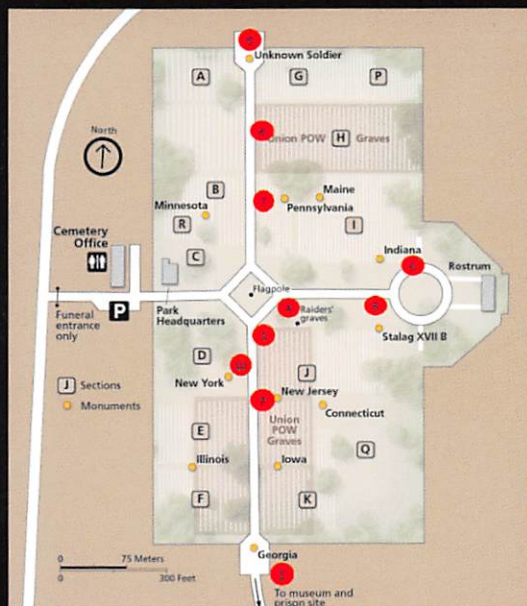


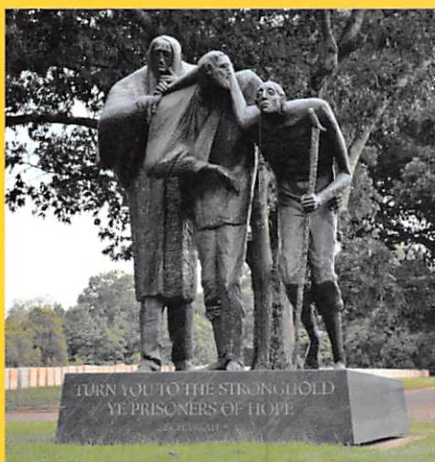
Andersonville National Cemetery

Walking Tour

- ▶ Paved and uneven surfaces.
- ▶ Watch for wildlife and vehicles.
- ▶ Leashed pets allowed on roadway only.
- ▶ Follow the numbered tour posts on road.
- ▶ Please keep in mind that Andersonville National Cemetery is an active National Cemetery and to please be respectful of any funeral services that may be taking place.



1 The Georgia Monument & Cemetery Entrance



- In July, 1865, Miss Clara Barton arrived at Andersonville along with former prisoner Dorance Atwater. Atwater had been paroled to work in the hospital and kept the death register for most of the time he was at Andersonville. He made a secret copy of the list and later provided it to the War Department. Thanks to his efforts, only 460 out of the 12,920 prisoners buried at Andersonville remain unknown.
- The Georgia Monument, erected in 1976, was designed to show the universal plight of prisoners of war, regardless of the era of the war in which they fought, and the dependence of the prisoners on each other for support and comradery.



2 The New Jersey Monument

- On its lower section is the inscription "Death Before Dishonor." This inscription is common to five monuments in the park. It points to the fact that Andersonville's prisoners could have been released, if they had agreed to fight for the Confederate cause.
- In Sections J and K, there are several graves with the designation "USCT". These are graves of African-American soldiers, many of them formerly enslaved, who fought in the Union Army.

3 The Flagpole

- Andersonville National Cemetery was dedicated, on August 17, 1865, during a ceremony around this flagpole. Clara Barton was the first to raise the American flag over the new cemetery. She later wrote, "The work is done, my own hands have helped to run up the old flag on our great and holy ground and I ought to be satisfied. I believe I am."

4 The Raiders' Graves

- Here are the graves of the six convicted ringleaders of the Raiders, hanged inside the stockade on July 11, 1864. The Raiders were a gang of prisoners who stole from, and sometimes murdered, their fellow prisoners. One of the raiders, William Collins, broke the hangman's rope, but the prisoners made sure he hanged the second time. Due to the Raiders' dishonorable actions, the prisoners demanded that they be buried separately.

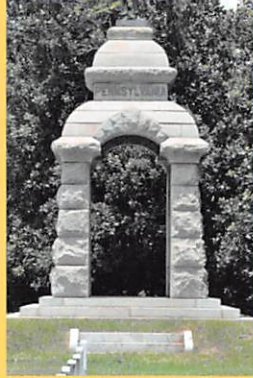


5 Stalag XVII-B Monument

- This monument was dedicated on May 3rd, 1989, which was the 44th anniversary of the liberation of prisoners held in Stalag XVII-B at the end of World War II. The monument honors all Americans held as prisoners of war in Germany.

7 Pennsylvania Monument

- The Pennsylvania Monument was erected in honor of the 1,849 soldiers from that state who are buried here.
- Dedicated on December 7, 1905, the monument's inscriptions include a poem by John E. Barrett.



6 Cemetery Rostrum



- The Rostrum is used for special ceremonies. The area in front of it is the Memorial Section which commemorates soldiers whose bodies were not recovered from the battlefield, were donated to science, buried at sea, or who were cremated and their ashes scattered.

Please feel free to step inside the monument to read a poem written for Pennsylvania's fallen soldiers at Andersonville.

8 Section H

- Section H is the largest single section of the Civil War interments in the cemetery with 5,586 graves - almost half of the prisoners who died here.
- One unique gravestone is that of Lewis Tuttle (H-12196), a soldier from Maine who has a stone dove atop his marker. The circumstances surrounding the dove remain a mystery.
- Another unique grave is that of James Wiley (H-12607), the only prisoner buried at Andersonville awarded the Medal of Honor for his gallant actions at the battle of Gettysburg.



- Among the Memorial stones is that of Luther Story, Medal of Honor recipient during the Korean War. Corporal Story grew up in nearby Buena Vista, Georgia, and was last seen throwing hand grenades at the approaching enemy. Corporal Story's body was never recovered.

9

Memorial to the Unknown Soldiers

- The monument within the circle was erected in 1985 to honor those unknown soldiers buried in the cemetery.
- Sections B and C contain graves of Civil War soldiers who died at various battlefields in the state of Georgia and northern Florida, many of whom remain unidentified.

10 The New York Monument



- New York had more soldiers held at Andersonville than any other state and therefore suffered more deaths than any other state.
- The monument's dedication committee brought as many of its Andersonville survivors for the ceremony as possible.
- On the reverse side of the monument is a very moving scene which portrays the faith and comradery needed to survive prison life.

Other Notable Graves

- Two Unknown Union Soldiers (Tunnel cave-in victims) B-13718
- John Bickell (Former Prisoner at Andersonville and later served as Cemetery Superintendent) A-13729
- Sampson Kitchens (Confederate) I-957
- Theodore Croft (One of the first deaths of WWII) A-13808
- Jeremiah Dupree (Revolutionary War veteran) I-1128
- Adam Swarner (First death at Andersonville) K-1
- James Gooding (54th Massachusetts) J-3585
- Jimmy Williams (Buried here rather than his hometown's segregated cemetery) E-163