

Andersonville A Story Of Southern Rebel Prisons

[#Andersonville Prison](#) [#Southern Rebel Prisons](#) [#Civil War POW Camps](#) [#Confederate Prison History](#) [#Prisoner of War Experience](#)

Uncover the poignant and often brutal narrative of Andersonville, one of the most infamous Southern Rebel Prisons during the American Civil War. This compelling story delves into the harsh realities and enduring legacy of the Confederacy's prisoner of war camps, offering a vital historical account for understanding the era.

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Andersonville

This memoir tells the story of John McElroy's capture during the Civil War and his experience in Confederate prisoner of war camps. McElroy vividly describes the conditions and horrors of Andersonville, one of the most notorious prisons of the war. This book offers fascinating insights into the lives of ordinary soldiers and the realities of war. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons, Fifteen Months a Guest of the So-Called Southern Confederacy: A Private Soldier's E

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Andersonville

Madison & Adams Press presents the Civil War Memories Series. This meticulous selection of the firsthand accounts, memoirs and diaries is specially comprised for Civil War enthusiasts and all people curious about the personal accounts and true life stories of the unknown soldiers, the well known commanders, politicians, nurses and civilians amidst the war. "Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons" is one of the best accounts about the Civil War. McElroy, the author, vividly tells his story about the time he spent as a prisoner of Andersonville and a few other Confederate prisons he was kept at. The book is full of interesting stories and amazing facts about the Confederate prison system and the way prisoners were treated in the South!

Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons (Illustrated Edition)

To commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the end of the Civil War, Diversion Books is publishing seminal works of the era: stories told by the men and women who led, who fought, and who lived in an America that had come apart at the seams. For men who endured the horrors of the Civil War, Andersonville Prison represented an even more terrifying level of hell. The prisoners starved while disease ran rampant. John McElroy was captured in battle and transferred to Andersonville. This is his eye-opening, bestselling account of his imprisonment in a place where one of every four men died.

Andersonville

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Andersonville (Civil War Classics)

A personal account of a Civil War battle which led to the capture and imprisonment of the author along with many Union soldiers, followed by a first hand account of prison life in Confederate prisons and the successful escape by the author and his experiences in traveling over 400 miles through Confederate territory to get back to friendly lands. With an appendix of 26 pages of names, ranks, and military units of Union officers imprisoned in Macon, Georgia.

Andersonville

This book was converted from its physical edition to the digital format by a community of volunteers. You may find it for free on the web. Purchase of the Kindle edition includes wireless delivery.

In and Out of Rebel Prisons

"Are not the cruelties and oppressions described in the following pages what we should legitimately expect from men who, all their lives, have used whip and thumb-screw, shot-gun and bloodhound, to keep human beings subservient to their will? Are we to expect nothing but chivalric tenderness and compassion from men who made war on a tolerant government to make more secure their barbaric system of oppression? These things are written because they are true. Duty to the brave dead, to the heroic living, who have endured the pangs of a hundred deaths for their country's sake; duty to the government which depends on the wisdom and constancy of its good citizens for its support and perpetuity, calls for this "round, unvarnished tale" of suffering endured for freedom's sake. The publisher of this work urged his friend and associate in journalism to write and send forth these sketches because the times demanded just such an expose of the inner hell of the Southern prisons. The tender mercies of oppressors are cruel. We must accept the truth and act in view of it. Acting wisely on the warnings of the past, we shall be able to prevent treason, with all its fearful concomitants, from being again the scourge and terror of our beloved land." -Robert McCune 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. For men who endured the horrors of the

Civil War, Andersonville Prison represented an even more terrifying level of hell. The prisoners starved while disease ran rampant. John McElroy was captured in battle and transferred to Andersonville. This is his eye-opening, bestselling account of his imprisonment in a place where one of every four men died; where in fact 70,000 young Union soldiers died under appalling conditions.

Andersonville

First hand account by non-commissioned officer in the 16th Connecticut. Captured in North Carolina in 1864. Book is based on his diary and describes his experience in Confederate prisons.

Andersonville, a Story of Rebel Military Prisons

John McElroy was an American soldier, journalist, and author. McElroy served in the Union Army during the American Civil War and was captured by the Confederate Army and was a prisoner at the notorious Andersonville prison camp. McElroy is now best known for writing a detailed book on his experiences as a prisoner of war. *Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons* was an immediate bestseller and is still widely read today.

Life and Death in Rebel Prisons

The fifth part of a century almost has sped with the flight of time since the outbreak of the Slaveholder's Rebellion against the United States. The young men of to-day were then babes in their cradles, or, if more than that, too young to be appalled by the terror of the times. Those now graduating from our schools of learning to be teachers of youth and leaders of public thought, if they are ever prepared to teach the history of the war for the Union so as to render adequate honor to its martyrs and heroes, and at the same time impress the obvious moral to be drawn from it, must derive their knowledge from authors who can each one say of the thrilling story he is spared to tell: "All of which I saw, and part of which I was." The writer is honored with the privilege of introducing to the reader a volume written by an author who was an actor and a sufferer in the scenes he has so vividly and faithfully described, and sent forth to the public by a publisher whose literary contributions in support of the loyal cause entitle him to the highest appreciation. Both author and publisher have had an honorable and efficient part in the great struggle, and are therefore worthy to hand down to the future a record of the perils encountered and the sufferings endured by patriotic soldiers in the prisons of the enemy. The publisher, at the beginning of the war, entered, with zeal and ardor upon the work of raising a company of men, intending to lead them to the field. Prevented from carrying out this design, his energies were directed to a more effective service. His famous "Nasby Letters" exposed the absurd and sophistical argumentations of rebels and their sympathisers, in such broad, attractive and admirable burlesque, as to direct against them the "loud, long laughter of a world!" The unique and telling satire of these papers became a power and inspiration to our armies in the field and to their anxious friends at home, more than equal to the might of whole battalions poured in upon the enemy. An athlete in logic may lay an error writhing at his feet, and after all it may recover to do great mischief. But the sharp wit of the humorist drives it before the world's derision into shame and everlasting contempt. These letters were read and shouted over gleefully at every camp-fire in the Union Army, and eagerly devoured by crowds of listeners when mails were opened at country post-offices. Other humorists were content when they simply amused the reader, but "Nasby's" jests were arguments—they had a meaning they were suggested by the necessities and emergencies of the Nation's peril, and written to support, with all earnestness, a most sacred cause. The author, when very young, engaged in journalistic work, until the drum of the recruiting officer called him to join the ranks of his country's defenders. As the reader is told, he was made a prisoner. He took with him into the terrible prison enclosure not only a brave, vigorous, youthful spirit, but invaluable habits of mind and thought for storing up the incidents and experiences of his prison life. As a journalist he had acquired the habit of noticing and memorizing every striking or thrilling incident, and the experiences of his prison life were adapted to enstamp themselves indelibly on both feeling and memory. He speaks from personal experience and from the standpoint of tender and complete sympathy with those of his comrades who suffered more than he did himself. Of his qualifications, the writer of these introductory words need not speak. The sketches themselves testify to his ability with such force that no commendation is required.

Andersonville: a Story of Rebel Military Prisons

THE TRUE STORY OF ANDERSONVILLE MILITARY PRISON, AS TOLD IN THE PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN MCELROY, SOMETIME PRIVATE, CO. L, 16TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY Aged

only 16 years old in 1863, John McElroy enlisted with the Union Army as a private in Company L of the 16th Illinois Cavalry regiment, and was captured the following year near Jonesville, Virginia, by Confederate cavalrymen. McElroy was first sent to Richmond, then to Andersonville in February 1864. In October 1864 he was moved to Savannah and within about six weeks was sent to the new prison in Millen, Georgia (Camp Lawton); thence to several other camps before the war ended and his release from captivity. In 1879, John McElroy wrote *Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons*, a non-fiction work based on his experiences during his fifteen-month incarceration. It quickly became a bestseller. This is the edited 1957 version by Roy Meredith, richly illustrated throughout by Arthur C. Butts IV.

Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons (Complete)

"McElroy, with a detachment of his regiment, was guarding a supply route to Cumberland Gap when his entire company was captured in a surprise attack one morning during the winter of 1862-63. He and his comrades were taken to Lippy Prison, and from there they were sent to Andersonville. McElroy spent the rest of the war as a prisoner. His story of attempts at escape, of comrades tracked through cypress swamps by packs of vicious dogs, and of the everyday struggle just to stay alive, is one of the great stories of the Civil War"--Jacket.

This Was Andersonville

A low, square, plainly-hewn stone, set near the summit of the eastern approach to the formidable natural fortress of Cumberland Gap, indicates the boundaries of the three great States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is such a place as, remembering the old Greek and Roman myths and superstitions, one would recognize as fitting to mark the confines of the territories of great masses of strong, aggressive, and frequently conflicting peoples. There the god Terminus should have had one of his chief temples, where his shrine would be shadowed by barriers rising above the clouds, and his sacred solitude guarded from the rude invasion of armed hosts by range on range of battlemented rocks, crowning almost inaccessible mountains, interposed across every approach from the usual haunts of men.

ANDERSONVILLE

"The True Story of Andersonville Prison" represents an important narrative of Andersonville prison in Georgia. The author brings his defense of the prison commander Henry Wirz, who was charged by the U.S. Government and executed after the Civil War. The author's description of the trial, conviction, and execution of Wirz is extremely sympathetic and provides an alternative view of the Confederacy in the Civil War.

Fourteen Months in Southern Prisons

How is this book unique? Font adjustments & biography included Unabridged (100% Original content) Illustrated About Andersonville A Story of Rebel Military Prisons by John McElroy For men who endured the horrors of the Civil War, Andersonville Prison represented an even more terrifying level of hell. The prisoners starved while disease ran rampant. John McElroy was captured in battle and transferred to Andersonville. This is his eye-opening, bestselling account of his imprisonment in a place where one of every four men died.

The Horrors of Andersonville Rebel Prison

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.

This was 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.

Andersonville

Excerpt from Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons The Exchange and the Cause of its Interruption Brief Resume of the Different Cartels, and the Difficulties that Led to Their Suspension chapter XI. Putting in the Time Rations Cooking Utensils Fiat Soup Spooning African Newspaper Venders Trading Greenbacks for Confederate Money - Visit from John Morgan chapter XII. Remarks as to Nomenclature - Vaccination and Its effects-j N Their Characteristics, and their Methods of Operating 10, chapter XIII. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The True Story of Andersonville Prison

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.

Andersonville a Story of Rebel Military Prisons

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The Soldier's Story of His Captivity at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and Other Rebel Prisons

Within the walls of the infamous Andersonville prisoner-of-war camp, a Confederate guard and his Northern captive find their fates intertwined When John Rockwell, a Yankee captive at Andersonville, reaches across the prison's "dead line" to pluck a bunch of violets, Confederate guard Jack Foster is supposed to shoot him. Conflicted over thoughts of Lucy Moore, his girl back home, Foster lowers his gun. Spared, Rockwell lives to escape Andersonville, and Foster is discharged in disgrace. After the

war, the paths of the two men are predictably divergent. Foster, as a symbol of the Confederacy, is a burned-out, bitter shell. Rockwell, as an emblem of the North, is thrifty and eager to make something of himself. When Rockwell's ambitions lead him to take charge of a rundown plantation in Foster's native Mississippi, the prisoner and guard find their paths crossing once again. The struggle of these men represents the post-war chasm between North and South and raises issues of forgiveness and renewal.

History of Andersonville Prison

Excerpt from *Andersonville, a Story of Rebel Military Prisons; Fifteen Months a Guest of the So-Called Southern Confederacy: A Private Soldier's Experience in Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Blackshear and Florence* Of time since the outbreak of the Slaveholder's Rebellion against the United States. The young men of to-day were then babes in their cradles, or, if more than that, too young to be appalled by the terror of the times. Those now graduating from our schools of learning to be teachers of youth and leaders of public thought, if they are ever prepared to teach the history Of the war for the Union so as to render adequate honor to its martyrs and heroes, and at the same time impress the Obvious moral to be drawn from it, must derive their knowledge from authors who can each one say of the thrilling story he is spared to tell: All of which I saw. And part of which I was. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Horrors of Andersonville

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Andersonville

Published in 1865, this book chronicles the experiences of Union soldiers imprisoned in Confederate prison camps during the Civil War, with a particular focus on the horrific conditions at Andersonville and Florence. Through firsthand accounts and historical research, the author reveals the brutality and inhumanity of the Confederate prison system, which resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Union soldiers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Andersonvilles of the North

"The articles in this book carefully consider the passionate and partisan documents of the era in order to arrive at a clear, dispassionate understanding of the prisons North and South, how they were administered, and what life for the captured soldiers was like" - from back cover.

Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons, Fifteen Months A Guest of the So-called Southern Confederacy. A Private Soldier's E

This book combines the stories of the hardships endured by officers and by private soldiers. It attempts to give a somewhat more extended view of the South and show that the treatment described by the narrators was general and not confined to particular prisons or special localities.

Twelve Months in Andersonville

During the Civil War, approximately 56,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died in enemy military prison camps. Even in the midst of the war's shocking violence, the intensity of the prisoners' suffering and the brutal manner of their deaths provoked outrage, and both the Lincoln and Davis administrations manipulated the prison controversy to serve the exigencies of war. As both sides distributed propaganda designed to convince citizens of each section of the relative virtue of their own prison system -- in contrast to the cruel inhumanity of the opponent -- they etched hardened and divisive memories of the prison controversy into the American psyche, memories that would prove difficult to uproot. In *Haunted by Atrocity*, Benjamin G. Cloyd deftly analyzes how Americans have remembered the military prisons of the Civil War from the war itself to the present, making a strong case for the continued importance of the great conflict in contemporary America. Throughout Reconstruction and well into the twentieth century, Cloyd shows, competing sectional memories of the prisons prolonged the process of national reconciliation. Events such as the trial and execution of CSA Captain Henry Wirz -- commander of the notorious Andersonville prison -- along with political campaigns, the publication of prison memoirs, and even the construction of monuments to the prison dead all revived the painful accusations of deliberate cruelty. As northerners, white southerners, and African Americans contested the meaning of the war, these divisive memories tore at the scars of the conflict and ensured that the subject of Civil War prisons remained controversial. By the 1920s, the death of the Civil War generation removed much of the emotional connection to the war, and the devastation of the first two world wars provided new contexts in which to reassess the meaning of atrocity. As a result, Cloyd explains, a more objective opinion of Civil War prisons emerged -- one that condemned both the Union and the Confederacy for their callous handling of captives while it deemed the mistreatment of prisoners an inevitable consequence of modern war. But, Cloyd argues, these seductive arguments also deflected a closer examination of the precise responsibility for the tragedy of Civil War prisons and allowed Americans to believe in a comforting but ahistorical memory of the controversy. Both the recasting of the town of Andersonville as a Civil War village in the 1970s and the 1998 opening of the National Prisoner of War Museum at Andersonville National Historic Site reveal the continued American preference for myth over history -- a preference, Cloyd asserts, that inhibits a candid assessment of the evils committed during the Civil War. The first study of Civil War memory to focus exclusively on the military prison camps, *Haunted by Atrocity* offers a cautionary tale of how Americans, for generations, have unconsciously constructed their recollections of painful events in ways that protect cherished ideals of myth, meaning, identity, and, ultimately, a deeply rooted faith in American exceptionalism.

Andersonville Violets

Madison & Adams Press presents the Civil War Memories Series. This meticulous selection of the firsthand accounts, memoirs and diaries is specially comprised for Civil War enthusiasts and all people curious about the personal accounts and true life stories of the unknown soldiers, the well known commanders, politicians, nurses and civilians amidst the war. "In and Out of Rebel Prisons" is a book based on a Lieutenant Alonzo Cooper's diary. During his ten months imprisonment in the South, Cooper kept a complete diary of events which occurred there and gave a reliable account of what came under his personal observation. "Many books have been written upon prison life in the South, but should every survivor of Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Florence, Salisbury, Danville, Libby and Belle Island write their personal experiences in those rebel slaughter houses, it would still require the testimony of the sixty-five thousand whose bones are covered with Southern soil to complete the tale."

Andersonville, a Story of Rebel Military Prisons; Fifteen Months a Guest of the So-Called Southern Confederacy

McElroy, with a detachment of his regiment, was guarding a supply route to Cumberland Gap when his entire company was captured in a surprise attack one morning during the winter of 1862-63. He and his comrades were taken to Lippy Prison, and from there they were sent to Andersonville. McElroy

spent the rest of the war as a prisoner. His story of attempts at escape, of comrades tracked through cypress swamps by packs of vicious dogs, and of the everyday struggle just to stay alive, is one of the great stories of the Civil War.

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.

Andersonville

The author describes his harrowing capture and imprisonment by the Rebels at Sumter Prison a.k.a. "Andersonville Prison Pen."

Life and Death in Rebel Prisons

Civil War Prisons