

13 Days At Andersonville

[#Andersonville prison](#) [#Civil War POW](#) [#prison camp history](#) [#survival narrative](#) [#Confederate prison camp](#)

Explore a gripping historical account detailing 13 harrowing days endured within Andersonville, the infamous Confederate prison camp. This powerful narrative delves into the brutal realities of Civil War POW existence, offering a poignant glimpse into the survival stories and unimaginable suffering faced by prisoners in one of America's most notorious prison camps.

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13 Days at Andersonville

This is a work of fiction based on an actual trial of prisoners by other prisoners at Camp Sumter (Andersonville) Prison in Georgia during the summer of 1864.

Andersonville

Acclaimed as the greatest novel ever written about the War Between the States, this searing Pulitzer Prize-winning book captures all the glory and shame of America's most tragic conflict in the vivid, crowded world of Andersonville, and the people who lived outside its barricades. Based on the author's extensive research and nearly twenty-five years in the making, MacKinlay Kantor's bestselling masterwork tells the heartbreaking story of the notorious Georgia prison where 50,000 Northern soldiers suffered - and 14,000 died - and of the people whose lives were changed by the grim camp where the best and the worst of the Civil War came together. Here is the savagery of the camp commandant, the deep compassion of a nearby planter and his gentle daughter, the merging of valor and viciousness within the stockade itself, and the day-to-day fight for survival among the cowards, cutthroats, innocents, and idealists thrown together by the brutal struggle between North and South. A moving portrait of the bravery of people faced with hopeless tragedy, this is the inspiring American classic of an unforgettable period in American history.

Andersonville Diary, Escape, and List of the Dead

An explosive novel of the Civil War about one man's escape from a notorious Confederate prison camp---and his dramatic return to save his men. July 1864. Union officer Nathan Parker has been imprisoned at nightmarish Andersonville prison camp in Georgia along with his soldiers. As others die around them, Nathan and his men hatch a daring plan to allow him to escape through a tunnel and make his way to Vicksburg, where he intends to alert his superiors to the imprisonment and push for military action. His efforts are blocked by higher-ups in the military, so Parker takes matters into his own hands. Together with a shady, dangerous ex-soldier and smuggler named Marcel Lafarge and

a fascinating collection of cutthroats, soldiers, and castoffs, a desperate Parker organizes a private rescue mission to free his men before it's too late. Exciting, thoroughly researched, and dramatic, *Escape from Andersonville* is a Civil War novel filled with action, memorable characters, and vividly realized descriptions of the war's final year.

Escape from Andersonville

Describes the large Confederate prisoner of war camp in Georgia, known as Camp Sumter or Andersonville, and the harsh conditions that killed many prisoners there during the Civil War.

Andersonville

The Confederate prison known as Andersonville existed for only the last fourteen months of the Civil War, but its well-documented legacy of horror has lived on in the diaries of its prisoners and the transcripts of the trial of its commandant. The diaries describe appalling conditions in which vermin-infested men were crowded into an open stockade with a single befouled stream as their water source. Food was scarce and medical supplies virtually nonexistent. The bodies of those who did not survive the night had to be cleared away each morning. Designed to house 10,000 Yankee prisoners, Andersonville held 32,000 during August 1864. Nearly a third of the 45,000 prisoners who passed through the camp perished. Exposure, starvation, and disease were the main causes, but excessively harsh penal practices and even violence among themselves contributed to the unprecedented death rate. At the end of the war, outraged Northerners demanded retribution for such travesties, and they received it in the form of the trial and subsequent hanging of Captain Henry Wirz, the prison's commandant. The trial was the subject of legal controversy for decades afterward, as many people felt justice was ignored in order to appease the Northerners' moral outrage over the horrors of Andersonville. The story of Andersonville is a complex one involving politics, intrigue, mismanagement, unfortunate timing, and, of course, people - both good and bad. Relying heavily on first-person reports and legal documents, author Catherine Gourley gives us a fascinating look into one of the most painful incidents of U.S. history.

Twelve Months in Andersonville

2015 Christy Award winner! ECPA 2015 Christian Book Award Finalist! Near the end of the Civil War, inhumane conditions at Andersonville Prison caused the deaths of 13,000 Union soldiers in only one year. In this gripping and affecting novel, three young Confederates and an entire town come face-to-face with the prison's atrocities and will learn the cost of compassion, when withheld and when given. Sentry Dance Pickett has watched, helpless, for months as conditions in the camp worsen by the day. He knows any mercy will be seen as treason. Southern belle Violet Stiles cannot believe the good folk of Americus would knowingly condone such barbarism, despite the losses they've suffered. When her goodwill campaign stirs up accusations of Union sympathies and endangers her family, however, she realizes she must tread carefully. Confederate corporal Emery Jones didn't expect to find camaraderie with the Union prisoner he escorted to Andersonville. But the soldier's wit and integrity strike a chord in Emery. How could this man be an enemy? Emery vows that their unlikely friendship will survive the war—little knowing what that promise will cost him. As these three young Rebels cross paths, Emery leads Dance and Violet to a daring act that could hang them for treason. Wrestling with God's harsh truth, they must decide, once and for all, Who is my neighbor?

The Horrors of Andersonville

During the Civil War, James Madison Page was a prisoner in different places in the South. Seven months of that time was spent at Andersonville. While there he became well acquainted with Major Wirz, or Captain Wirz, his rank during Page's confinement. Page takes the stand that Captain Wirz was unjustly held responsible for the hardship and mortality of Andersonville. It is his belief that the Federal authorities must share the blame for these things with Confederate authorities, since they were well aware of the inability of the Confederacy to meet the reasonable wants of their prisoners of war, as they lacked supplies for their own needs and since the Federal authorities failed to exercise a humane policy in the exchange of those captured in battle.

The Sentinels of Andersonville

The picture in the attic -- Behind enemy lines -- The woman in the sunlight.

The True Story of Andersonville

This book describes the spectacle and process of seventy thousand young, strong, able-bodied men, starving and rotting to death in Andersonville prison in 1864-65.

Near Andersonville

The first comprehensive study of all major prisons, both North and South, this chronicle analyzes the many complexities of the relationships among prisoners, guards, commandants, and government leaders.

Andersonville

In April 1865, the nation learned of the atrocities and horrors of the southern prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia. An army expedition and Clara Barton identified the graves of the thirteen thousand who perished there and established the Andersonville National Cemetery. In the 1890s, veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps, wanting to ensure the nation never forgot the tragedy, began preserving the site. The former prisoners expressed in granite their sorrow and gratitude to those who died or survived the prison camp. Join author and historian Stacy W. Reaves as she recounts the horrendous conditions of the prison and the tremendous efforts to memorialize the men within.

Monthly Weather Review

This study argues that the image of Union prison officials as negligent and cruel to Confederate prisoners is severely flawed. It explains how Confederate prisoners' suffering and death were due to a number of factors, but it would seem that Yankee apathy and malice were rarely among them.

Portals to Hell

Each number contains a report of the Meteorological Department of the State Board of Health.

A History of Andersonville Prison Monuments

The infamous Andersonville prison was only in operation for little more than one year, from 1864 into 1865, but in that short time became the largest city in Georgia and the fifth largest city in the Confederate States of America. It also became America's deadliest prison. Of the almost forty thousand captured Federal soldiers, thirteen thousand died there. Survivor John McElroy's *Andersonville A Story of Rebel Military Prisons* is a product of his lengthy confinement there. His document is a harrowing eye-witness account of the unspeakable deprivation endured by the inmates of Andersonville.

Andersonvilles of the North

In this carefully researched and compelling revisionist account, William Marvel provides a comprehensive history of Andersonville Prison and conditions within it.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle ...

Showing the importance of Andersonville Prison in our understanding of the prisoner of war experience in American history, *Andersonville Journey* objectively tells its complete story from before the Civil War to the recent placement of Georgia Monument in its cemetery grounds. Andersonville--the name itself immediately evokes visions of human suffering and death amid crowded, filthy conditions. This is the first book to go beyond its war years to document the important and fascinating post-Civil War story of one of the most famous prisoner of war camps in history.

Bulletin

The best way to bring an event from the past into vivid life is to see it through the eyes of someone who lived it. In this book the reader sees the Civil War through the eyes of four Union soldiers who, although they were all from south central Pennsylvania, experienced the war in radically different ways. The journals of the four--Lt. William Glison of the 6th Ohio Infantry, Sergeant Will Duncan of the 2nd Pennsylvania Militia Battalion, John M. Kelly of the 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Private George Schmittle of the 13th Pennsylvania Calvary--give the reader a glimpse into the daily life of the soldier. Written primarily during 1863 and 1864, entries are in each soldier's own words (including idiosyncrasies of grammar and spelling). Commentary is added when necessary to elaborate or clarify as well as to fix each experience on the canvas of the war as a whole. A capsule history and muster

roll are included for each company along with an appendix listing all the corps of the Federal army and giving a brief history of each corps' service.

State Board of Health Bulletin

John Ransom was a 20-year-old Union soldier when he became a prisoner of war in 1863. In his unforgettable diary, Ransom reveals the true story of his day-to-day struggle in the worst of Confederate prison camps--where hundreds of prisoners died daily. Ransom's story of survival is, according to Publishers Weekly, a great adventure . . . observant, eloquent, and moving.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle Bankers Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor and Insurance Journal

The years of 1864-65 were a season of desperate battles, but in that time many more Union soldiers were slain behind the Rebel army lines by starvation and exposure than were killed by cannon and rifle. This is McElroy's account of the horrible spectacle of Andersonville prison, where 70,000 young Union soldiers died under appalling conditions. 150 illustrations.

Andersonville

One of the most starkly vivid and detailed accounts of survival in Georgia's notorious Andersonville prison during the American Civil War. John Ransom was only 20 years old at the time of his capture. He kept a nearly daily diary during his year of misery at the Confederate prison. He and his fellow Union prisoners endured lice, starvation, freezing cold, killing heat, theft from other inmates...and Captain Wirtz. "Capt. Wirtz very domineering and abusive. Is afraid to come into camp any more. There are a thousand men in here who would willingly die if they could kill him first." Death was a daily occurrence. Yet Ransom knew if he gave up hope, he would die. He somehow kept his humor and kept on writing. Through two escapes, time in a Rebel hospital, and eventual freedom, you'll read a POW account like none you've ever read before.

Andersonville

"Names of soldiers who died in defense of the American union, interred in the national and public cemeteries" (varies).

Andersonville Journey

"An outstanding study of Andersonville--both a vivid description of the conditions that resulted in high mortality among the prisoners as well as a balanced and unbiased evaluation of the officials responsible."--Journal of Southern History "Futch has carefully sifted through a host of unofficial memoirs, letters, and diaries as well as official records to develop an intriguing account of what happened at Andersonville."--Civil War History In February 1864, five hundred Union prisoners of war arrived at the Confederate stockade at Anderson Station, Georgia. Andersonville, as it was later known, would become legendary for its brutality and mistreatment, with the highest mortality rate--over 30 percent--of any Civil War prison. Fourteen months later, 32,000 men were imprisoned there. Most of the prisoners suffered greatly because of poor organization, meager supplies, the Federal government's refusal to exchange prisoners, and the cruelty of men supporting a government engaged in a losing battle for survival. Who was responsible for allowing so much squalor, mismanagement, and waste at Andersonville? Looking for an answer, Ovid Futch cuts through charges and countercharges that have made the camp a subject of bitter controversy. He examines diaries and firsthand accounts of prisoners, guards, and officers, and both Confederate and Federal government records (including the transcript of the trial of Capt. Henry Wirz, the alleged "fiend of Andersonville"). First published in 1968, this groundbreaking volume has never gone out of print.

Chickamauga, Andersonville, Fort Sumter and Guard Duty at Home

John Nicholas Long (1702-1776) married Anna Maria Studebaker, and in 1736 they immigrated from Germany to Philadelphia, settling in Germantown and later moving to Washington County, Maryland. Descendants lived in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and elsewhere.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle and Hunt's Merchants' Magazine

*Includes pictures*Includes accounts of the prison written by surviving prisoners*Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading*Includes a table of contents“Wuld that I was an artist & had the material to paint this camp & all its horrors or the tounge of some eloquent Statesman and had the privledge of expresing my mind to our hon. rulers at Washington, I should gloery to describe this hell on earth where it takes 7 of its ocupiants to make a shadow.” - Sgt. David Kennedy “There is so much filth about the camp that it is terrible trying to live here.” - Michigan cavalryman John RansomNotorious, a hell on earth, a cesspool, a death camp, and infamous have all been used by prisoners and critics to describe Andersonville Prison, constructed to house Union prisoners of war in 1864, and all descriptions apply. Located in Andersonville, Georgia and known colloquially as Camp Sumter, Andersonville only served as a prison camp for 14 months, but during that time 45,000 Union soldiers suffered there, and nearly 13,000 died. Victims found at the end of the war who had been held at Camp Sumter resembled victims of Auschwitz, starving and left to die with no regard for human life. Rumors about the horrors of Andersonville were making the rounds by the summer of 1864, and they were bad enough that during the Atlanta campaign, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman gave orders for a cavalry raid attempting to liberate the prisoners there. The Union cavalry were repulsed by Southern militia and cavalry at that point, and even after Sherman took Atlanta, the retreating Confederates moved under the assumption that the Union would target Andersonville yet again. Before the end of the war, the Confederates were moving prisoners from Andersonville to Camp Lawton, but by then, Andersonville was already synonymous with horror. Unable to supply its own armies, the Confederates had inadequately supplied the prison and its thousands of Union prisoners, leaving over 25% of the prisoners to die of starvation and disease. All told, Andersonville accounted for 40% of the deaths of all Union prisoners in the South, and the causes of death included malnutrition, disease, poor sanitation, overcrowding, and exposure to inclement weather. In fact, Andersonville infuriated the North so much that Henry Wirz, the man in charge of Andersonville, was the only Confederate executed after the war. Before the war, Wirz was a Swiss doctor who had practiced medicine in Kentucky, but while some Southern scholars continue to believe he was simply a victim of circumstance, plenty of evidence suggests his actions were far more insidious and deadly. As the debate over Wirz's fate suggests, one lingering argument in the analysis of Andersonville is whether the abuse and starvation of prisoners was a tragic circumstance of wartime conditions and poverty in the South or if the mistreatment was purposeful and intended. Most scholarship supports the latter point of view, and for the most part, the major dissenting views come from Southern writers and historians who espouse the “Lost Cause.” There were articles of war and specific rules on how to treat prisoners on both sides, but by any measurement, humane treatment was all but nonexistent at Andersonville. Andersonville Prison: The History of the Civil War's Most Notorious Prison Camp chronicles the history of the Civil War's most infamous prison. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Andersonville like never before, in no time at all.

John Ransom's Andersonville Diary

Explores a selection of the issues surrounding foreign aid as conditions change for both donor and recipient countries. Among them are aid conditionality, local institutional reform, independent development funds, and the relative effectiveness of non-government organizations. The 11 studies were presented at a conference in Berlin in September 1993. No index. Paper edition (unseen), \$22.50. Distributed in the US by ISBS. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Andersonville

An in-depth history of the inhumane Union Civil War prison camp that became known as “the Andersonville of the North.” Long called by some the “Andersonville of the North,” the prisoner of war camp in Elmira, New York, is remembered as the most notorious of all Union-run POW camps. It existed only from the summer of 1864 to July 1865, but in that time, and for long after, it became darkly emblematic of man’s inhumanity to man. Confederate prisoners called it “Hellmira.” Hastily constructed, poorly planned, and overcrowded, prisoner of war camps North and South were dumping grounds for the refuse of war. An unfortunate necessity, both sides regarded the camps as temporary inconveniences—and distractions from the important task of winning the war. There was no need, they believed, to construct expensive shelters or provide better rations. They needed only to sustain life long enough for the war to be won. Victory would deliver prisoners from their conditions. As a result, conditions in the prisoner of war camps amounted to a great humanitarian crisis, the extent of which could hardly be understood even after the blood stopped flowing on the battlefields. In the years after the war, as Reconstruction became increasingly bitter, the North pointed to Camp Sumter—better

known as the Andersonville POW camp in Americus, Georgia—as evidence of the cruelty and barbarity of the Confederacy. The South, in turn, cited the camp in Elmira as a place where Union authorities withheld adequate food and shelter and purposefully caused thousands to suffer in the bitter cold. This finger-pointing by both sides would go on for over a century. And as it did, the legend of Hellmira grew. In this book, Derek Maxfield contextualizes the rise of prison camps during the Civil War, explores the failed exchange of prisoners, and tells the tale of the creation and evolution of the prison camp in Elmira. In the end, Maxfield suggests that it is time to move on from the blame game and see prisoner of war camps—North and South—as a great humanitarian failure. Praise for Hellmira “A unique and informative contribution to the growing library of Civil War histories...Important and unreservedly recommended.” —Midwest Book Review “A good book, and the author should be congratulated.” —Civil War News

Andersonville diary

This is the untold record of the over 100 Union black soldiers who suffered confinement at the infamous Andersonville Prison in Georgia. The men, representing ten regiments but mostly from the 8th USCT and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, were among only 776 USCT prisoners in a war in which over 180,000 USCT participated. Usually, instead of taking USCT prisoners, the Confederates killed the USCT men. Remarkably, though the men suffered from lack of clean water, very little food and almost no medicine, all but one of the thirty-four USCT men who died there have marked graves with their names and regiments.

Roll of Honor

History of Worcester County, Massachusetts