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REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR MARKING CONFEDERATE
GRAVES.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO CONTINUE
THE WORK OF LOCATING AND MARKING THE GRAVES OF CON-
FEDERATE DEAD.

DECEMBER 9, 1912.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 6, 1912.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 9, 1906, I have the honor to transmit herewith, final report of the commissioner appointed to continue the work of locating and marking the graves of Confederate dead.

Very respectfully,

H. L. STIMSON, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR
MARKING GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE DEAD,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1912.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: As commissioner appointed to continue the work of locating and marking the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North and were buried near their places of confinement, I have the honor to submit this as the report required by the act of Congress approved March 9, 1906, and continued in full force and effect by subsequent joint resolutions of Congress, the last of which expires December 23, 1912.

LEGISLATION.

The legislation in connection with this work consists of the act of Congress approved March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 56), as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy in the late Civil War, eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North and who were buried near their places of confinement; with power in his discretion to acquire possession or control over all grounds where said prison dead are buried not now possessed or under the control of the United States Government; to cause to be prepared accurate registers in triplicate, one for the superintendent's office in the cemetery, one for the Quartermaster General's Office, and one for the War Record's Office, Confederate archives, of the places of burial, the number of the grave, the name, company, regiment, or vessel and State, of each Confederate soldier and sailor who so died, by verification with the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia; to cause to be erected over said graves white marble headstones similar to those recently placed over the graves in the "Confederate section" in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, similarly inscribed; to build proper fencing for the preservation of said burial grounds, and to care for said burial grounds in all proper respects now herein specifically mentioned, the said work to be completed within two years, at the end of which a report of the same shall be made to Congress.

That for the carrying out of the objects set forth herein there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some competent person as commissioner to ascertain the location of such Confederate graves not heretofore located, and to compare the names of those already marked with the registers in the cemeteries, and correct the same when found necessary, as preliminary to the work of marking the graves with suitable headstones, and to fix the compensation of said commissioner at the rate not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, who shall be allowed necessary traveling expenses.

The time limit of the above act was extended for two years by joint resolution approved February 26, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 567), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes," approved March ninth, nineteen hundred and six, be, and the same is hereby, continued in full force and effect for two years from this date: *Provided,* That the provisions of said act shall not be construed to apply to the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago: *And provided further,* That the compensation of the commissioner shall be fixed by the Secretary of War.

And was again extended for one year by joint resolution approved February 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 875), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes," approved March ninth, nineteen hundred and six, and continued in full force and effect for two years by a joint resolution approved February twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, be, and the same is hereby, continued in full force and effect for one year from this date: *Provided,* That said act shall not be construed to apply to the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of War may cause to be erected at the head of each grave of a citizen or civilian prisoner of war who was buried among the soldiers a headstone of the size and dimensions of those placed at the head of the soldiers' graves, but containing no inscription except the number of the grave, the name of the occupant, and the word "citizen" or "civilian" placed thereon, and at an expense for each no greater than that for each soldier: *And provided further,* That the compensation of the commissioner shall be fixed by the Secretary of War.

By joint resolution approved June 11, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 882), the act was made to apply to the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes," approved March ninth, nineteen hundred and six, as heretofore continued in full force and effect, shall hereafter be construed to apply to the Confederate mound in Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago, anything in joint resolutions heretofore passed by Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

The joint resolution approved December 23, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 1453), extended the act two years more, and also amended it with respect to the manner of marking the unidentified graves, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes," approved March ninth, nineteen hundred and six, and continued in full force and effect for two years by joint resolution approved February twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for the additional period of one year by a joint resolution approved on February twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, be, and the same is hereby, continued in full force and effect for two years from this date: *Provided,* That where it has been, or shall hereafter be, found impossible to identify the individual burial places of Confederate prisoners of war, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be erected central masonry constructions, or monuments, upon which bronze tablets shall be placed containing the names of the deceased prisoners of war who are buried in its immediate vicinity; and where contracts have been entered into for the erection of such central masonry constructions, or monuments, and have been executed in good faith, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause the necessary payments to be made in liquidation of such obligations.

The limit of two years in the act evidently was placed there to guard against the office of commissioner being made permanent; and the necessity for the subsequent extensions was occasioned by reason of the uncertainty which existed as to the work still remaining to be done at the time the extensions were made.

COMMISSIONERS.

It will be observed that the act provided for only one commissioner, and that office was filled by Col. William Elliott, of South Carolina, from March 16, 1906, to the date of his death, December 4, 1907. Gen. William C. Oates, of Alabama, was then appointed to fill the vacancy, and his term of office extended from December 15, 1907, to the date of his death, September 9, 1910. The commissionership was vacant then until October 17, 1910, when I took office.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

Under this heading the report of operations will deal with the cemeteries in the different States, not in the order of the performance of the work in connection therewith but by grouping the cemeteries in each State and taking up each State in geographical order, beginning with Massachusetts on the east and proceeding in a westerly direction.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In this State the Confederates were confined at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and the records show that 13 died, of which number 1 was a citizen. The remains of 2 of this number were delivered to relatives or friends and the others buried on the west side of the island. Reinterment of these latter remains was made in the new post cemetery at Fort Winthrop, Mass., April 20, 1891, and in 1908 they were removed from Fort Winthrop to the military cemetery on Deer Island, Boston Harbor.

The graves could not be identified, except in one instance— a marble slab having been erected thereto shortly after burial.

No expenditures other than traveling expenses were incurred in connection with this cemetery.

RHODE ISLAND.

One Confederate prisoner of war died at Providence, R. I., but his remains were later removed to Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

In this State the Confederate prisoners of war dead were found to have been buried in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Brooklyn; in the church graveyard at Barryville; and in Woodlawn National Cemetery at Elmira.

CYPRESS HILLS NATIONAL CEMETERY, BROOKLYN.

Confederates were confined at a number of stations in New York Harbor, but the remains of the deceased not taken by friends are all supposed to have been removed to this cemetery, either as known or unknown dead. The register for this cemetery shows 510 known and 5 unknown, as follows: Cypress Hills National Cemetery, 482 soldiers, 1 citizen, and 8 removed; in addition to which 24 were not located, but were reported as having died at the following places: Harts Island, 8; Davids Island, 1; Fort Lafayette, 2; Fort Columbus, 12; and Willetts Point, 1.

Substantial headstones were found at the graves in the national cemetery, and by adding the requisite inscriptions they were deemed satisfactory markers. Several of the headstones were broken, however, and these were replaced with new ones.

The expenditures under this office in connection with this cemetery amount to \$361.30.

BARRYVILLE CEMETERY.

Two Confederate soldiers died at this place after the railroad accident near Shohola, Pa., they having been wounded and brought here for treatment. Their remains were not removed to Elmira, however, as were the remains of those who were killed and buried near the scene of the accident. A marker has been placed at their graves in this cemetery, and the expenditures in connection therewith amount to \$8.97.

WOODLAWN NATIONAL CEMETERY, ELMIRA.

The dead from the military prison at Elmira were buried in Woodlawn Cemetery (afterwards made a national cemetery), and a headboard placed over each interment. Subsequently these headboards were destroyed, but before doing so an accurate plat was made by the Quartermaster's Department, showing the location of each grave, and it was by the aid of this plat that each grave was located by the commissioner and individual headstones erected to each.

In connection with the railroad accident near Shohola, Pa., 49 Confederate soldiers en route to the military prison at Elmira, N. Y., together with 17 of their guard, were, on July 15, 1864, killed and their remains buried near the scene of the accident. Shortly thereafter an officer was sent from Elmira to remove these remains, but, finding them in a different State to that which issued his orders, he returned without them, and no apparent attention seems to have been paid to these graves until discovered by the commissioner.

It was not practicable to establish a cemetery where the remains were found, and it was then determined that they be removed to Elmira and reinterred in Woodlawn National Cemetery, which was done by the Quartermaster's Department in 1911; and as the individual graves of these particular dead could not be identified, a central structure or monument of granite was erected at the place of reburial, on which was placed a bronze tablet showing the names and commands of each of the Confederate dead whose remains were thus removed. The Quartermaster's Department also placed thereon a bronze tablet showing the names of the guard, whose remains were buried with the Confederates and could not be distinguished.

The register for this cemetery shows 3,015 known and 7 unknown, of which number 49 were reinterred from Shohola, 2 removed from Elmira, and 24 were citizens.

The expenditures under this office in connection with the Confederate dead amount to \$12,623.09.

NEW JERSEY.

FINNS POINT NATIONAL CEMETERY, NEAR SALEM.

This is the only place in this State where deceased Confederate prisoners of war were found to have been buried, the cemetery having been established as a burial place for those Confederate prisoners who died while being confined in the military prison and hospital at Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River.

It was not possible to identify the individual graves of the Confederate dead in this cemetery in order that individual headstones might be placed at the head of each grave, but a central structure or monument was erected instead. This structure was built out of reenforced concrete with Pennsylvania white granite facing, and stands about 85 feet high. Around the base of this monument are eight bronze tablets, with concrete foundations, on which appear the names and commands of the 2,436 Confederate soldiers reported as having been buried in this cemetery.

The register for this cemetery shows 2,475 names, as follows: Soldiers, 2,436; citizens, 36; and soldiers removed, 3.

The expenditures under this office in connection with the Confederate dead amount to \$8,502.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State the Confederate prisoners of war dead were found to have been buried in a number of cemeteries at Philadelphia; in the rural cemetery at Chester; in the city cemetery at Harrisburg; at Chambersburg; in Alleghany Cemetery at Pittsburgh; at Shohola, and at Gettysburg.

CHESTER RURAL CEMETERY.

The Confederate dead originally buried in this cemetery were subsequently removed to the national cemetery, Pittville, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL CEMETERY, PITTVILLE.

Those Confederate dead now buried in this cemetery were originally buried in the rural cemetery at Chester; in Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, and in Odd Fellows Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Thus from Chester and from Glenwood Cemetery were reinterred in the Confederate section, and their graves were not capable of identification.

There is one Confederate grave, however, still in Glenwood Cemetery, and this has been marked by a headstone furnished through this office.

The Confederate dead from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery were reinterred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery section of the national cemetery and individual headstones were placed at the head of each grave by the Quartermaster's Department prior to this legislation. The only thing necessary then was to make the inscriptions on these headstones conform to the requirements of the law, and this has been done.

As to the unidentified graves in the Confederate section, a granite monument or marker was erected to them, on which were placed bronze tablets showing the names and commands of the soldier dead buried in this section.

There are also two Confederate graves in the Soldiers' Rest in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, which is also under the supervision of the superintendent of the Philadelphia National Cemetery. These graves had been marked with headstones by the Quartermaster's Department at an earlier date, and the inscriptions on the headstones have also been changed.

The register for Philadelphia shows 208 known and 4 unknown, as follows: Confederate section, 180 soldiers and 4 unknown; Odd Fellows' section, 8; Glenwood Cemetery, 1; Mount Moriah Cemetery, 2; removed, 14; citizens, 3.

The expenditures under this office in connection with these cemeteries at Philadelphia amount to \$1,011.21.

CITY CEMETERY, HARRISBURG.

The Confederate dead in this cemetery are buried among the Federal dead, in a lot owned by the State of Pennsylvania, and while the lot receives some attention, it is not cared for as well as other portions of this cemetery.

The register shows the names of 13 Confederate dead, whose graves were located, and headstones placed thereat.

The expenditures under this office in connection with these headstones amount to \$54.34.

CHAMBERSBURG.

The records of the War Department show that 1 Confederate soldier died at this place as a prisoner of war, but nothing could be ascertained as to the whereabouts of his grave.

ALLEGHANY CEMETERY, PITTSBURGH.

The remains of 15 Confederate dead were originally buried in the "Strangers' ground" in this cemetery. Subsequent thereto removal was made to the Government lot within the same cemetery of such remains as could be found, and the graves marked by the Quartermaster's Department.

There were no expenditures under this office in connection with this cemetery.

SHOHOLA.

The dead buried near this place are referred to in connection with Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y. Also Barryville, N. Y.

GETTYSBURG.

No graves of Confederate dead were located by the commissioner at this place, having been informed that early in the seventies the memorial associations of several of the States in the South had all the remains of Confederate soldiers removed from Gettysburg—those from North Carolina having been removed to Raleigh; from South Carolina, to Charleston, and there reinterred in Magnolia Cemetery; from Georgia, to Savannah, and there reinterred in Laurel Grove Cemetery; while those from the other States seem all to have been taken to Richmond, Va., and there reinterred in Hollywood Cemetery.

No register of these dead was compiled in this office for the reason that the records in the War Department were not complete with respect to the Confederate soldiers who died as prisoners of war, and it was impracticable to compile it from the records of reinterments, because battlefield dead, as well as prisoners of war dead, were included in the number removed. Persons seeking information regarding these dead are respectfully referred to the several cemeteries named herein.

DELAWARE.

FORT DELAWARE.

The remains of all Confederate prisoners of war who died at Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island were removed, either at the time of death or shortly thereafter, to the Jersey shore and buried in what is now the Finns Point National Cemetery.

MARYLAND.

The Confederates who died as prisoners of war in this State were found to have been buried in the post cemetery at Fort McHenry; in Loudon Park Cemetery and in Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore; in the national cemetery at Annapolis; in the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout; in Mount Olivet Cemetery at Frederick; and in Rose Hill Cemetery at Cumberland.

FORT M'HENRY AND BALTIMORE.

The Confederate dead originally buried in the post cemetery at Fort McHenry were subsequently removed, three of those capable of identification having been reinterred in the Confederate lot in Loudon Park Cemetery, and one removed to Richmond, while the unidentified were buried in the Fort McHenry section of Loudon Park National Cemetery with the remains of deceased Federal soldiers, also originally buried at the fort.

The records showed that 29 Confederate soldiers who died at Fort McHenry were still unidentified, and a granite marker to this number has been placed in the Fort McHenry section above referred to, on which has been placed a bronze tablet showing the names and commands of these 29 Confederate soldiers, together with an appropriate inscription in reference thereto.

It was not ascertained where, in Baltimore, the burial of deceased Confederate prisoners of war was originally made, but the majority of their remains now rest in what is known as the "Confederate lot" in Loudon Park Cemetery. Their graves had also been marked and the lot inclosed with a stone coping through the efforts of the Confederate associations in Baltimore, under whose ownership and control the same is maintained.

It was also discovered that there are 3 graves of deceased Confederate prisoners of war in Loudon Park National Cemetery in addition to those in the Fort McHenry section. Headstones were also found at these graves, and the inscriptions on same have been made to conform to the law.

The register for Baltimore shows 251 known and 5 unknown, as follows: Fort McHenry section, Loudon Park National Cemetery, 29 soldiers and 4 citizens; Loudon Park National Cemetery, 3; Confederate lot, Loudon Park Cemetery, 203; removed, 1; not located, 16. This latter item represents those reported as having died at Baltimore but not located in the Confederate lot. Their remains were either removed by friends or are included in the list of unknown.

The expenditures under this office amount to \$502.80.

ANNAPOLIS NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The register for this cemetery shows that 11 Confederate soldiers died at Annapolis, and the graves of 10 of these were located in the national cemetery, while the other was not located.

The graves in the national cemetery were all found to have been marked with headstones, and the inscriptions on same have been changed in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The expenditures in connection with this work amount to \$24.30.

POINT LOOKOUT CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

Originally the remains of Confederates who died while prisoners of war at Point Lookout were buried in two separate cemeteries near where the prison camp stood. The land in general round about this camp was rather low, and somewhat marshy in consequence, and not well adapted for cemeterial purposes. The Legislature of the State of Maryland early in the seventies passed an act providing for the removal of these remains and their reinterment in a mound about a mile inland.

The graves in the original cemeteries seem all to have been marked with wooden headboards, but several years after the last burial a fire ran through these cemeteries and burned up the only means of identifying the individual graves, and it was on this account that the remains were all reburied in one common grave or mound.

Before this fire, however, it seems that a number of the remains were taken home by relatives or friends, but no records were available showing the exact number thus removed.

The State of Maryland, in addition to the removal, erected a small white marble monument at the new grave or mound, inclosed the same with a neat iron fence, and built a wooden fence around the cemetery proper.

The area of this new cemetery is about 1 acre.

There was also a provision in the act of the Maryland Legislature that title to this new cemetery should be vested in the State, but it does not appear that formal conveyance of the same was ever made.

Of late years there seems to have been no special care taken of this cemetery, and a request was made to the commissioner to have the United States care for these dead in the same manner as was being done at other places; and for this purpose the Maryland Legislature in 1910 again passed an act relinquishing to the United States all right, title, and interest in the same, with the understanding that the United States provide for its future care and maintenance.

Conveyance of this acre of ground was also made to the United States by James Hall and wife, in whom the legal title to the same was found to vest. Title to the other cemeteries had already been vested in the United States.

The only method that could be pursued in the marking of this grave of unidentified remains was by the means of a central structure, and as the small monument erected by the State of Maryland was not adapted to the style of marking as adopted by the War Department in connection with this work, it was replaced by a granite monument of reenforced concrete construction, about 85 feet high, with 4 bronze tablets on the base thereof, and 8 additional bronze tablets with concrete foundation around the base of the monument, on which 12 tablets appear the names and commands of 3,383 known and 1 unknown Confederate soldiers. A bronze tablet showing the purpose of the monument and that it was erected by the United States is also attached to it.

The wooden fence inclosing the cemetery has been replaced with a wrought-iron fence and double-gate entrance.

A certain amount of draining and grading was necessary in connection with the cemetery, which has been done, as well as the cemetery seeded in grass.

There was considerable doubt as to the best method to be pursued in disposing of the small monument erected by the State of Maryland, but it was finally determined to reerect it at the site where the remains were originally interred, which was done and the same inclosed by the small iron fence that inclosed it in the new cemetery.

The register for this cemetery shows 3,429 known and 1 unknown, as follows: Soldiers, 3,385; unknown, 1; citizens, 44.

The expenditures in connection with this work amount to \$22,111.06.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY, FREDERICK.

The graves of the Confederate dead are on the west side of the cemetery, in a separate section, which is owned and controlled by the Confederate associations in Frederick, who also had the graves marked with individual headstones.

The remains of a number of Confederate soldiers who fell in battle near Frederick were also brought to this cemetery for reburial with those who died while prisoners of war, and a monument to their memory was erected by the Confederate associations in addition to the headstones.

The register, exclusive of the number marked by the monument, shows the names of 282 soldiers and 29 unknown, whose graves are marked individually, together with the names of 6 soldiers whose graves were not located.

There were no expenditures in connection with this cemetery.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY, CUMBERLAND.

The remains of 6 deceased Confederate prisoners of war buried in the Confederate lot in this cemetery were originally buried in the hospital cemetery at Clarysville, this State, and subsequently removed to this lot through the efforts of the Confederate Veterans' Association at Cumberland.

These remains were first inclosed in this cemetery in a brick vault, but this has been removed and the remains interred on the lot. It was not possible to identify the individual remains, and a small marble marker was ordered to mark their last resting place. This, however, was broken in transit, and before it was replaced the ladies at Cumberland collected funds and erected a monument instead. On this monument this office has placed a bronze tablet showing the names and commands of the 6 Confederate soldiers referred to above, together with an appropriate general inscription in reference thereto.

The expenditures under this office amount to \$148.52.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the District of Columbia, city of Washington, the remains of deceased Confederate prisoners of war were found to have been buried in Rock Creek Cemetery; in Mount Olivet Cemetery; in the Washington (Congressional) Cemetery; in Harmony Cemetery, and in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery.

Those buried in the last-named cemetery were, in 1891, removed to the Arlington National Cemetery, in Virginia, opposite Washington, and there reinterred in the Confederate section of that cemetery with the other Confederate dead originally buried there.

The records of burial at the Arlington National Cemetery also show that reburial was made therein of the remains of about 25 Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war in Washington and were buried in Harmony Cemetery, but removed to Arlington in 1867 with the remains of the Federal dead.

Up to the time of the establishment of the Arlington National Cemetery, in May, 1864, all the remains of Federal and Confederate soldiers were buried within the District of Columbia. After that, however, it seems all the Confederates were buried in Arlington,

except such as died from contagious diseases, and these seem to have been buried originally in Harmony Cemetery; while those who had friends in the city, or left a small estate, were buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Mount Olivet Cemetery, or in the Congressional Cemetery.

With the removal from the District of Columbia of the remains of Confederate soldiers from Harmony Cemetery and from the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery, there only remained to be located those buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, Mount Olivet Cemetery, and Congressional Cemetery.

In Rock Creek Cemetery the grave of a Confederate officer was located and his grave properly marked.

In Mount Olivet Cemetery, where it was ascertained that one Confederate soldier was buried, the grave was not definitely located, and in consequence no marker was furnished.

In the Congressional Cemetery, however, the graves of 28 soldiers and 2 citizens were located, and these were properly marked with marble headstones.

The total number of deaths of Confederates in the District of Columbia seems to have been upward of 400. Subsequent to the burial of these Confederate soldiers, the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina seem to have removed from the Arlington National Cemetery the dead belonging to organizations from their respective States and taken them home for reburial. This reduced the number remaining in Arlington very materially, so that when in 1891, under the act of Congress making provision for the reburial of the Confederate dead in Arlington, there seem to have been only 136 remaining, which together with the number removed from the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery, 128, made a total of 264 remains reinterred in the Confederate section. The remains of another Confederate soldier were located by this office in the last-named cemetery, and these have also been taken to Arlington for reburial.

Inasmuch as the majority of the remains in the District of Columbia had been removed and taken care of, no register has been made by this office other than of those still remaining within the District, and this shows a total of 33 names, as follows: Rock Creek Cemetery, 1; Mount Olivet Cemetery, 1; Congressional Cemetery, soldiers, 28, citizens, 2, and 1 removed.

The expenditures under this office in connection with this work amount to \$140.10.

WEST VIRGINIA.

In this State the small number of Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war were found to have been buried at Harpers Ferry, at Martinsburg at New Creek (Keyser), at Clarksburg, and at Wheeling.

HARPERS FERRY.

The records show that two Confederate soldiers died at this place, but after diligent inquiry by correspondence and otherwise, their graves could not be located. It was the belief of the man who removed the Federal dead from Harpers Ferry, living near Harpers Ferry at the time of inquiry, that the remains of these Confederates had been taken away by Confederate memorial associations, but to what place he could not remember nor has it been ascertained.

MARTINSBURG.

One Confederate soldier is reported as having died here as a prisoner of war, and his grave was located in Green Hill Cemetery and marked by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Martinsburg.

NEW CREEK (KEYSER).

Four Confederate soldiers are reported as having died here in the military hospital as prisoners of war, but their graves could not be located. It is probable that their remains were taken with the Federal dead to Grafton, this State, and reburied in the national cemetery as unknown dead, as none of the remains removed from New Creek could be identified.

CLARKSBURG.

One Confederate soldier is reported as having died here and buried in the hospital cemetery, but as this cemetery was no longer in existence, the probability is that his remains were taken to Grafton with the Federal dead and reburied in the National cemetery as an unknown.

WHEELING.

The names of two citizens and one designated as "C. S. A." appear on the records as having died at this place as Confederate prisoners of war, but their graves were not located.

OHIO.

The remains of Confederate officers and soldiers who died in this State while prisoners of war were found to have been buried in the city cemetery at Columbus; in the Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase near Columbus; at Camp Dennison near Cincinnati; in the Pine Street Cemetery at Gallipolis; and on Johnsons Island near Sandusky.

COLUMBUS CITY CEMETERY—CAMP CHASE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

The remains of Confederate soldiers who, while prisoners of war at Camp Chase, died prior to the establishment of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery in the latter part of 1863, were buried in the city cemetery at Columbus. These were later removed to the Confederate cemetery.

In the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus the graves of the Confederate dead were found unmarked, but easily located by the aid of a plat on file in the office of the adjutant general of the State of Ohio at Columbus, which was made under the authority of the governor of Ohio in 1866.

The remains of 31 Confederate soldiers who died at Camp Dennison were also removed to this cemetery shortly after the close of the war.

The cemetery had not been receiving any special care, and it was necessary to grade it in certain places. The sowing of grass seed and the trimming of trees was also done.

It is inclosed by a stone wall, which was rebuilt a few years before the passage of the act for the marking of the graves. This wall was covered with a flat stone coping, which afforded very little protection

to the cemetery from trespassers and intruders, so that a small wrought iron fence was placed on top of the wall by this office as an additional protection.

Headstones were also furnished for all the unmarked graves in the cemetery, as several had already been marked by friends.

The title to this cemetery, having an area of about 2 acres, had been acquired by the United States prior to this act.

The register for this cemetery shows 2,247 known and 1 unknown, of which number 83 were citizens and 35 removed.

The expenditures in connection with the furnishing and placing of the headstones, the placing of the iron fence, and the grading, seeding, and caretaking of the cemetery amount to \$9,909.98.

CAMP DENNISON, NEAR CINCINNATI.

The remains of 31 Confederate prisoners of war were removed from this place to the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery and are included in that number.

PINE STREET CEMETERY, GALLIPOLIS.

Four graves of Confederate soldiers who died at this place while prisoners of war were located in a section of this cemetery, and their graves have been marked with marble headstones.

The expenditures in connection with the furnishing and setting of these headstones amount to \$19.97.

JOHNSONS ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY.

This prison was located on Johnsons Island, opposite Sandusky, and was used more particularly for the confinement of Confederate officers. The remains of those who died were buried near the prison, and the graves seem to have been marked at the time of burial by wooden headboards. In 1866 a plat of the graves was made under the direction of the governor of Ohio and the same placed on file in the office of the adjutant general of the State of Ohio at Columbus.

No special care seems to have been taken of these graves until a number of Georgia farmers, fruit growers, and newspaper men visited the island in 1899 and arranged for the placing of headstones at the graves.

Subsequent to this the Robert Patton Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, solicited funds and purchased the cemetery.

Later still, or in 1910, they erected a monument immediately in front of the cemetery, facing Lake Erie, and it was their intention to inclose the cemetery and its approach with a permanent inclosure, as no inclosure of a permanent character had ever been placed around this cemetery. This office is not advised, however, whether this has been done. A request had been made to the War Department for the United States to furnish this inclosure, but the owners, mentioned above, refused to convey the title to the cemetery to the United States, and in the absence of a controlling ownership by the United States, the department was compelled to decline the request.

The register for this cemetery shows 246 names, of which number 20 were citizens, and 22 removed.

No expenditures, other than traveling expenses, were incurred.

INDIANA.

In this State the remains of Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war were found to have been buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Indianapolis; at Thorntown; in Greenbush Cemetery, Lafayette; in Woodlawn Cemetery, Terre Haute; in Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville; and in Fairview Cemetery, New Albany. (See also Eastern Cemetery, Jeffersonville.)

CONFEDERATE SECTION, GREENLAWN CEMETERY, INDIANAPOLIS.

Greenlawn Cemetery was the burial place for the remains of the soldiers of both the Federal and Confederate Armies who died at Camp Morton, and the section wherein the soldiers' remains were buried was immediately south of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad tracks. Shortly after the interment of these remains the railroad company became desirous of obtaining the ground occupied by these graves for roundhouse and yard purposes. It also appears that the United States was not in possession of the title to the ground occupied by these graves, but simply paid a certain sum each for the privilege of burying the dead, and it was in consequence of this that the Government removed the remains of the Federal dead to a section in Crown Hill Cemetery.

Several years after that the above-named railroad company, after having acquired the title to the unsold portions of Greenlawn Cemetery, agreed with the United States authorities to donate to the United States a number of lots in this cemetery farther south from where the Confederate dead were buried, and also agreed to transfer the remains to this new location.

Whether or not it was possible to identify the remains of the Confederate dead at the time of this removal has not been ascertained, but the commissioner found it utterly impossible to identify the individual graves in the new section, and from the space designated in the conveyance from the railroad company to the United States, about a half acre, it is doubtful whether they were reburied in single graves.

Under these circumstances it was determined to mark the graves by the means of a central structure, and a granite monument about 25 feet high and 27 feet wide has been erected in said section, on which 6 bronze tablets have been placed, showing the names and commands of 1,616 Confederate soldiers reported as having died at Camp Morton.

A quitclaim deed from the Vandalia Railroad Co., the successor to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Co., to the United States has been executed for such paths, driveway, and additional lots as were contained within the boundary of the former conveyance.

The Confederate section was also inclosed with a wrought-iron fence, and the section graded and seeded.

It was also deemed advisable to plant a number of trees and shrubs back of the monument to form a screen, the background to the monument being composed of a number of sheds and a board fence, none of which were in keeping with the improvements in the cemetery.

The register for this cemetery shows 1,616 soldiers and 22 citizens.

The expenditures in Greenlawn Cemetery amount to \$6,584.27.

THORNTOWN CEMETERY.

One grave was located in this cemetery, being that of a Confederate who, while being transported to Camp Douglas as a prisoner of war, attempted to escape and was shot by the guards. A headstone has been furnished for this grave, and Mr. J. A. Ball, living at Thorn-town and a veteran of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, located the grave and, at his own request, placed the headstone.

The expenditures in connection with the furnishing of the head-stone and the freight charges on the same amount to \$3.84.

GREENBUSH CEMETERY, LAFAYETTE.

It appears that in the early part of 1862 about 700 Confederate soldiers were brought to Lafayette and there confined as prisoners of war. While thus held a number of them were taken sick, and some died and were buried in this cemetery. The register recording their burial seems to have been destroyed by a fire a few years there-after and no definite record was available. However, by the means of newspaper articles and the recollections of the older citizens of Lafayette it was determined that 28 Confederate soldiers were buried in one section of this cemetery, but their individual graves could not be identified.

Individual headstones to the number of 28, and inscribed "Un-known, C. S. A.," have been furnished for these graves. This method of marking was adopted so as to conform to that used by the Quar-termaster's Department in marking the graves of 22 Federal soldiers buried immediately next to the Confederates, and whose graves were also impossible of identification.

The expenditures under this office amounted to \$129.06.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, TERRE HAUTE.

A number of Confederate soldiers and citizens died also at Terre Haute under circumstances similar to those at La Fayette, and their remains were buried in this cemetery. The exact location of the graves could not be established, but a granite monument, with three bronze tablets showing the names and commands of 11 Confederate soldiers, together with a general inscription in reference thereto, has been erected in the cemetery, and a deed for the monument site has been furnished to the United States by the cemetery association.

The register shows the names of 2 citizens in addition to the names of the 11 soldiers shown on the monument.

The expenditures in connection with this work amount to \$300.

OAK HILL CEMETERY, EVANSVILLE.

It was also found to be impossible to locate the graves of the Confederate soldiers who, while prisoners of war, died at this place and were buried in this cemetery.

The register for the cemetery records their burials, but is lacking in information as to the location of the graves.

A few years ago the Confederate associations in Evansville pur-chased a lot and erected thereon a monument to the memory of these

Confederate dead, but the names of the dead did not appear on the monument. However, at the request of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Evansville, this office furnished a new base for their monument and placed thereon a bronze tablet showing the names and commands of the 24 Confederate soldiers shown to have died at Evansville and were buried in this cemetery.

The expenditures in connection with this alteration amount \$391.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY, NEW ALBANY.

The records of this cemetery show that four Confederate soldiers were buried therein.

There is a private headstone to one of the dead still in this cemetery, but as to the other three it was not ascertained whether their remains were still there or whether they were taken to the national cemetery with the Federal dead, no record having been found in either cemetery showing the exact location of the graves in question.

EASTERN CEMETERY, JEFFERSONVILLE.

The officials of this cemetery called the attention of the commissioner to the fact that there was a rumor current that on the night of December 31, 1863, while a trainload of Confederate prisoners were being transported to the military prisons at Indianapolis and elsewhere, and on account of a sudden drop in the temperature, six of their number died on board the train from the effects of the cold. The cemetery association also stated that it was their understanding that the remains of these soldiers were buried in a certain section in their cemetery, but that their graves had never been marked. They also requested that the Government purchase the lot in question. After diligent inquiry and an examination of the records available, none having been found in the War Department, it was decided that the information concerning this matter was too indefinite to warrant the expenditures requested.

ILLINOIS.

In this State the remains of Confederate prisoners of war were found to have been buried at several places in Chicago; in the Confederate cemetery, Rock Island; in the national cemetery, Camp Butler; in the Confederate cemetery, Alton; in the National cemetery at Mound City; and at Cairo. (See Mound City for Cairo.)

CONFEDERATE MOUND, OAKWOODS CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

This mound is the present burial place of the remains of the Confederate dead originally buried in the city cemetery and also near the smallpox hospital at Camp Douglas. It was first occupied in 1866, when the remains from the latter burial ground were removed, and the following year those buried in the city cemetery were also removed.

No evidence was found showing that the remains from the smallpox hospital were capable of identification at the time of removal, but those from the city cemetery were reburied in single graves and their location noted on the cemetery records.

This mound is in the form of an ellipse and has been improved several times. The individual graves, however, have never been marked, but the Confederate associations, under the leadership of Gen. John C. Underwood, United Confederate Veterans, commanding the division west of the Alleghenies, solicited funds and erected in the center of this mound a very handsome granite monument and dedicated the same in 1896. Again, in 1902, Congress authorized an expenditure of \$3,850 for raising this monument and lot, thus giving it more the appearance of a mound. Oakwoods Cemetery proper is maintained on the lawn-park plan, with a very pleasing effect, and the Confederate mound is conceded to be one of the nicest Confederate burial places in the North.

There was opposition to the placing of individual headstones on this mound in the House of Representatives during the consideration of the bill providing for the marking of the graves of Confederate prisoners of war in the North, but no restriction was placed in the bill. The commissioner, however, visited Chicago to learn the exact situation, and there found that it would likely be possible to locate the graves of those whose remains were removed from the city cemetery, which constituted a large proportion of the total interments, but was undecided as to the interments from the smallpox hospital.

Subsequent to the visit of the commissioner it became necessary for Congress to extend the time for the completion of the work covered by the act in question, and in doing so expressly provided that the same should not apply to this mound. This restriction was again incorporated in a second joint resolution of Congress, approved February 25, 1910, again extending the time for the completion of the work; but by joint resolution approved June 11, 1910, the act was made to apply, with the understanding, however, that in the marking of these graves it should be done by the means of a sub-base to the monument erected by the Confederate associations, and on this sub-base were to be placed bronze tablets showing the names and commands of all the Confederate dead believed to be buried in the mound.

In accordance with the intention of this joint resolution, the monument has been raised, a sub-base of granite inserted, and 16 bronze tablets attached, in addition to which a concrete walk has been placed around the base of the rebuilt monument.

The bronze tablets referred to contain the names and commands of 4,243 known and 32 unknown Confederate soldiers, together with a general inscription referring to the raising of the monument; and the register for this cemetery shows in addition thereto the names of 39 citizens and 143 soldiers removed.

The remains of one Confederate prisoner of war are recorded as buried in Calvary Cemetery, Chicago, but his grave could not be located.

Another was designated as buried in the "Chicago Jewish Cemetery," but this cemetery was not identified, there being no such cemetery in existence at this time.

The expenditures under this office in connection with this work amount to \$22,331.19.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY, ROCK ISLAND.

This cemetery is located on the military reservation of Rock Island, and is situated a short distance east of the arsenal buildings.

By the aid of an accurate plat on file in the office of the commanding officer at the arsenal it was possible to locate and identify each individual grave in this cemetery. This plat was made under the direction of the then commanding officer at the arsenal in 1871, and while the headboards were still standing and legible. Marble headstones have been furnished and erected at all the unmarked graves in this cemetery, five of the graves having already been marked, either by friends or by relatives.

The cemetery was also graded and seeded, it having been graded at the time the plat was made and the headboards destroyed, but further sinking of the graves made it necessary to regrade it.

The cemetery was also inclosed at that time by a chain fence, which was found to be in good condition, and because of the cemetery being on a military reservation, it was deemed unnecessary to replace it with another form of fence.

A hedge has also been planted along this chain fence.

The register for this cemetery shows 1,961 names, of which 10 were citizens and 10 have been removed.

The expenditure under this office amounts to \$7,875.39.

CAMP BUTLER NATIONAL CEMETERY, NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

The Confederate soldiers who died at Camp Butler as prisoners of war are buried in the rear half of the national cemetery. A plat showing the location of the graves was found in the office of the superintendent, and marble headstones have been placed at each of the unmarked graves, there having been three graves previously marked.

The graves in this cemetery were all leveled years ago, when the burial place was established as a national cemetery, and were found by the commissioner to be in excellent condition, so that no further expense was necessary.

The register shows 866 names, of which 1 was a citizen.

The expenditures amount to \$3,481.92.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY, ALTON.

This cemetery is located in the subdivision known as North Alton. It was used as a burial place for the penitentiary at Alton prior to the removal of the convicts to another place, and when the penitentiary was converted into a Federal prison and military hospital the remains of those Confederate soldiers who died were buried in this cemetery.

During a certain portion of the period that this prison was maintained a smallpox hospital camp was located on an island in the Mississippi River opposite Alton, and the remains of those prisoners who died there were buried on the island.

After the closing of the prison, or in 1868, an inspector for national cemeteries reported that these graves were being flooded occasionally, and he recommended that the remains be removed, but it seems that this was never done; and all evidences of graves have long since disappeared. Even the location of the burial place on the island is doubtful.

A number of the graves in the Confederate cemetery were still visible, however, but nothing was found by which the same could be identified. It appears that the headboards at the graves had been renewed on one or two occasions, but no plat seems to have been made, and eventually, as the headboards decayed and were not again renewed, the identity of the individual graves was lost.

Every effort was made to identify the individual graves, but without success, and it was finally determined to mark them collectively by the means of a central monument. This monument was built out of reenforced concrete, with a granite facing, and stands about 58 feet high. A bronze tablet containing a general inscription was placed on the shaft of the monument, and six additional bronze tablets, with granite foundations, were placed in the slope of the grass mound at the base of the monument.

On these six tablets appear the names and commands of 1,354 Confederate soldiers, being those reported as buried in the Confederate cemetery, together with those who died on Smallpox Island. In addition to these soldiers, the register shows the names of 230 citizens, 7 soldiers removed, and 50 whose designations were not ascertained, making a total of 1,641 names.

The title to this cemetery was found to be in the United States.

A wrought-iron fence has also been erected by this office to inclose the cemetery, and in connection therewith the Sam Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Alton erected a stone entrance.

The cemetery was also plowed, graded, and seeded, and terra-cotta sewer pipe has been laid in the several watercourses passing through the cemetery.

The expenditures amount to \$7,967.92.

MOUND CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY.

In this cemetery were found the graves of 36 Confederate prisoners of war who died either at Mound City, at Cairo, or at Paducah, Ky., and were removed to this cemetery shortly after the close of the war.

Headstones were also found at these graves, but the inscriptions did not conform to the provisions of the act. This additional information, however, has been placed on them.

The register for this cemetery shows, in addition to the names of those buried in the 36 graves referred to above, the names of 2 who died at Cairo, 2 at Mound City, and 5 at Paducah, whose graves could not be located at either of these places, and are believed to have been removed to this national cemetery as unknown dead, a number of the remains thus removed not having been identified.

The expenditures amount to \$102.

WISCONSIN.

FOREST HILL CEMETERY, MADISON.

In this State the only place where deceased Confederate prisoners of war were buried is in the Forest Hill Cemetery at Madison.

The total number of interments in the "Confederate rest" in this cemetery is 140 Confederates.

This cemetery is controlled by the authorities of the city of Madison, and the "Confederate rest" was set apart by them for the special

purpose of burying the remains of deceased Confederate prisoners of war. Up to the time of her death, in 1897, Mrs. Alice W. Waterman interested herself very much in the care of these graves, and through her efforts had the section inclosed with a substantial stone coping, and also had the wooden headboards renewed from time to time, so that it was a very simple matter to place marble headstones at the graves.

The remains of Mrs. Waterman are also buried within this inclosure, and the grave has been marked with a granite marker furnished by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who have also erected within this "Confederate rest" a very appropriate granite monument to the Confederate dead. The city of Madison has taken care of this section since the death of Mrs. Waterman.

The expenditures under this office amount to \$558.20.

KENTUCKY.

The remains of Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners of war were found to have been buried in this State in Linden Grove Cemetery, Covington; in the Lexington Cemetery; in the Camp Nelson National Cemetery and at Nicholasville; in the Danville Cemetery; in Spring Hill Cemetery, Harrodsburg; in the Perryville Cemetery; on the Goodknight farm, near Perryville; in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville; in the Bowling Green Cemetery, and at Paducah.

LINDEN GROVE CEMETERY, COVINGTON.

The remains of Confederate prisoners of war who died at Covington have been reburied in a separate section in this cemetery and their graves marked by headstones furnished by the Confederate veterans.

The register shows 10 names, of which number 2 were removed to the Camp Nelson National Cemetery with the Federal dead, and so regarded, although their names also appear on the records of Confederate dead in the War Department.

No expenditures.

LEXINGTON CEMETERY.

The Confederate soldiers who died at Lexington, either as prisoners of war or otherwise, have all been buried in the Confederate section of this cemetery and a monument erected over them, on which their names appear. In addition to this each grave has a block with a number on it corresponding to the number and name on the monument.

The records of the War Department are not complete with respect to the number of Confederates who died as prisoners of war. Besides, burial has also been made in this section of Confederates who died since the period in question, and it was the wish of the Confederate Memorial Association of Lexington that they be permitted to mark all of these graves in a uniform manner, rather than that the Government furnish headstones only for those believed to have died as prisoners of war, for which reason no expenditures were made at this place.

The register shows a total of 102 names, of which number 6 were citizens. The graves of 5 appearing on the register could not be located.

CAMP NELSON NATIONAL CEMETERY AND NICHOLASVILLE.

The remains of Confederate prisoners of war originally buried in the Camp Nelson National Cemetery were all removed, either to the Confederate lot in the cemetery at Nicholasville, or elsewhere—possibly to their homes—and, with the exception of the two graves removed from Covington and supposed to be Confederate soldiers, there are no graves of Confederates in the national cemetery.

In the cemetery at Nicholasville the Confederate dead are buried in a separate section, and the graves marked with granite markers, which work was performed through the efforts of the Confederate associations.

The register shows 37 names, of which number 7 have not been located.

DANVILLE CEMETERY.

It was not possible to determine with exactness the number of Confederate soldiers who died at Danville as prisoners of war, but all the Confederate dead there are buried in one section, both prisoners of war and those who died in Confederate hospitals while the city was under the control of the Confederate authorities; and as all the graves had been marked with Indiana limestone markers furnished by local subscription, no further expenditures were deemed necessary.

The register shows 68 names of soldiers who died either in Federal or Confederate military hospitals.

SPRING HILL CEMETERY, HARRODSBURG.

The remains of Confederate soldiers who died at Harrodsburg are buried in several different lots in this cemetery, but, with the exception of three graves, none of them could be identified. On a lot, designated as the Confederate lot, in which 23 unmarked graves were found, only one could be identified. On the Masonic lot 5 unmarked graves of Confederates were found, but none could be identified. The burial register at the cemetery designates a less number as having been buried on this lot, but headstones were furnished for the full number in the absence of detailed information. On Mrs. Thompson's lot two graves were located and identified; and on Mrs. Garnett's lot two graves were located but not identified. Headstones to the number of 32 have been furnished for these graves, being inscribed in full where the grave was identified; and where not identified, the inscriptions on the headstones are "Unknown, C. S. A."

The register shows a total of 102 names, of which number 3 were removed, and 76 not located even as to locality of burial, although claimed to have died at Harrodsburg. The records of the War Department are not complete with respect to the mortality of prisoners of war at Harrodsburg.

The expenditures amount to \$164.25.

PERRYVILLE.

The grave of one Confederate officer who died as a prisoner of war was located in the cemetery at Perryville, and a headstone has been furnished for it.

There is also a grave of a Confederate soldier on the Williams farm, but the same was marked years ago by a headstone furnished by his friends.

The graves of two others reported as having died at Perryville as prisoners of war could not be located.

In addition to the above it was ascertained that in the burial ground on the Goodknight farm near Perryville, a number of Confederate soldiers died while held as prisoners of war, but as the names of the dead could not be ascertained, nor the graves identified, the spot has simply been marked with a marble marker, containing an inscription to the effect that it was erected by the United States to mark the burial place of an unascertained number of Confederate soldiers said to have died at the Goodknight farmhouse from wounds received in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, whose graves can not now be identified, and whose names are unknown.

The expenditures in connection with the headstone at Perryville, and the marker on the Goodknight farm amount to \$337.89.

CONFEDERATE LOT, CAVE HILL CEMETERY, AND CAVE HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY,
LOUISVILLE.

The Confederate soldiers who died at Louisville, while prisoners of war, were found buried in both the Confederate lot and in the National cemetery. Those in the Confederate lot had already been marked with headstones, but 33 new headstones were furnished for the Confederate soldiers' graves in the national cemetery.

The Confederate lot is controlled by the Confederate veterans of Louisville, but permission was granted by them to have the inscriptions on the headstones enlarged or corrected, and this was done in accordance with the list as verified by the Confederate archives in the War Department.

The register shows 280 known and 3 unknown, of which number 11 are citizens. The number located in the Confederate lot is 228; removed, 5; national cemetery, 43; and 7 not located.

The expenditures in connection with this work amount to \$238.18.

BOWLING GREEN.

The names of four Confederate soldiers are recorded as having died at Bowling Green as prisoners of war, but as their graves could not be identified, and the Confederate associations having erected a monument to all their dead buried in this cemetery (practically all of them buried in unidentified graves), no expenditures were incurred.

PADUCAH.

The records show that six Confederate soldiers died at Paducah as prisoners of war. The remains of one of these are now buried in the national cemetery at Mound City, Ill., and the grave has been identified in that cemetery.

The remains of another of the soldiers included in the list were removed by relatives to St. Johns, this State, and there buried in the local cemetery. The others on the list were not located, but it is probable that they were taken to the Mound City National Cemetery with the Federal dead as unknown, a large proportion of the remains from Paducah not being identifiable.

IOWA.

In the national cemetery at Keokuk, the only place in this State, were found the graves of eight Confederate soldiers who, while prisoners of war, died at that place, and as their graves had already been marked with headstones, the only thing required of this office in connection with them was to change the inscriptions on the headstones, making them conform to the provisions of the law; and this was done at an expenditure of \$23.85.

MISSOURI.

In this State the remains of deceased Confederate prisoners of war were buried in Wesleyan and Christ Church Cemeteries, St. Louis; on Arsenal Island, in the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis; in the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery; and in the city cemetery, Kansas City. (See also Jefferson City.)

JEFFERSON BARRACKS NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Several places of burial of Confederate dead in St. Louis and vicinity are indicated above, but the national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks was the only cemetery in that vicinity where any graves of Confederate prisoners of war were found by the commissioner. Practically all of those who died subsequent to March, 1863, were originally buried in this cemetery; but prior to that time interments were made in the cemeteries at St. Louis. These, however, were removed, either to Jefferson Barracks, or elsewhere—presumably to their homes. At least no trace of their remains can be found in the Wesleyan Cemetery of the present day. Even the location of this cemetery has been changed twice since these burials were originally made therein.

The graves in the national cemetery were all marked with headboards and easily located.

The records for the smallpox dead on Arsenal Island are rather indefinite as to the number of Confederate soldiers who died there as prisoners of war, and when removal was made to the national cemetery of the remains of both the Federal and Confederate dead from this island, few of the graves could be identified, and all are buried in a separate section of the national cemetery, each grave being marked with a square block of marble showing the number of the grave.

Headstones have been furnished for all the graves which could be identified, but as the law was not broad enough at the time to cover the cost of marking the graves of the 160 citizen prisoners of war buried with the Confederate soldiers, the Quartermaster's Department requested that these additional graves be also marked with the same style of headstone as furnished for the Confederate soldiers, which was done, and this appropriation has been reimbursed for the same out of an appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department covering the cost, amounting to \$473.60.

The register for this cemetery shows a total of 1,244 known and 15 unknown, of which number 204 were citizens. The total number of graves located in the national cemetery was 1,090 known and 15 unknown, in addition to which the names of 40 removed by friends or relatives are included; also 79 reported as having died at St. Louis

and their graves not located; as well as 18 reported as having died from smallpox, but no place of burial indicated other than St. Louis; and 17 shown to have been buried on the island.

The expenditure amounted to \$4,179.85.

JEFFERSON CITY.

A Confederate soldier confined in the military prison at St. Louis through an error was sent to the penitentiary at Jefferson City, and before the same was discovered this prisoner of war was stricken with spotted fever. He died later on and was buried in the penitentiary graveyard, where his grave can no longer be located and identified.

His name appears on the register for Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery as follows: "Gilley, William, Sgt., Co. E, Monroe's 1 Ark. Cav. Died March 20, 1865, and buried in penitentiary graveyard, Jefferson City."

UNION CEMETERY, KANSAS CITY.

It was to this cemetery that removal was made of the remains of the 15 Confederate soldiers who, while prisoners of war, died at Kansas City and were buried in the city cemetery; but as no record was available showing the location of their individual graves, the spot was marked collectively by means of a small granite monument, on which have been placed two bronze tablets giving the names and commands of the dead, together with an appropriate general inscription in reference thereto. A deed for the monument site has also been obtained.

The expenditure in connection therewith amounted to \$315.

KANSAS.

The only places in this State where any graves of Confederate prisoners of war were found are in the national cemeteries at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott.

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY.

In this cemetery were found the graves of seven Confederate soldiers who, while prisoners of war, died at Fort Leavenworth, and as their graves had already been marked with headstones, the only thing necessary to be done was to enlarge the inscriptions so as to conform to the provisions of the law, which was done at an expense of \$16.95.

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The number of graves in this cemetery of Confederate soldiers who while prisoners of war died at Fort Scott, was found to be 14, and these graves had also been marked, so that the only expense necessary in connection therewith was to enlarge the inscriptions, entailing an expenditure of \$32.52.

NEW MEXICO.

In the national cemetery at Santa Fe five graves of Confederate soldiers were located, and while the records are not complete with respect to their deaths it is presumed that they died while prisoners of war.

Headstones were also found at their graves, and with an expenditure of \$14.10 the inscriptions thereon were made to conform to the law.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In connection with this report I deem it appropriate to repeat a portion of the second progress report of my predecessor, Col. William Elliott, dated May 28, 1907, wherein he reported with respect to the places which he had visited and was able to locate the graves, and then with respect to those graves not located, he stated as follows:

As to the remainder of the places visited, many of them, and especially those containing large numbers of dead, present most serious difficulties of identifying the individual graves, caused by the lapse of over 40 years since their interment, the decaying of wooden headboards, and other causes. It will require much tedious work in finding and examining old records, and in making investigations in many directions, in order to clear up these doubts; work of that kind already done has produced gratifying results. Nothing will be left undone to carry out the chief kindly purpose of the act—to mark with an enduring memorial the last resting place of these poor fellows whose lives went out in the gloom and sorrow of prison life.

The difficulties surrounding the execution of the act only serve to emphasize the wisdom of Congress in legislating on the subject.

As to the condition of the graves, apart from the identification of individual ones, I will say that wherever they are in national cemeteries the dead could not possibly lie in more beautiful resting places; that as to the other cemeteries, while the graves have not, of course, received the same attention as in national cemeteries, they are, almost without exception, safe from disturbance and are generally in like condition as in similar cemeteries elsewhere.

It is most gratifying to be able to say that I found it the general custom everywhere to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead on the appropriate day, and that the Grand Army posts are conspicuous in thus honoring the brave men whom they faced on so many bloody fields. What a priceless heritage it is to both sides in that terrible struggle that the survivors should go down into their honored graves, not only without malice in their hearts, but in the very fullness of brotherly love and charity.

Most helpful, too, wherever there was need of it, were the people of the communities among whom my work lay, citizens of all classes and sympathies volunteering information to solve difficult problems, the existence of which was made known through the kindly aid of the press; ladies sometimes traveling long distances to add their stock of knowledge.

By the department's construction that the words in the act "who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North," excluded all those prisoners who died and were buried within the States that seceded from the Union, the number of those whose graves are to be cared for has been reduced from 28,932 to 25,417.

It will be observed from the foregoing that Col. Elliott realized after these preliminary investigations the difficulties that would be encountered in appropriately marking the graves of a large proportion of those included within the provisions of the act.

The method of marking the graves at the time of interment seems to have been by the means of wooden headboards placed at the head of each grave; but unless these headboards were renewed frequently, or a plat made of the location of the graves while their identity could still be ascertained, there was no hope of marking the graves individually, for the reason that the wooden headboards would shortly become illegible; and in some cases the headboards were wantonly destroyed by outside parties.

A determined effort on the part of the commissioner was made to locate the individual graves at such places as Greenlawn Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.; Confederate cemetery, Alton, Ill.; national cemetery, Finn's Point, N. J.; and Confederate cemetery, Point Lookout, Md., but without success; and Gen. Oates then took up the matter with the then Secretary of War, suggesting that he be permitted to mark the graves at each of these places by the means of

a central structure or monument and place thereon bronze tablets giving the same data as to each soldier as would appear on individual headstones were it possible to identify the graves. This method was approved by Mr. Secretary Wright, and he expressed the opinion that while the plan might not be exactly within the letter of the law, he believed it to be fully within the spirit thereof.

The work then proceeded along the line of this suggestion until it was questioned by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, who were disposed to regard the act of March 9, 1906, as mandatory in its requirements with respect to the manner in which the marking of the graves should be executed and to hold that the statute authorized the erection of white marble headstones only, excluding the interpretation that where such execution was found to be impossible by reason of the destruction of the means of identification, whereupon the Secretary of War requested Congress for permission to resort to any other method of marking the places where the bodies of the Confederate prisoners of war were buried, and this authority was granted in the joint resolution approved December 23, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 1453). House Report No. 1753 and Senate Report No. 928, Sixty-first Congress, third session, give a very clear report on this phase of the work.

As to the other matters referred to in Col. Elliott's report, I am glad to state that I found the same spirit present and similar conditions existing at the different places as referred to by him.

The statement accompanying this report, marked "Appendix A," shows the number of known and unknown dead shown by the registers required by law to be prepared, being 25,458 known and 102 unknown, or a total of 25,560. This, however, does not include those who died at Gettysburg, Pa., and whose remains were later taken South, nor those who died in Washington, D. C., and were buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., either at the time of death or by subsequent removal thereto; nor does the statement show the number of graves located, citizens, removals, etc., but this information is given in detail under the report of operations for each cemetery. The registers referred to have all been made and distributed as directed in the act.

The care, protection, and maintenance of Confederate burial plats owned by the United States and located and known by the following designations: Confederate cemetery, North Alton, Ill.; Confederate cemetery, Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio; Confederate section, Greenlawn Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.; Confederate cemetery, Point Lookout, Md.; and Confederate cemetery, Rock Island Ill., together with the Confederate mound in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., has been provided for in the sundry civil act, fiscal year 1913, and it is believed that future Congresses will make similar provision.

Title to several tracts of land has been acquired, as follows: Confederate cemetery, Point Lookout, Md.; paths, driveway, and additional lots in Greenlawn Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.; monument site, Woodlawn Cemetery, Terra Haute, Ind.; monument site, Union Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo. The consideration in each of these transfers was a nominal one, and the only expenses necessary were for services in connection with the title papers.

The amount of \$200,000, appropriated by the act of March 9, 1906, was increased by a Treasury settlement \$473.60, and also by a repayment of 50 cents for jurat fees, making the total amount available

\$200,474.10. The expenditures for the work amount to \$149,020.09, leaving an unexpended balance of \$51,454.01, as shown by the accompanying statement, marked "Appendix B."

There is also an unexpired period of two months in the last extension of the act which was available for this work, but it was possible to close it up before the expiration of the law.

The records of the office have been transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and the property purchased has been turned over to the Supply Division of the War Department.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. BERRY, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX A.

List of Confederate dead as shown by the registers for the different cemeteries, giving the number of known and unknown.

Place.	Name of cemetery.	Known.	Un-known.	Total.
Alton, Ill.	Confederate cemetery	1,641		1,641
Annapolis, Md.	National cemetery	11		11
Baltimore, Md.	Loudon Park National Cemetery and Confederate lot.	251	5	256
Barryville, N. Y.	Church cemetery	2		2
Bowling Green, Ky.	Fairview Cemetery	4		4
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cypress Hills National Cemetery	510	5	515
Camp Butler, Ill.	National cemetery	866		866
Chicago, Ill.	Oak Woods Cemetery	4,425	32	4,457
Clarksburg, W. Va.	(See Grafton National Cemetery)	1		1
Chambersburg, Pa.		1		1
Columbus, Ohio	Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery	2,247	1	2,248
Covington, Ky.	Linden Grove Cemetery	10		10
Cumberland, Md.	Rose Hill Cemetery	6		6
Danville, Ky.	Danville Cemetery	68		68
Elmira, N. Y.	Woodlawn National Cemetery	3,015	7	3,022
Evansville, Ind.	Oak Hill Cemetery	24		24
Finns Point, N. J.	National cemetery	2,475		2,475
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.	7		7
Fort Scott, Kans.	do.	14		14
Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.	Deer Island Military Cemetery	13		13
Frederick, Md.	Mount Olivet Cemetery	282	29	311
Gallipolis, Ohio	Pine Street Cemetery	4		4
Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	(See Grafton National Cemetery)	2		2
Harrisburg, Pa.	City Cemetery	13		13
Harrodsburg, Ky.	Spring Hill Cemetery	102		102
Indianapolis, Ind.	Greenlawn Cemetery	1,638		1,638
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	National cemetery	1,244	15	1,259
Jefferson City, Mo.	Penitentiary graveyard	1		1
Johnson's Island, Ohio.	Confederate cemetery	246		246
Kansas City, Mo.	Union cemetery	15		15
Keokuk, Iowa	National cemetery	8		8
Lafayette, Ind.	Greenbush Cemetery	28		28
Lexington, Ky.	Lexington Cemetery	102		102
Louisville, Ky.	Cave Hill National Cemetery and Confederate lot.	280	3	283
Madison, Wis.	Forest Hill Cemetery	140		140
Martinsburg, W. Va.	Green Hill Cemetery	1		1
Mound City, Ill.	National Cemetery	45		45
New Albany, Ind.	Fairview Cemetery	4		4
New Creek, W. Va.	(See Grafton National Cemetery)	4		4
Nicholasville, Ky.	Confederate lot	37		37
Perryville, Ky.	Perryville Cemetery and Goodknight Farm.	4		4
Philadelphia, Pa.	National, Mount Moriah, and Glenwood	208	4	212
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Alleghany Cemetery	15		15
Point Lookout, Md.	Confederate cemetery	3,429	1	3,430
Rock Island, Ill.	do.	1,961		1,961
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	National cemetery	4		4
Terre Haute, Ind.	Woodlawn Cemetery	13		13
Thorntown, Ind.	Thorntown Cemetery	1		1
Washington, D. C.	Rock Creek, Congressional, and Mount Olivet.	33		33
Wheeling, W. Va.	(See Grafton (W. Va.) National Cemetery.)	3		3
Total		25,458	102	25,560

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing amount available for the locating and marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in northern prisons and the expenditures in connection with the work.

Amount appropriated by act of Mar. 9, 1906.....	\$200,000.00	
Treasury settlement No. 9941, Nov. 30, 1909, reimbursement for headstones furnished to Quartermaster's Department for Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) National Cemetery....	473.60	
Repayment of jurat fees in travel accounts of the clerk to the commissioner for January and May, 1912.....	.50	
	<hr/>	
Total amount available.....		\$200,474.10
Expenditures:		
Headstones, monuments, and fences.....	95,418.63	
Freight on headstones.....	5,708.78	
Cleaning, grading, and draining cemeteries, and planting trees and shrubs.....	3,268.17	
Hauling and setting headstones and cutting inscriptions on existing headstones.....	3,849.59	
Inspecting monuments, headstones, fences, grading and draining, and surveying.....	1,772.89	
Office expenses—		
Salaries.....	\$35,824.18	
Traveling expenses.....	2,112.24	
Supplies.....	398.48	
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	38,334.90	
Advertising for headstone proposals and printing inscription lists, letterheads, etc.....	521.46	
Abstracting title, preparing and recording deeds, affidavits to contracts for returns office, etc.....	70.45	
Telegraph, telephone, and express charges.....	75.22	
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		149,020.09
Unexpended balance.....		51,454.01





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