This errata sheet identifies corrections to information provided in the National Cemetery Administration’s *Federal Stewardship of Confederate Dead*, which was published July 2016 by the Government Printing Office (ISBN 978-0-16-093255-7). The publication is available electronically at [https://www.cem.va.gov/history/outreach.asp](https://www.cem.va.gov/history/outreach.asp).

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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Introduction, page 5, last paragraph</td>
<td>Confederate burials at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Springfield were excluded from Public Act No. 38 because they were located in the South and the dead were not prisoners of war. However, these were marked after passage of “An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of 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 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 56), which authorized the Department of War to mark all Confederate graves regardless of location.</td>
<td>Confederate burials at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Springfield were excluded from Public Act No. 38 because they were located in the South and the dead were not prisoners of war. However, a joint resolution and an appropriations bill, passed March 14 and August 1, 1914, respectively, eliminated the restrictions of the earlier act allowing for the furnishing of headstones for Confederate graves in national, post, city, town, and village cemeteries.</td>
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<td>Fort Smith National Cemetery, page 137, second paragraph</td>
<td>“According to your report of January 14, 1919, …”</td>
<td>Change 1919 to 1914</td>
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<td>Springfield National Cemetery, page 207, third full paragraph</td>
<td>The information Lewis sought did not exist. James Burns, superintendent of Springfield National Cemetery, sent Lewis the list of names of Confederates buried in the cemetery. In a caveat, Burns noted, “I have no doubt but that many of the soldiers whose bodies were exhumed from different places in and around Springfield, died in the hospitals here while in the custody of the United States, as prisoners of war, still I have no way of being certain of the fact.” Consequently, the commission had no authority to mark those graves.</td>
<td>The information Lewis sought did not exist. James Burns, superintendent of Springfield National Cemetery, sent Lewis the list of names of Confederates buried in the Cemetery, noting that all of the graves were marked with headstones. In a caveat, Burns noted, “I have no doubt but that many of the soldiers whose bodies were exhumed from different places in and around Springfield, died in the hospitals here while in the custody of the United States, as prisoners of war, still I have no way of being certain of the fact.”</td>
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| Appendix A: Federal Codification, page 275 | N/A | Add between third and fourth bullet points:  
- Joint Resolution March 14, 1914 [36 Stat. L. 768-769] “To continue in effect the provisions of the Act of March ninth, nineteen hundred and six...Provided, That hereafter the provisions of said Act shall include and apply to the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors lying in all national cemeteries and cemeteries at Federal military stations, or localities throughout the country.”  

| Appendix A: Federal Codification, page 275, fourth bullet point | An Act January 20, 1914 [38 Stat. L. 630] “For continuing the work of furnishing headstones of durable stone or other material for unmarked graves of Union and Confederate soldiers, sailors, and marines in national, post, city town, and village cemeteries.” | Change January 20 to August 1 |