

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

ORIGINALLY CAMP SUMTER

PRE-CONVENTION TOUR

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 2019

Tour includes:

- Coach transportation to and from Andersonville, GA
- Box lunch
- Guided Tour of Andersonville National Historic Site
- Guided Tour of Cemetery and Site Monument
- Visit to the National P.O.W. Museum
- Placing Flowers at Gravesites (*pre-payment for flowers is required*)



Monuments located at the prison site include:

Massachusetts (1901); Ohio (1901); Providence Spring (1901); Rhode Island (1903); Michigan (1904); Wisconsin (1907) Elizabeth Turner (1908); Sundial (1911); Tennessee (1915) Clara Barton (1915); Lincoln-Logan (1929); Eight-State (1934)

Freedom does not come free!

No one knows this better than the men and women who have served and continue to serve in the military.

For those whose freedom was taken away, the National Prisoners of War Museum was established in 1998. Andersonville National Historic Site is the only park in the National Park System to serve as a memorial to all American prisoners of war throughout the nation's history.



The first hospital in the prison camp was a single tent within the stockade. Later an enclosed area outside the stockade was established and located near a swamp and the sinks (latrines). The dead numbered as many as 100 per day. Disease was rampant and took the form of dysentery, scurvy, erysipelas, typhoid fever, and chronic diarrhea. Diarrhea and Dysentery caused 4,529 deaths from March 1 till August 31, 1864. Documentation of 12,919 deaths during the camp's existence is among the official records.

Both Northern and Southern military prisons had "dead lines," but for some reason the one at Andersonville brought the most notoriety. Stories abound about the guards shooting POWs who accidentally entered the dead line corridor. Union guards were shooting POWs in dead lines at Camp Douglas, Rock Island and Johnson's Island; these facts were hidden from the public until after the war.

Two regiments guarded the Andersonville prisoner...the 26th Alabama and the 55th Georgia plus cavalry with a pack of bloodhounds who sought out potential escapees. There were 329 successful escapes during the 15 months of the camp's existence. Tunneling became the ultimate method of escape

The majority of prisoners were transferred from Andersonville by September 1864, as a result of the Union forces moving into Atlanta and surrounding area. Video: <https://youtu.be/HCdCcC1x3nA>