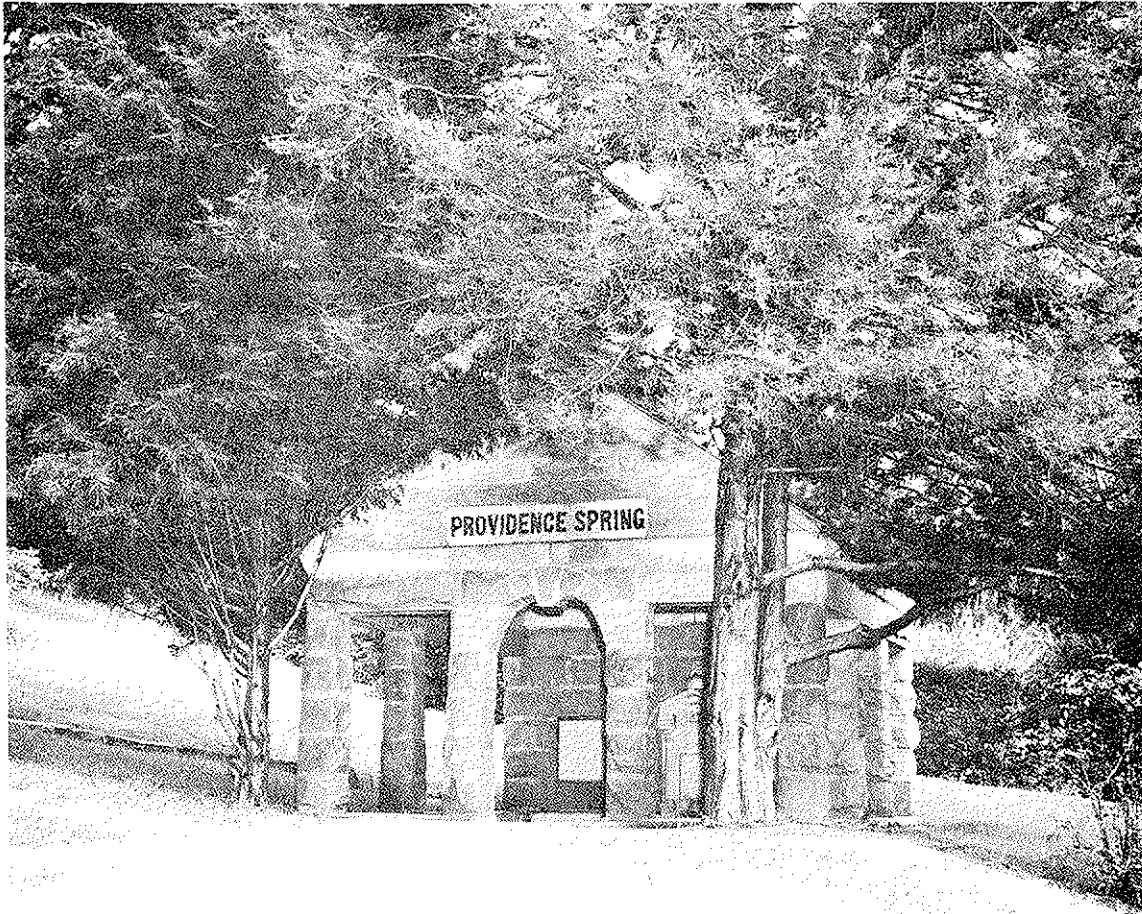


ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PARK - NATIONAL CEMETERY

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Andersonville, Georgia
Approx. 60 miles South & West of Macon, Ga.
Approx. 120 miles South of Atlanta, Ga.

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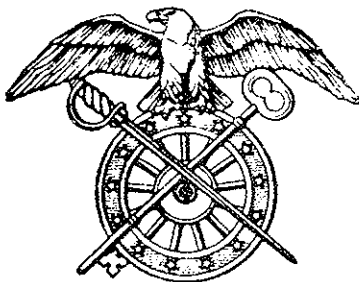


PROVIDENCE SPRING

"THE PRISONERS CRY OF THIRST RANG UP TO HEAVEN ---
GOD HEARD AND WITH HIS THUNDER CLEFT THE EARTH ---
AND Poured HIS SWEETEST WATER GUSHING HERE"

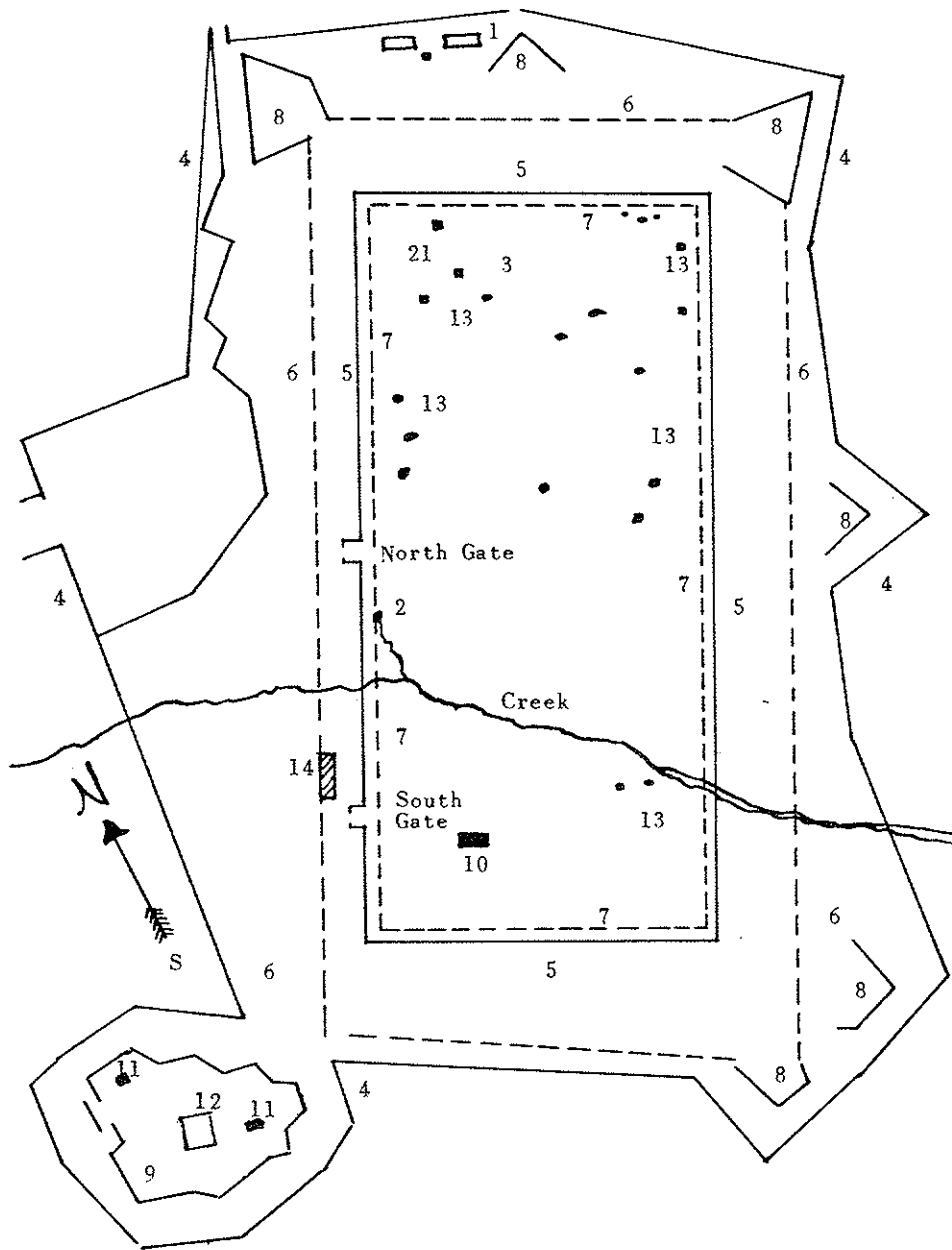
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Administered By:



Department of the Army
Office of the Quartermaster General
Washington 25, D. C.

Under Immediate Supervision of
Commanding Officer
Memphis General Depot, U. S. Army



PLAT OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON GROUNDS

Description: 1. Rest rooms. 2. Providence Spring. 3. Sundial Monument. 4. Outline of Property. 5. Outline of Stockade enclosing prisoners. 6. Outline of outer stockade. 7. 'Dead Line'. 8. Confederate Forts and Batteries. 9. Main Fort, or 'Star Fort', southwest corner. 10. Site of Gallows, where marauders were hanged. 11. Powder Magazines in 'Star Fort'. 12. Site of Captain Wirz' Headquarters. 13. Wells and Tunnels dug by prisoners. 14. Site of Dead House.

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ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PARK - The early history of Andersonville National Cemetery is to a considerable extent the inevitable sequel of the grim events which transpired some 300 yards to the southeast in a stockaded area of 28 acres known variously as the Confederate State Military Prison, Camp Sumter, and more familiarly as Andersonville Prison.

In 1863 when the uneasy course of the war and a growing shortage of food supplies in the Virginia area made apparent the necessity for the removal of the great body of Union prisoners of war from the confederate prison camps near Richmond, Virginia, Brigadier General John H. Winder, Superintendent of Military Prisons for the Confederacy began looking about for a site more distant from the immediate theater of war that could be utilized as a military prison. Winder's agents and surveyors, among whom was his son Captain W. S. Winder, went south in search of such a location. A site on what was then known as the South Western Railroad near Anderson, Georgia was finally decided upon by General Winder's agents. There in November 1863 Confederate soldiers with a labor force of negro slaves requisitioned for the work from plantation owners of the area began clearing the tall Georgia pines which covered the area about a mile east of the Anderson railroad depot.

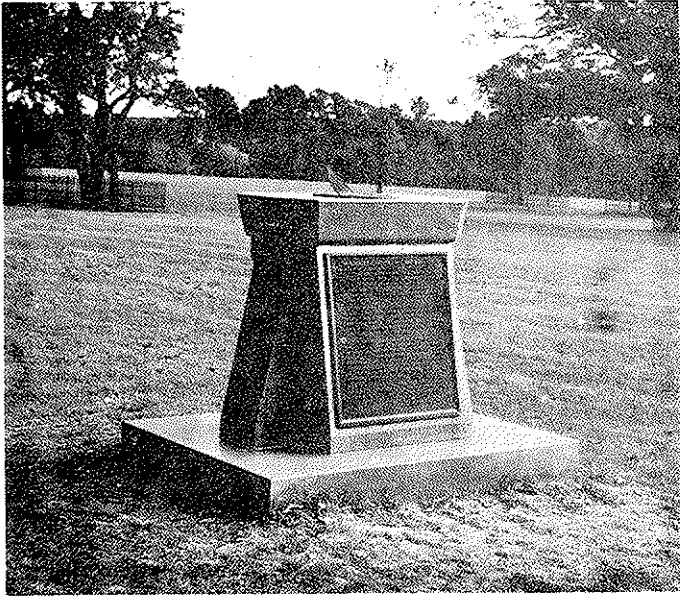
Through the winter of 1863 and 1864 the work continued. The sandy Georgia soil was stripped of its lofty pines which were cut into twenty foot logs. The logs planted five feet in the ground formed an almost impregnable double stockade about the area. An inner stockade enclosed an area roughly 1540 feet long and 750 feet wide, and was in turn enclosed by another stockade enclosing some fifteen (later twenty-six) acres. Sentry boxes were placed at intervals along the top of the inner stockade. A deadline eighteen feet from the inner stockade walls marked by poles and slats driven into the ground further restricted the inhabitable area of the prison enclosure. A stream of water, a branch of Sweetwater Creek, ran through the prison yard dividing it roughly in half. Two entrances to the stockade, the North Gate and the South Gate, each protected by a double stockade, were provided on the west side.

Fortifications equipped with artillery to repel disturbances within the prison were located at each corner of the outer stockade. Other structures adjacent to the prison included a bakery and cook house and a hospital stockade six hundred feet by three hundred feet which contained twenty-two sheds mostly without sides. These structures were erected about three months before Andersonville Prison was abandoned.

General Winder appointed Captain Henry Wirz as superintendent of the prison. Captain Wirz, a native of Switzerland, was a physician by profession and had resided in Louisiana before the war. Prior to his assignment at Andersonville, he had been severely wounded in the right arm while serving with the Confederate forces at the battle of Seven Pines. The first contingent of Union prisoners arrived at Anderson Station from Belle Island, Virginia on 15 February 1864. From that time until April 1865 nearly 50,000 men of the forces of the Federal Government were to be confined behind the stout pine walls of the Andersonville prison stockade. The largest number of prisoners incarcerated at any one time was over 33,000 men. More than 900 prisoners died every month during the thirteen months existence of the prison. The greatest death toll on any one day occurred on 23 August 1864 when 97 prisoners died.



ENTRANCE - PRISON PARK



SUNDIAL MONUMENT

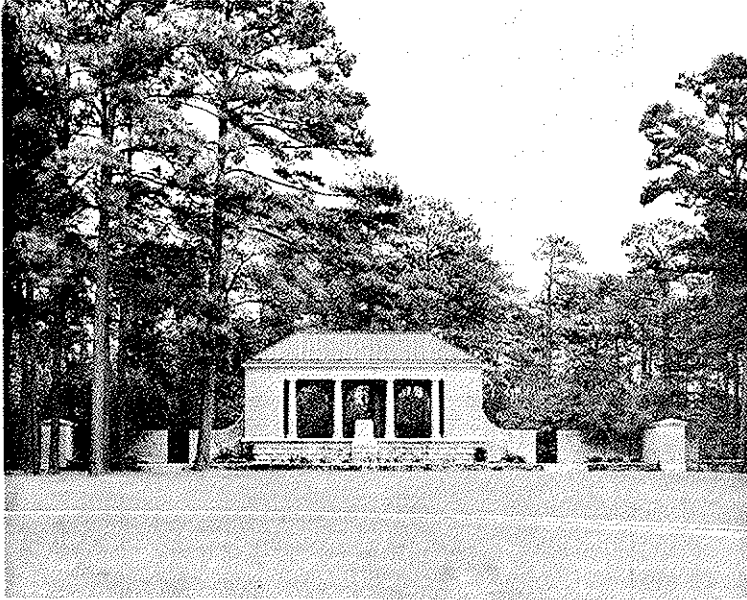
Andersonville Prison ceased to exist in April 1865 and the grounds were appropriated by the United States. The stockade was cut down, all buildings removed and the area placed under cultivation for various crops until May 1890 when it was purchased by the Department of Georgia Grand Army of the Republic for \$1,500.00. The area purchased consisted of about 71 acres, and included all ground occupied by the prison, the fortifications surrounding it and a right of way 100 feet wide leading to the railroad station. In 1896 - 1897 this property was transferred to the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary of the G.A.R., which organization purchased an additional 14½ acres. In 1910 this organization donated the property now known as Andersonville Prison Park to the United States, which donation was accepted by the government through the War Department pursuant to a special act of Congress, act of

2 March 1910 (36 Stat. 230). The area was named Andersonville Prison Park by General Orders No. 7, War Department, 1936.

The Woman's Relief Corps has erected several commemorative monuments within the Prison Park, including a monument to the work of Elizabeth A Turner, past president of the Corps, the Clara Barton monument erected in 1915 to commemorate her service in preserving the names and marking the graves of those who died while confined in the prison; and a monument erected in 1934 as a tribute to the Union soldiers from the following states whose remains are interred in Andersonville National Cemetery: Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Vermont and West Virginia. A sundial commemorating the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic in the preservation and improvement of the Prison Park area is located immediately adjacent to the flag staff. Of interest, too, are the locations of some 29 Andersonville prison wells and escape tunnels, which are marked and enclosed by iron fences.

Another outstanding landmark in the Prison Park area is the Providence Spring House (see front cover) which was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary of the G.A.R., in 1901. This stone structure houses Providence Spring reputed to have made its appearance as a source of fresh water at a time when the oppressive heat of summer, crowded conditions and inadequate sanitary facilities had rendered existence within the walls of the stockade almost intolerable. Legend has it that on the night of 12 August 1864 a violent electrical storm broke over the area of the prison camp, and that a bolt of lightning gouged a hole in a little hillside from which clear spring water gushed forth. To the worn and weary inmates of the prison camp this manifestation of the forces of nature appeared truly as an Act of Providence. The fountain within the spring house was erected by the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, and was dedicated on Memorial Day, 30 May 1901. Over it are inscribed these words from Lincoln's second inaugural address:

With Charity
To All
And Malice
Toward None.

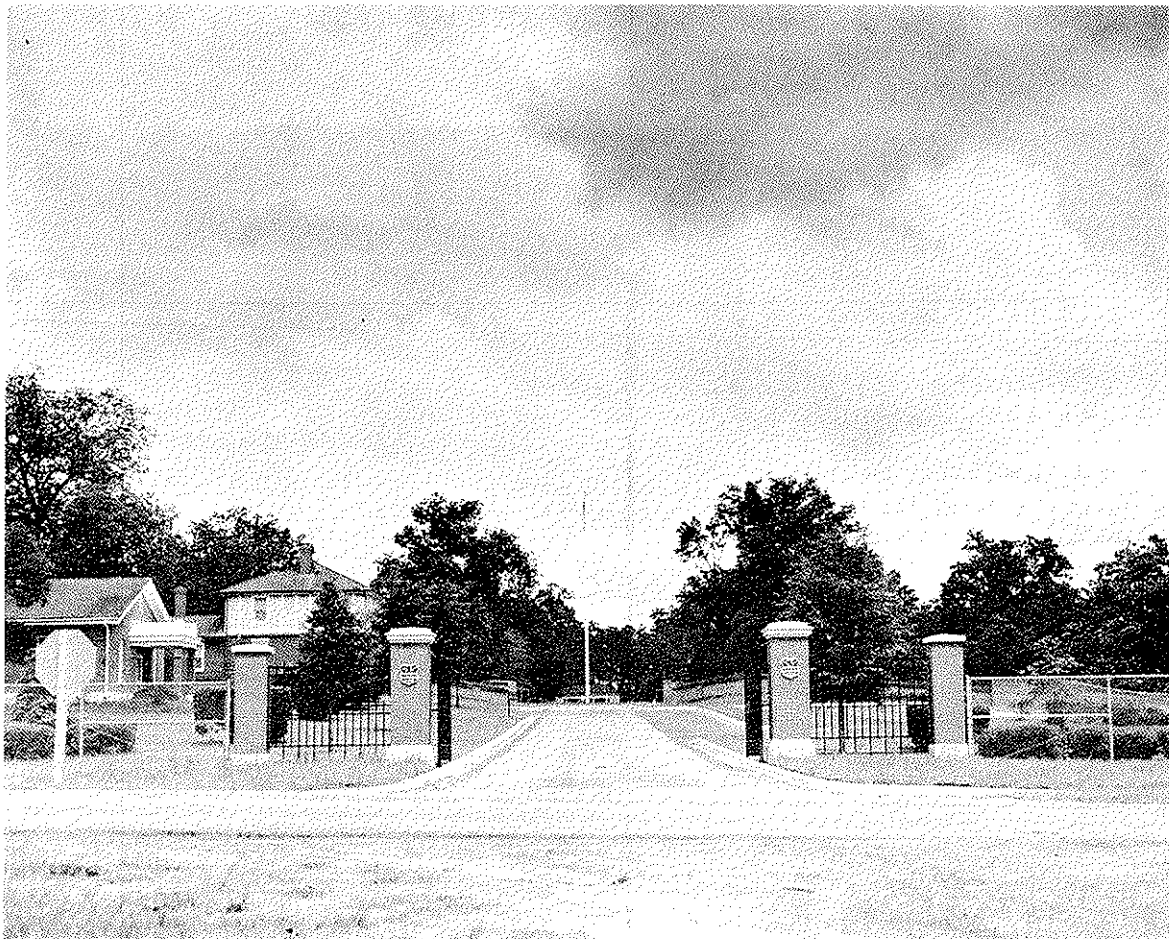


ROSTRUM

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY -
Many of the early national cemeteries were established at or near battlefields of the Civil War, or in the vicinity of military hospitals established by reason of the exigencies of war. No such circumstances dictated the location of Andersonville National Cemetery. The initial interments in the area that became Andersonville National Cemetery were of those who died in the nearby prison camp.

With the dissolution of Andersonville Prison in April 1865 the area 300 yards north of the prison which had been used as a burial ground for deceased prisoners was likewise appropriated by the United States government. It was established as a national cemetery on 26 July 1865.

"On the morning of the 17th of August, at sunrise, the stars and stripes were hoisted in the center of the cemetery, when a national salute was fired and several national songs sung by those present."



FLAGPOLE - NATIONAL CEMETERY

By 1868 additional interments, including the remains of Union soldiers originally buried in cemeteries at Milledgeville, Macon, Sandersonville, Irvinton and Americus, Georgia, had increased the total burials in Andersonville National Cemetery to 13,669 -- 12,746 known and 923 unknown. The first cemetery superintendent, Henry Williams, a discharged sergeant of Co. E, Second Division of Cavalry was appointed on 22 November 1867.

Andersonville National Cemetery, like the neighboring Prison Park, presents an appearance today far different from that observed by the haggard prisoners of the dark days of 1864 and 1865. The cemetery is composed of 14 sections -- A through N. The graves of the six miscreant raiders, who for their crimes and misdoings were tried and hanged by their fellow prisoners at Andersonville Prison, are located apart from other interments in a small rectangular plot in Section J a short distance beyond and to the right of the flag pole as one enters the main gate of the cemetery. The graves are marked by government headstones bearing the name and state of the individual interred.

The burial trenches wherein rest the remains of so many of those who died at Andersonville Prison are located in Sections E, F, H, J and K. Simple and dignified white marble government headstones now mark the final resting place of all interred within the hallowed ground of the cemetery. Visitors to the cemetery today will also note the large and imposing monuments erected by the states of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania to honor the Civil War dead from their areas interred in the cemetery. All of this along with well kept gravesites, carefully maintained walks and driveways, tastefully developed landscaping of trees and shrubs and an imposing granite speaker's rostrum serve to convey to all who come within its gates that Andersonville National Cemetery is today a haven of rest and peace.

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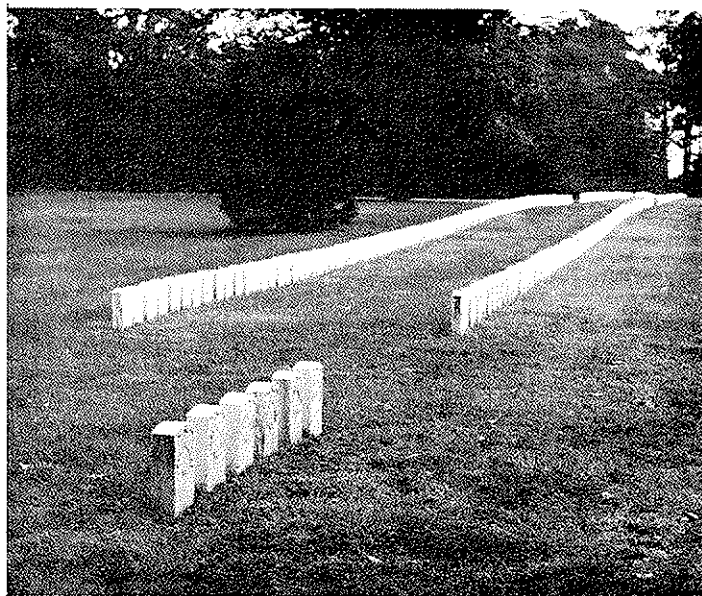
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The Andersonville National Cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and within its boundaries for many years to come there will be space for honored interment for men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served their nation well in times of peace and war.

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GRAVES OF SIX MISCREANT RAIDERS