and "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." It was the great Lincoln who said in his immortal speech at Gettysburg, "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here but it can never forget what they did here."

The act of our legislature which made possible the erection of this monument, provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of a board of three commissioners who should have entire charge and control of the work. Governor Hill with that rare good judgment which has characterized him throughout his official career, named three veterans of the Civil War as the members of that board, all of whom I am glad to say are present; and I now have the pleasure of presenting to you as the first speaker of the day, Hon. S. J. Walton of Skowhegan, chairman of the board.

SPEECH OF HON. S. J. WALTON, CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSIONERS.

Your Excellency, Members of the Executive Council of the State of Maine, Ladies and Gentlemen and Citizens of the Great State of Georgia:

The commissioners selected to erect yonder monument and the members of Gov. Hill's Council very much regret that it was impossible for our honored Governor to be present today to assist in the dedication of that monument to the everlasting memory of the brave men of Maine, the loyal soldiers of the Great Republic who suffered and who died in the prison stockade located near where we stand. But Col. C. H. Prescott, Chairman of the Council, has kindly consented to act for His Excellency and in his stead.

Silence here is more eloquent than words. We stand upon the ground where more than thirteen thousand of the brave boys of the Nation lie buried, among whom are more than two hundred and fifty of the Sons of Maine. This is a sacred, this is a hallowed spot, and if the shades of those men who gave up their lives that the Republic might live are hovering around this beau-

tiful grove today, while the bright sunlight is glittering among the trees and lighting up the marble stones that mark their last resting places, and are able to see and to hear, we want them to know that we appreciate their great deeds and their patriotic devotion.

A word, however, from the commissioners in relation to our first visit to this historic spot may be appropriate. After the appointment of the commissioners, it was felt by us that it was necessary to look over the ground in order that a proper understanding of the whole matter should be had, although one of our number, Colonel Poor, forty years before had been a prisoner in the stockade for ten months. Accordingly the commissioners in the month of May, 1903, came to Andersonville. We found upon our arrival here that several of the states that had erected monuments to the memory of their soldiers who had perished here, had selected the prison stockade as a proper location. The states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, however, had selected locations for monuments within the National Cemetery.

At first thought, it seemed that the stockade where our soldiers suffered and died was the proper place to locate the monument. The land upon which the stockade was located is now the property of the Woman's National Relief Corps. It is under the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, is not inclosed and practically lies in a wilderness, while the land comprising the National Cemetery, on which we now stand, is inclosed by a wall five feet high and belongs to, and is within the jurisdiction of, the United States of America. Accordingly the commissioners unanimously decided to ask the consent of the Federal Government for the privilege of placing the monument within the cemetery. We then decided where to place it, settled upon the inscription to be placed upon the same, the style, decided that the same should be cut from State of Maine granite and submitted the whole thing, together with the inscription to be placed upon the monument, to the government, all of which was approved.

Nearly all of the monuments are dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who died within the stockade. We felt that the soldiers who survived were entitled to recognition as well as those who died, therefore we caused the inscription to be placed on the monument as you see it.

And now, your Excellency, you can see the result of our labors before you. The manufacture and cutting of the monument has been watched by a man, careful and efficient, employed by the commissioners. Every part of the monument, except the coat of arms of the State of Maine, which you can readily see is of bronze, is of Maine granite.

Upon the four sides of the monument is inscribed the word, "Maine." On one side are crossed swords, on another crossed muskets, on another crossed cannon and on the fourth crossed anchors. Above the great seal of the State of Maine are the words "Death before Dishonor" and upon the front in sunken letters, which my audience will not forget was accepted by the Government as a proper inscription, is the following: "In grateful memory of those heroic soldiers of Maine who died that the Republic might live, and of those who daring to die, yet survived the tortures and horrors of Andersonville Military prison, 1864-1865."

In conclusion, let me say that General Wirz was executed by the Federal Government for barbarity to, and murder of, Federal soldiers in the Andersonville stockade, and when the commissioners were in Georgia in May, 1903, they were creditably informed that a gentleman, a resident of Americus, lying ten miles south of Andersonville, while the soldiers were confined here, sent a carload of sweet potatoes to the Andersonville stockade for the soldiers, among whom the scurvy was raging, and that General Winder, who was in command, refused to allow them to be carried into the stockade.

My hearers have undoubtedly looked over the land which was inclosed by the old stockade. They have seen where the pure water, so much needed by the soldiers, providentially burst out from the hill. But one of the most affecting sights now to be seen is the excavations made by the soldiers confined in the stockade, from ten to seventy feet deep. Thirty-five thousand soldiers confined upon a tract of land comprising twenty-seven acres, partially a creek and marsh, without shelter and without decent or sufficient food or clothes, in their despair and with no other employment spent their time in digging in the ground and brought up from the bottom of those holes the dirt in their pockets and clothes. And today, forty years after, the marks of their feet in the hard clay on the sides can be plainly seen.

Without doubt by far the greater number of those brave men who once were confined here have passed over to the other side. Death has claimed them. May we hope that the following words for them may be true:

"We see but dimly through the mists and shadows,
Amid these earthly damps,
What seems to us dim funeral tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.

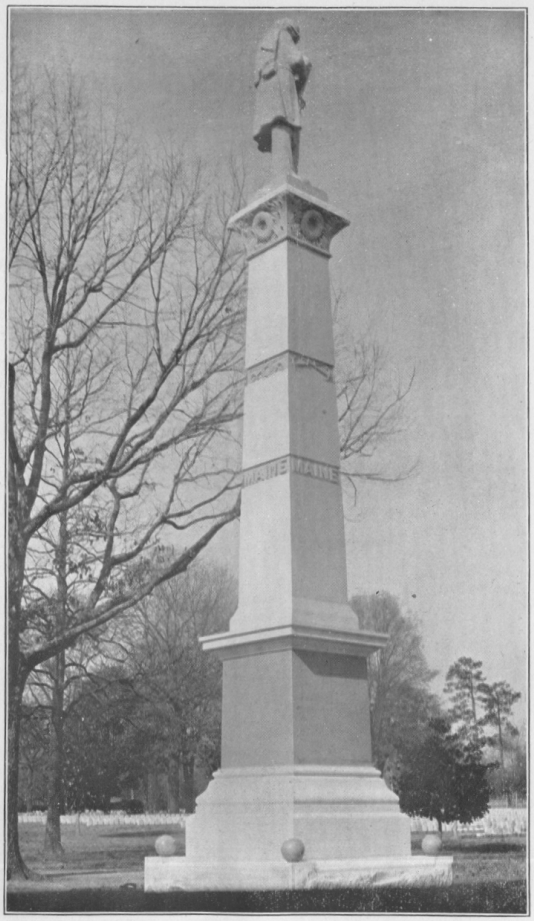
There is no death.
What seems so is transition,
What is our earthly breath?
T'is but the entrance to the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

To them, and to the few survivors, we can truly say: "The world will little note what our words are here today, but it will never forget what they did." Their record is with the faithful, the brave and the true of all nations and ages.

It has been the good fortune of the survivors to witness the splendid result of their efforts and their sufferings. Instead of a country dismembered and shattered, they behold a magnificent nation, inferior to none in the world; and the old flag, the Stars and Stripes, that they followed and upheld, during those dark days, is now known and honored everywhere in the whole world.

Your Excellency, the commissioners have accepted the monument and by their request, I now present the same to the people of the State of Maine.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners:--On behalf of the State of Maine I accept this beautiful monument. It is certainly entirely worthy of the State and a most fitting memorial to her brave sons, the soldiers living and the soldiers dead, who suffered here or gave up their lives here that the nation might live. I am sure that you are entitled to the gratitude of all our people for the faithful and careful manner in which you have performed the duty with which you were charged I congratulate you upon your good taste in the selection of the design and upon the material and good workmanship shown in the construction of the monument. I am pround to know that it is made entirely of Maine granite and solely by Maine workmen.



MAINE STATE MONUMENT AT ANDERSONVILLE, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

The gentleman who ntroduced the bill in the legislature making the appropriation for this work and who stood sponsor for it throughout the various stages of its passage by that body is another member of the commission. So well did he do the work that not a voice was raised against it. I have the honor of presenting to you the father of the bill, Senator Morse of Liberty.

Speech of Hon. L. C. Morse.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades of the G. A. R., and Citizens of Georgia:

It has been suggested that I say something in relation to the birth of this monument and its erection. It gives me great pleasure to say to you that the first seed was sown by my Comrade Poor, a schoolmate of mine, a townsman of mine, a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and my friend.

While at his house one evening during the session of the legislature, he proposed to me that something be done in the way of establishing a monument here at Andersonville and said, "Other states have recently erected monuments there, and why not Maine?

"I don't suppose," said he, "we can get an appropriation, but if the matter is agitated at the present session perhaps in two years we can get an appropriation."

During the conversation he exhibited to me certain letters from our good comrade, Major Past, and I found he was in possession of all the particulars of other states that had erected monuments here.

Next day I visited the Governor and laid the matter before him, and, gentlemen, we always have patriotic Governors in Maine, and he assured me that he was friendly towards such a movement, and was satisfied that if I advised this resolve it would receive hearty support. So the resolve was drawn up and the hearing was advertised before the Committee on Military Affairs, and we had our hearing, and *such* a hearing! I was told by the old officers who had listened to many, that never was there such a hearing held in the Adjutant-General's office; every eye being dimmed with tears.

We had other men there besides Comrade Poor who had served here in this prison. There was no voice raised in opposi-

the time that we entered yonder gates until we went out but what we could have had our freedom. For all we had to do was to go to the gate, call the officer of the guard and say to him, "I am ready to trample Old Glory under my feet and march under the Stars and Bars," and we were free.

There were a few who did this, but I do believe that 99% of them did it for the one and only purpose of finding a quicker way to the Union lines.

This world is full of surprises for me, for I was surprised when Senator Morse told me that the Governor was heartily in favor of a monument for the heroic soldiers of Maine who are buried here, and I was surprised again when the resolve was made $5,000 instead of $3,000 which was all I asked; and again I was surprised when the Committee on Military Affairs reported unanimously that the resolve ought to pass.

Years and years ago, when down in yonder stockade these comrades of mine were saying, "Poor will be the next one to go." I was surprised one day to hear one of the boys call me and say, "Come on, Perham Heald has bought us out," and out of prison and home I went.

Mr. Walton wrote me that if any of my family wanted to come on this trip to take them along. My boy said, "Wouldn't it do your heart good if Perham Heald could be reckoned as one of your family today?"

After we left home some of the party learned of the feeling between Perham and myself, and dispatches were written and sent and last evening Perham Heald, the man who saved my life from yonder prison, overtook us at Chattanooga, Tenn.

I was pleased this morning to find it cold and frosty so that you people could see what we had to contend with when we were in that place without blankets or any covering whatever.

God only knows how we lived!

I thank you, members of the Council, one and all, for the kind and courteous treatment you have given me on this journey and I do believe that I am the proudest man on God's earth to think and know that we have this monument, erected to the memory of those Heroic Soldiers of Maine. Your Excellency, I thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN—I now call on the Hon. Edward E. Chase of Bluehill, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Governor's Council, and one of the eloquent men of Maine.

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD E. CHASE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Revolutionary War taught liberty from the gentry *down* to the people. The Civil War taught liberty from the people *up* to the gentry, the colleges and the pulpits. The Revolutionary War was the revolt of property against unjust taxation until it resulted in independence. The Declaration of Independence was the protest of the leaders in industrial, agricultural and financial pursuits against existing and prospective burdens. Fruitful as were its results and beneficial as was its heritage, there was a strong tincture of selfishness in its inception and its motive. The Civil War threw to the winds every selfish consideration in the universal uprising of a great and prosperous people, ready to make every sacrifice for country, for home, and the freedom of the colored man.

The leaders in the Revolutionary struggle represented colonial success. Washington was the richest man in the United States. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, Samuel and John Adams were the best product of the culture and refinement of American colleges.

In the next period, when the contest was for the preservation of the American Union, against the pernicious doctrine of state rights, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton represented the American farmer's sons, who also had received the benefit of a liberal education. In the next period, the protest against the extension of slavery into the territories, the war for the Union, the farmer and the farmer's boy, the mechanic, the tradesman, the sailor, the lumberman, the fisherman and the common laborer were the heroes who sprang to arms that the Nation might live.

The great leader was born in a log cabin in a little clearing in the wilds of Kentucky, near which we came on our journey here. When he was a small boy his parents migrated to Indiana, where they lived for a while in a log house with one side open to the weather. They made another shiftless movement to Illinois, where, in a neighborhood of rough, ignorant, drinking and quarrelsome young men, with no advantages of schools, of home teachings, of church influences, there grew to manhood the

noblest character, the most self-sacrificing and grandest statesman of this country or of any country, Abraham Lincoln.

In his veins the blood of the North and South was commingled. In him, the North had its immortal leader. In him, the South had its best friend.

The men who fought the battles for the American Union were all young men, the majority were under twenty-five, a great many were boys in "their teens," some were in their middle youth, none were old, and so it has been in all the wars of history. Alexander is said to have cried because there were no more worlds to conquer before he died in his thirty-second year. Frederick the Great, was the leading general of Europe before he was thirty. General Scott was but twenty-eight when he fought at Lundy's Lane. Lafayette was a major-general at twenty. Alexander Hamilton commanded a company in the Revolution when he was nineteen. Benjamin Harrison and James A. Garfield were at the head of a brigade before they were thirty. Chamberlain was but thirty-four when he held Little Round Top. Corse was but twenty-nine when he held the pass at Allatoona and flashed back to Sherman the message "I am short an ear and part of a jaw but I can lick all hell yet." Selden Connor was but twenty-seven when, bravely fighting at the head of his brigade, he fell, terribly wounded in the Wilderness. Custer, Merritt, Kirkpatrick and Ames had each won his star as a brigadier before he was twenty-six. General Miles left a counting room at twenty-one, enlisted as a private and in two years was a brigadier-general. The present commander of the department of Maine, Grand Army Republic was a volunteer and saw active service when he was thirteen years old. And so the list might be multiplied.

Among the many attributes which go to make a high character and useful life the greatest of all is loyalty. Loyalty to country, loyalty to state and town, loyalty to family, friends and associates, loyalty to one's self. Without loyalty, love and friendship, family, social, political and business relations are nothing. Give me a loyal man or woman and I will risk the other characteristics.

No person can now question the loyalty of the "boys who wore the blue." During the war there were confined in Confederate prisons one hundred and eighty-eight thousand Union soldiers.

How many is that? More than a quarter as many people as there are in the whole State of Maine. Twenty times as many as there are in the beautiful city of Waterville, where my friends Haines and Heald reside; thirty times as many as there were in the frontier city of Calais when my friend Murchie was its chief magistrate. Almost ten times as many as there are in those two busy cities in the valley of the Saco, where my friend, the chairman, resides.

These prisoners were, in almost every instance, starving; with no protection from the burning sun by day and no covering from the cold, and rain, and dew at night. Many deliberately walked to the death line to be relieved of their suffering by being shot, and every day it was said to each and all of these, desert the old flag, join the Confederate cause and you shall be free, you shall have food and shelter, you shall see home, and mother, and wife again, and you shall be no longer starved.

How many do you think went over to the Confederate cause? A little less than three thousand—not two per cent.—and I have no doubt but nine tenths of them did so with the mental reservation that he would desert to the old flag at the first opportunity.

Upon this beautiful fall morning, under this warm sun of the "Sunny South" where almost all of our party find ourselves for the first time, at the foot of this magnificent monument which our beloved State has caused to be erected to the memory of her sons who suffered and died here, in the shade of these bays and magnolias, surrounded by thousands of little marble headstones which mark the last resting place of our heroic dead, in the presence of those who wore the blue, and of those who wore the gray, and of those for whose freedom that awful war was fought, let me recall the saddest of all sad memories; the memory of those who more than forty years ago left homes of comfort, wives, children, friends and sweethearts, to go out to fight that those homes and our country's institutions might live, and did not survive the war. Of all men engaged in heroic conflicts those deserve our kindest remembrance, who, making all the sacrifices and enduring all the hardships, are not permitted to enjoy the triumph.

Otis died before the beginning of the Revolution, which his eloquent tongue did so much to create. Warren laid down his life at Bunker Hill in the first clash of arms in defence of that

cause so dear to his patriotic heart. Ellsworth was shot in hauling down the flag of disunion within sight of the Federal capitol. Baker fell at Ball's Bluff and Winthrop at Big Bethel before the war was fairly begun. Reynolds, in rallying his corps at the critical battle of Gettysburg, fell, while yet its fate was doubtful. Wadsworth, Sedgwick and Hiram Burnham laid down their lives before the result of the Wilderness campaign was known. In the great march to the sea, McPherson gave up his heroic life on the bloody field before Atlanta, before the success of that gigantic expedition was assured.

For these and all like unto them, officers and men, from Fort Sumter to Appomatox, who perished in their pride, and perished before they could know that they were not dying in vain, but for a cause destined to victory, I offer, and I know you will all join with me in offering our veneration and our homage.

THE CHAIRMAN—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman who has long been prominently identified with the commercial and political life of our State, another member of the Governor's Council, the Hon. Wm. T. Haines of Waterville.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. T. HAINES.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On occasions like this, expression must be found in the heart and not on the lips. I was born in 1854 and at the outbreak of the Civil War of that age when every event connected with it made a deep impression on my mind and imagination. Nothing has ever been more interesting to me than to learn the story of the great conflict between the North and South, whether from orator or printed page; and that which has always given me the greatest pleasure is to listen to those who took an active part in the conflict—to the old veterans who were in the field. During the past few days, on this trip from Maine to Georgia, I have had the first opportunity of my life to pass over some of the scenes of this great conflict—actually to tread upon the hallowed ground of immortal battlefields, where men once faced the gun and cannon, and fought in deadly hand-to-hand conflict. At last we are in the state of Georgia, and at that particular spot

where once was enacted a scene of human brutality without parallel in the annals of human warfare.

While in the city of Boston I took occasion to call at a bookstore and see what I could find in regard to Andersonville prison, and to my great delight I found a volume published soon after the war by our own distinguished citizen, Dr. A. C. Hamlin of Bangor, Me., and entitled "Martyria: or Andersonville Prison;" and I wish to read from this book a few extracts, to impress upon your minds what Andersonville prison was, and what was done there. Dr. Hamlin says:

"The site of the prison was covered with trees when its outlines were traced by the rebel engineers. These trees, felled to the ground, were hewn, and matched so well on the inner line of the palisades as to give no glimpse of the outer world across the space of the dead line, which averaged nineteen feet in width, and which was defined by a frail wooden railing about three feet in height, from fifteen to twenty-five feet distant from the palisades.

This line of stockade rose from fifteen to eighteen feet above the surface of the ground, while the outer line of logs, which was erected about sixty paces distant from the inner line, was formed of the rough trunks of pines, and projected twelve feet above the earth. The original stockade measured but ten hundred and ten feet in length, and seven hundred and eighty-three feet in width; and within this space were jammed together, for several months, from twenty-two thousand to thirty-five thousand men, thus giving a superficial area to each man, when the prison contained thirty thousand prisoners, but seventeen square feet, after deducting the nineteen feet average for the dead line and the quagmire, three hundred feet in width. This measurement would allow for thirty-five thousand men but fifteen square feet of area, or less than two square yards to each person, or more than twenty times the density of Liverpool. This was all the space that was afforded before the enlargement, and this reckoning does not include roads or bypaths for communication among the prisoners.

Seventeen and a half square feet of earth are allowed for the coffin's length in the field of sepulchres. There were here to be seen twelve acres of living men packed together like the

this monument; their courage was so great, and their loyalty so strong and steadfast, that they preferred death to dishonor. To their lasting memory and imperishable fame, as well as to those who still live and suffer, do we dedicate this monument. It is characteristic of all mankind—even of the rude savage—to mark the graves of their dead, thus to perpetuate their memory; and so do we, in rearing here this imperishable rock, upon which are engraved these sentiments of our appreciation of the unparalleled record of these men, perpetuate their memory as fully and completely as it can be done in stone and marble; but in the history of our country, and in the hearts of our people is written, in the indelible language of love and gratitude, the story of the lives and sufferings of these men, and of the valiant, loyal service they rendered their country in the cause of liberty and freedom. That record is as imperishable as the earth itself, and shall endure as long as the mind of man shall be able to read the history of the human race.

It is an inspiration to all of us to be called from the pursuits of peace, especially in a time of plenty and prosperity, to scenes like this, to renew, around these hallowed graves, our own vows of loyalty to the cause of freedom and the equality of men. May their memory make us strong and valiant in the cause of right; may their lives be an inspiration to us and all who follow us. ever to be just and loyal, liberty-loving citizens; and may our ladies, who have accompanied us on this trip, now place on this splendid monument, erected by the citizens of our State, those sprigs of evergreen, which they hold in their hands, in tender significance of the commemoration of the deeds of these brave men,—and with that grace and tenderness known only to woman,—as a most fitting and graceful tribute to their immortal lives and memories.

At the close of Mr. Haines' speech the chairman declared the exercises closed.

The names of the soldiers so far as known who died and were interred in the Andersonville cemetery make a part of this report and are attached thereto.

In the opinion of the commissioners and others who have seen the monument, great credit is due to C. E. Tayntor & Co., for their beauty of design and excellence of workmanship.

Of the five thousand dollars appropriated by the legislature the commissioners have expended:

For monument complete and set up	$3,700 00
For reasonable expenses of commissioners	680 96
Balance unexpended	619 06

In closing this report, the commissioners tender their sincere thanks to Governor Hill for the confidence he has reposed in them by selecting them for this sacred duty. To them it has been a labor of love. They have expended a large amount of work in trying to do their whole duty. If they have succeeded to a reasonable extent it will be one of their most cherished memories while life may last. Knowing full well that when ages have gone by and they who have performed this labor have been long forgotten this beautiful monument of imperishable granite will stand a lasting memorial to those martyred patriots who suffered and perished here. It will be a lasting and enduring testimonial from the loyal people of the dear old State of Maine to her sons that their sufferings and sacrifices were not in vain and their loyal devotion to their flag, their country, their comrades and their homes are memories that will never fade away.

S. J. WALTON, *Chairman.*
L. M. POOR, *Secretary.*
L. C. MORSE.

The cemetery where the Maine monument is located is a very handsome spot, and is enclosed with a brick wall, five feet high, the inside being covered with English ivy, and tropical trees being located at frequent intervals about the grounds.

The monument commemorates the Maine soldiers who died in Andersonville. So far as can be learned, there were 252 buried there. There were no formal exercises connected with the dedication.

This monument scheme originated in a somewhat peculiar way, and to Levi M. Poor of Augusta, is the credit of inaugurating the plan due. The idea of Maine having a monument for this particular purpose perhaps came to Mr. Poor more deeply from the fact that he himself spent ten months in the Andersonville prison, and he, by the way, is the only member of the commission who was in the prison.

One evening during the session of the last legislature he happened to pick up the National Tribune, a paper devoted to Grand Army affairs, and he saw where some other states were agitating the idea. It immediately occurred to him that possibly Maine might give a monument. He called upon L. C. Morse of Liberty, who, by the way, was Mr. Poor's former schoolmate at Belmont, and asked him to broach the matter to Governor Hill, who proved to be heartily in accord with the plan, to the extent that the $3,000 originally estimated by Mr. Poor swelled to $5,000 and with unanimous approval. Mr. Poor was in the 19th Maine Regiment and gave valiant service.

The contract for the monument was awarded to C. E. Tayntor & Co. of Hallowell. The price was $3,700, which pays for the monument put in its place. Four concerns submitted designs but that of Tayntor company was deemed the most acceptable. Two of the designs shown had the figures in fighting attitudes, but at the suggestion of Mr. Poor these were summarily rejected as it was the concensus of the commission that a figure in repose would be more appropriate.

The monument is made wholly of Hallowell granite with the exception of the base, which is of a darker granite found in a Thomaston quarry.

Its total height is 36½ feet. It is eight feet square at the base and the die is four feet square. The shaft proper is a little over fifteen feet tall, being three feet square at the base and tapering slightly. Near its bottom on the front side is the State coat of arms in bronze, the only thing about the monument that is not of granite. Just above it is the word Maine. This is cut on each of the four sides. Higher still is the motto of the association of the prison survivors, "Death before Dishonor." Near the top of the shaft are crossed muskets, sabers, cannon and anchors on the four sides.

The whole monument is surmounted by the figure of a private soldier bowed over his reversed musket, the position known in the manual as "parade rest." The figure is a little over eight feet in height. When the design from which this photograph was taken was carefully scrutinized it was seen that the right foot was forward instead of the left, a little military discrepancy that was corrected after the sculptors got to work on the statue.



MAINE PARTY AT BASE OF MONUMENT, NOVEMBER 14, 1904.

Edward S. Post, superintendent of the Andersonville cemetery, has written to Mr. Poor giving him a complete list of the Maine soldiers who are supposed to be buried there, giving the name, grave, rank, company and regiment of every soldier. As this meant the sorting out of these Maine soldiers from 12,942 graves, one can imagine it was something of a task.

The list, together with the rank, company and regiment, is as follows:

MAINE SOLDIERS BURIED IN ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Allen, Abisha, Pvt., Co. K, 32d Inf.; Anderson, John, Pvt., I, 19th Inf.; Arnold, Edgar W., Pvt., G, 17th Inf.

Baker, Jas., Pvt., H, 17th Inf.; Ballard, Jas., Pvt., 19th Inf.; Bartlett, Jason R., Pvt., C, 17th Inf.; Batchelder, Andrew P., Sgt., K, 3d Inf.; Bean, Geo. W., Pvt., C, 8th Inf.; Bennett, Alanson, Pvt., C, 1st Art.; Benner, Abner G., Jr., Pvt., B, 31st Inf.; Berry, Gilbert L., Pvt., I, 32d Inf.; Berry, Chas. H., Pvt., A, 6th Inf.; Bigelow, Chas. L., Pvt., H, 19th Inf.; Blaisdell, Oel, Pvt., F, 8th Inf.; Boissoinault, M. F., Pvt., M, 1st Cav.; Born, Wm., Pvt., I, 16th Inf.; Bowden, Littlefield, Pvt., A, 7th Inf.; Bradstreet, Eldridge H., Pvt., B, 1st Cav.; Braley, John, Pvt., E, 3d Inf.; Briggs, Justus C., Pvt., F, 19th Inf.; Brinkerman, L., Pvt., D, 9th ——; Brown, Enoch M., Pvt., G, 5th Inf.; Brown, John, Pvt., G, 8th Inf.; Bryant, Chas. F., Pvt., E, 16th Inf.; Bullied, Jas., Pvt., D, 19th Inf.; Bunker, Sewall A., Pvt., C, 1st Art.; Burgin, Augustus, Pvt., I, 4th Inf.; Butler, Geo. A., Pvt., K, 3d Inf.

Carling, Michael, Pvt., F, 1st Cav.; Carleton, John S., Pvt., D, 31st Inf.; Carr, John, Pvt., E, 19th Inf.; Chandler, Henry G., Pvt., 12th Inf.; Chase, Francis W., Pvt., D, 17th Inf.; Clark, Jos. A., Pvt., C, 1st Cav.; Clark, Jos. E., Pvt., D, 19th Inf.; Clark, Theo, Pvt., G, 1st Cav.; Clark, Prentice M., Sgt., A, 1st Cav.; Clayton, Edmund B., Pvt., L, 1st Cav.; Cohan, Dan'l, Pvt., B, 3d Inf.; Colony, Eldridge, Pvt., G, 17th Inf.; Condon, Wm. H., Pvt., G, 16th Inf.; Conolly, Wm., Pvt., F, 5th Inf.; Cook, John, Pvt., D, 4th Inf.; Courson, David H., Pvt., K, 20th Inf.; Crane, H., Pvt., D, 3d ——; Cressey, Wm. T., Pvt., G, 11th Inf; Cromwell, Sam'l R., Pvt., M, 1st Art.; Cromwell, Jere F., Pvt., D, 19th Inf.; Cross, Noah, Pvt., A, 1st Art.; Crosby, Wm., Pvt., A, 4th Inf.; Curtis, John, Pvt., I, 16th Inf.; Cutler, Alvin,

Pvt., E, 20th Inf.; Cutts, Oliver W., Pvt., D, 16th Inf.; Davis, David, Pvt., C, 3d Inf.; Davis, Wm. L., Pvt., E, 5th Inf.; Devine, Geo., Pvt., G, 5th Inf.; Ditmer, Herman, Pvt., A, 20th Inf.; Donnell, Fred'k R., Pvt., E, 8th Inf.; Dougherty, Thos., Pvt., G, 8th Inf.; Downs, Jos., Pvt., G, 8th Inf.; Doyle, Wm., Pvt., D, 6th Inf.; Drysdale, Thos. B., Pvt., M, 1st Art.; Duffy, Arthur, Pvt., G, 3d Inf.; Durgin, Zach, Pvt., A, 32d Inf.; Dyer, Jere C., Pvt., E, 1st Cav.

Eckhart, Walter, Pvt., G, 7th Inf.; Edwards, Nathaniel, Pvt., F, 1st Cav.; Ellis, Daniel, Pvt., H, 2d Cav.; Emerson, Hazen H., Pvt., E, 3d Inf.; Engles, Lewis, Pvt., H, 16th Inf.

Fairbrother, Henry H., Pvt., A, 19th Inf.; Farewell, E., Pvt., E, 21st Inf.; Ferrel, C., Pvt., H, 6th ——; Ferrill, C., Pvt., B, 1st Cav.; Fish, Wm. H., Pvt., A, 1st Inf.; Fitzgerald, Jos., Pvt., E, 8th ——; Flag, Job P., Pvt., B, 19th Inf.; Flanders, Lewis G., Pvt., E, 20th Inf.; Fogg, Benj. F., Sgt., A, 1st Cav.; Fole, John, Pvt., E, 19th Inf.; Forrest, Thos., Pvt., E, 1st Cav.; Foster, Alonzo F., Corp., K, 6th Inf.; Foster, Samuel A., Pvt., K, 16th Inf.; Foster, Edwin R., Pvt., C, 16th Inf.; Fricke, Thos., Corp., E, 2d Inf.

Gardner, W. H., Sergt. Mj., 4th ——; Gibbs, Reuben, Pvt., K, 19th Inf.; Gilchrist, Geo., Pvt., E, 31st Inf.; Gilgan, Walter, Pvt., C, 7th ——; Gilpatrick, Cyrus W., Pvt., C, 3d Inf.; Goodwin, Marvin, Pvt., F, 8th ——; Goodwin, Augustus, Pvt., I, 1st Art.; Gordon, W. C., Pvt., I, 17th ——; Gowell, Nathaniel O., Pvt., F, 19th Inf.; Grant, Gustavus, Pvt., F, 1st Cav.; Grant, Benjamin, Pvt., F, 16th Inf.; Gray, James S., Pvt., A, 1st Cav.; Griffiths, Samuel, Pvt., C, 8th Inf.; Gurney, Isaac P., Pvt., I, 1st Cav.; Gurney, John C., Pvt., C, 31st Inf.

Hammond, James, Pvt., G, 19th Inf.; Harris, Isaac S., Pvt., F, 1st Cav.; Hassen, Henry A., Pvt., G, 1st Inf.; Hatch, Joshua F., Pvt., F, 3d Inf.; Hatch, Sylvester, Sgt., F, 8th Inf.; Heath, Betheul, Pvt., F, 3d Inf.; Hesinger, ———, Pvt., —, 19th ——; Hill, Wilson, Pvt., G, 12th Inf.; Hinsky, E. B., Pvt., L, 1st ——; Hodsdon, Wm. L., Pvt., E, 17th Inf.; Hoffses, Hiram B., Pvt., D, 19th Inf.; Howard, Charles H., Pvt., D, 17th Inf.; Howes, Samuel W., Pvt., K, 1st Cav.; Hoyt, Augustus D., Pvt., K, 3d Inf.; Hughes, William, Pvt., K, 31st Inf.; Humphrey, Abel, Pvt., F, 3d Cav.; Hurley, Dennis, Pvt., G, 8th ——.

Ingerson, Paul H., Pvt., G, 1st Inf.

Jackson, A. J., Pvt., I, 17th Inf.; Jackson, Randall W., Pvt., D, 1st Inf.; Jackson, Robert, Pvt., B, 1st Inf.; Jay, Benjamin F., Pvt., F, 8th Inf.; Johnson, B, Pvt., K, 17th Inf.; Jones, William, Pvt., E, 19th Inf.; Jordan, Isaac, Pvt., F, 19th Inf.

Kannady, Warren, Pvt., G, 17th Inf.; Kelley, Francis, Pvt., I, 19th Inf.; Kelley, Lacorence, Pvt., D, 11th Inf.; Kerrick, Samuel, Pvt., G, 4th Inf.; Knownton, Harvey, Pvt., B, 1st Inf.

Ladd, Edmund, Pvt., I, 6th Inf.; Lambert, Nathaniel F., Pvt., K, 17th Inf.; Leavitt, Henry, Pvt., A, 19th Inf.; Lincoln, Augustus C., Pvt., I, 16th Inf.; Littlefield, Charles F., Pvt., I, 1st Cav.; Lord, George, Pvt., B, 3d Inf.; Lord, H. M., Pvt., D, 32d Inf.; Lowell, Bradford, Pvt., G, 4th Inf.; Ludovice, F., Pvt., F, 13th Inf.

Macomber, Joseph, Pvt., H, 20th Inf.; Malcomb, Wm. N., Pvt., 16th Inf.; Mashall, Benj. F., Pvt., H, 1st Cav.; Marston, Alfred J., Pvt., G, 19th Inf.; Matthews, John, Pvt., F, 32d Inf.; Maxwell, Lyman, Pvt., E, 8th Inf.; Mayes, T., Pvt., E, 32d Inf.; McFarland, Alvin, Pvt., G, 3d Inf.; McFarland, Ed. T., Corp., G, 8th Inf.; McFarland, Nat'l C., Pvt., K, 19th Inf.; McGinley, James, Sgt., A, 7th Inf.; McKinney, Granville, Pvt., I, 3d Inf.; Megan, John, Pvt., G, 7th Inf.; Messer, Orrin R., Pvt., E, 7th Inf.; Metcalf, Oliver, Pvt., H, 8th Inf.; Meyser, Louis, Pvt., I, 8th Inf.; Mills, Manford, Pvt., M, 1st Cav.; Moore, Charles W., Pvt., B, 8th Inf.; Moore, Wm. C., Pvt., A, 7th Inf.; Moore, Morris S., Pvt., B, 1st Cav.; Moore, G., Pvt., G, 18th Inf.

Nickerson, Daniel C., Pvt., F, 4th Inf.

O'Brien, W. O., Pvt., B, 3d ——; Osborne, Addison, Pvt., C, 8th Inf.

Pacquette, Geo., Pvt., G, 11th Inf.; Parker, Aaron, Pvt., E, 1st Cav.; Parsons, Joseph A., Pvt., D, 16th Inf.; Patrick, F., Pvt., F, 14th ——; Peabody, Spencer J., Sgt., I, 5th Inf.; Pease, Samuel O., Pvt., E, 19th Inf.; Perkins, Thomas H., Pvt., H, 1st Cav.; Perkins, Daniel, Pvt., I, 1st Cav.; Phelps, Willard H., Pvt., H, 1st Cav.; Philbrick, Chas. E., Pvt., B, 1st Cav.; Philbrook, Frederick, Pvt., A, 1st Art.; Pinkham, Nathaniel, Pvt., H, 1st Art.; Plasmire, Anton, Pvt., D, 20th Inf.; Pottle, A. E., Pvt., H, 4th ——; Pratt, Alonzo M., Pvt., L, 1st Cav.; Prescott, Charles, Pvt., H, 19th Inf.; Putnam, Daniel G., Pvt., D, 16th Inf.

Resseck, Ramon, Pvt., I, 3d Inf.; Richardson, Correcten K., Pvt., F, 31st Inf.; Richardson, Isaac K., Pvt., G, 8th Inf.; Rich-

ardson, Wm. M., Corp., B, 1st Cav.; Ricker, Wm., Pvt., D, 1st Cav.; Ridley, Ambrose C., Pvt., D, 1st Cav.; Ridlon, Nathaniel, Pvt., D, 7th Inf.; Roberts, Henry, Pvt., K, 19th Inf.; Rosmer, Frank, Pvt., C, 4th ——; Rowe, Erie, Pvt., A, 1st Art.; Russell, George A., Corp., E, 1st Cav.

Sampson, Enoch, Pvt., F, 1st Cav.; Sargent, Nathaniel F., Sgt., L, 1st Cav.; Sawyer, Wm. J., Pvt., K, 31st Inf.; Sawyer, Enos, Pvt., H, 1st Art.; Shorey, Luther, Pvt., K, 1st Cav.; Simmons, George F., Pvt., K, 6th Inf.; Smith, Williams, Pvt., K, 9th ——; Smith, W. A., Pvt., F, 6th ——; Smith, Edward E., Pvt., M, 1st Cav.; Snowdeal, Thomas E., Pvt., C, 4th Inf.; Spinney, Hiram W., Pvt., A, 32d Inf.; Stanhope, Wm. H., Pvt., G, 1st Cav.; Stewart, Geo. O., Pvt., H, 20th Inf.; St. Peter, F., Pvt., A, 1st Art.; Stratton, James M., Pvt., C, 1st Art.; Stretch, John, Pvt., L, 1st Cav.; Swain, Henry B., Corp., F, 3d Inf.; Swan, Franklin, Pvt., F, 3d Inf.; Sweeney, Patrick, Pvt., F, 19th Inf.

Taylor, George, Corp., C, 9th Inf.; Thompson, Freeman, Pvt., E, 9th Inf.; Thompson, James H., Pvt., E, 3d Inf.; Thorndike, Warren B., Corp., I, 19th Inf.; Thorne, Edmund, Pvt., F, 9th Inf.; Toothaker, Josiah, Pvt., G, 7th Inf.; Tufts, Josiah, Pvt., C, 32d Inf.; Turner, Charles C., Pvt., E, 4th Inf.; Tuttle, David S., Pvt., F, 32d Inf.; Tuttle, Lewis S., Sgt., F, 32d Inf.

Valley, Francis K., Pvt., K, 32d Inf.; Varrell, Charles W., Pvt., G, 32d Inf.; Veazie, Frederick, Pvt., A, 1st Cav.; Virgin, B. F., Pvt., 9th Inf.

Walker, James R., Pvt., I, 1st Inf.; Walker, Miles C., Pvt., I, 5th Inf.;Wall, Andrew, Pvt., K, 1st Cav.; Watson, Benjamin, Pvt., K, 1st Inf.; Webber, Oliver, Pvt., 9, 3d Inf.; Welch, Thomas, Pvt., H, 20th Inf.; Weltz, Ira A., Corp., E, 4th Inf.; Wentworth, Geo. A., Pvt., L, 1st Cav.; Whitcomb, T. C., Pvt., F, 6th Inf.; Whitman, Alamson M., Corp., I, 5th Inf.; Whitten, James K. P., Pvt., C, 32 Inf.; Wiggin, Nathan B., Pvt., D, 1st Cav.; Willard, Wilbert M., Pvt., B, 20th Inf.; Willey, Simon H., Pvt., 19th Inf.; Williams, C., Pvt., 6th Cav.; Williams, John, Pvt., L, 31st Inf.; Wilson, Geo. W., Pvt., H, 16th Inf.; Wilson, Geo. W., Pvt., C, 32d Inf.; Wing, John H., Pvt., C, 12th Inf.; Winslow, Ezekel, Pvt., B, 1st Cav.; Winslow, Nathan S., Pvt., K, 4th Inf.; Wright, Alonzo F., Pvt., L, 1st Cav.; Wyer, Robert,

Pvt., K, 3d Inf.; Wyman, James R., Pvt., A, 16th Inf.; Wyman, Abraham, Pvt., C, 32d Inf.

Young, Eben W., Pvt., H, 3d Inf.; Young, Joseph, Pvt., R, 3d Inf.; Young, John W., Corp., I, 8th Inf.

Plummer, Gorham, Pvt., D, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, an independent company attached to 17th Inf.

Gilman, John M., Pvt., D, 1st D. C. Cav.; Hussey, James, Pvt., K, 1st D. C. Cav.; Noyes, Clarence, Pvt., L, 1st D. C. Cav.; Ridlon, Albion L., Pvt., H, 1st D. C. Cav.