

Union and Confederate troops during the progress of the battle; in erecting through different State commissions, whose soldiers participated in the fight, the monuments and tablets which commemorated their deeds; and in constructing fine roads and building strong bridges; also in securing from year to year the appropriations to pay for all that was done.

The work that has been accomplished in the preservation of the four great battlefields is without a parallel in any country. Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Vicksburg, as they exist today, tell their own stories far more eloquently than can the historian's pen, and the student of these stupendous engagements can, by visiting the fields, follow every movement of the opposing armies. Up to the cyclone of October 14, 1909, which devastated so much of the work that had been completed on the Shiloh battlefield, Colonel Cadle had led a very active life; but from exposures incident to the destruction of the buildings at the Park, he became disabled, and soon after he resigned from the Commission. His health continued to decline until his earthly labors came to an end. He died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1913.

On May 14, 1863, when the Union troops captured Jackson, Miss., Colonel Cadle, from one of the Divisions of General McPherson's Corps, was one of the first officers to reach the capitol building. He came at a gallop on his horse, carrying a flag, and entering the building he went to the top and on its dome he planted the flag of the 59th Indiana Regiment. General Frederick D. Grant, when he was a boy, was a witness to this brave act of Colonel Cadle's, and in later years he took pleasure in describing it.