

**Research Project
Andersonville National Site POW Research Program**

**Analysis of Five Factors Impacting Union Soldiers
In Confederate Prisoner of War Camps During the Civil War**

**By
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“A prisoner of war is a man who tries to kill you and fails and then asks you not to kill him.”

Winston Churchill
Observer, 1952

Background and Introduction

A 2017 Andersonville National Site POW Research Grant was awarded to David L. Keller to investigate and determine if these five factors were present and, if so, to assess their impact in other Union prisons for Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. This research was based on the History Press published book by David L. Keller, *The Story of Camp Douglas, Chicago's Forgotten Civil War Prison*. In his research for this book, Mr. Keller found five factors that significantly affected conditions at Camp Douglas. A report of the findings of this investigation was submitted in October 2017.

The 2017 investigation confirmed the significance of the factors considered on conditions in Union prison camps. As a result, a request was made to conduct a similar study on the impact of these factors on Union prisoners in Confederate prisons. A 2018 Andersonville National Site POW Research Grant was awarded.

The five factors considered are:

1. The lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War,
2. Inadequate plans for long-term incarceration of prisoners of war,
3. Poor selection, turnover, and lack of training of camp command,
4. Lack of training of camp guards, and
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to behave as POWs.

While these factors are sometimes discussed in the history of Civil War prisons, they often are overshadowed by more traditional causes of adverse conditions. Poor sanitation, inadequate rations, limited medical care, overall poor health and physical condition of prisoners, and conspiracies to starve and mistreat prisoners are more typical reasons for adverse living conditions and the death rate in Confederate prisons. Many of these reasons are exaggerated by pronouncements in the Lost Cause doctrine; however, the five factors studied are less affected by the Lost Cause than the traditional causes.

While guards may have been blamed for mistreatment of prisoners, their lack of training and poor selection is often overlooked. The lack of any strategic plan for imprisonment as well as

inadequate considerations of dealing with long-term incarceration is discussed in broad terms. The impact on prisons and prisoners is rarely analyzed. Finally, the lack of training of soldiers to be POWs is entirely absent in the discussion of Civil War prisons.

Consideration of these factors, except for the impact of the behavior of commanders and guards, was beyond the scope of nineteenth century thought. A strategic plan was not viewed as necessary because of the long-standing use of parole and exchange with captured combatants.

With this practice of parole and exchange, the short-term nature of incarceration resulted in reasonable thought that plans for long-term incarceration were not needed, since prisoners were rarely held for long. For the same reason, the need to train soldiers on how to act as prisoners was seen as unnecessary. Similarly, the anticipated short-term nature of the prisons justified poorly selected and trained commanders and guards.

When the exchange of prisoners was suspended any action taken to improve conditions in camps in anticipation of longer terms of imprisonment was too little too late.

It is not the intent of this study to place blame on the Civil War military as it was reasonable, given their experience and expectations of parole and release, that they not consider the five factors identified in this study. The objective is to acknowledge that the factors existed and to review the significance and importance of them at Confederate prison camps.

The impact of these factors on prisoner treatment is similar in the case of both Union and Confederate prisons. The Confederacy had the additional concern to develop, train and conduct a war with no historic information except what could be taken from the United States military experience. Organization and structure was required to be created anew. As a result, the energy of the Confederacy was to create a military force and fight a war. Little effort was made to structure and organize managing prisoners of war.

Methodology

The results of this study are presented in narrative as well as quantified form.

This research consists of several phases:

- **Phase I** - Review of written material on the general subject of prisoners of war. These writings, listed in the bibliography, provide a broad background in to the subject of POWs.
- **Phase II** - Review of written material on the history and conditions in specific camps. A listing of written material on specific prisons in contained in the bibliography.
- **Phase III** - Interviews and questionnaire responses from subject matter experts. The bibliography contains a listing of these individuals.
- **Phase IV** - Ratings of prisons based on material obtained in Phases I through III.
- **Phase V** - Compilation of material obtained in Phases I through IV into this report.

Unlike the study of Union prisons, information and statistics on Confederate prisons were significantly less. Much of the information studied was material published by former prisoners. These views may have been exaggerated by time and conditions. More of the former prisoner information available was from Union officers rather than enlisted men.

The conclusions in this report and the information on individual camps are based on a variety of available materials. Since many of the conclusions and comments were obtained from multiple sources, footnoting has not been used. Where specific material is quoted, it is so indicated in the narrative.

Prison Camps in this Study

Fifteen camps were selected as representative of Confederate prisons. (See **Table 1.**) These included the largest and longest operating camps, as well as some that operated for shorter durations. Statistics on the total number held and official deaths in Confederate camps are substantially less than those available for Union Prisons. The movement of prisoners as military pressure was placed on the Confederacy and poor record keeping account for the lack of information. It is believed that the camps studied are a representative sample of Confederate camps.

“Most Prisoners Held at One Time” is typically used as the best measure of the size of camps. These numbers are based on periodic muster rolls taken at individual prisons. With a total of 211,400 total Union prisoners held in the south, the camps studied represent probably less than 50 percent of the total prisoners held. As the war came to a close, the transfer of prisoners from camp to camp makes using most held as a representative of total prisoners held inflated. (See **Appendix 4** for photos of each camp.)

Prison	Type	Date First Prisoners Arrived	Date Last Prisoners Left	Total Prisoners Held (Estimated)	Most Prisoners Held at one Time	Official Deaths	Death Rate %
Andersonville, Ga	Barren stockade	Feb 1864	Apr 1865	45,000	32,899	12,919	29
Blackshear, GA	Barren stockade	Nov 1864	Dec 1864		5,000+		
Belle Isle, VA	Barren Stockade	Jun 1862	Oct 1864		10,000	300+	
Cahaba, AL	Converted buildings	Jun 1863	Mar 1865		3,000	225	
Camp Ford & Camp Groce, TX	Barren stockade-Ford Converted buildings-Groce	June 1863	Mar 1865	6,000	54	252+	
Castle Thunder, VA	Converted buildings	Aug 1862	Mar 1865		3,000		
Charleston, SC (9)	Existing jail, costal fortification, converted buildings, tents, converted fair grounds	1861	1865		2,300		
Columbia, SC (4)	Converted buildings, existing jail, tents, barren stockade, open area	Aug 1864	Jan 1865		2,000	373	
Danville, VA	Converted buildings	Nov 1863	1865		4,000	1,297	
Florence, SC	Barren stockade	Sep 1864	Feb 1865	18,000	1,500+	2,802	16
Huntsville, TX	Existing jail	1863	Jun 1863		232		
Libby Warehouse, VA	Converted buildings	March 1862	1865		4,221	20+	
Macon, GA	Converted buildings, barren stockade,	1861	Aug 1864		1,900		

Prison	Type	Date First Prisoners Arrived	Date Last Prisoners Left	Total Prisoners Held (Estimated)	Most Prisoners Held at one Time	Official Deaths	Death Rate %
	converted fair grounds						
Millen, GA	Barren Stockade	Feb 1864	Nov 1864		10,299	488	
Richmond (15 locations)	Existing jails or converted buildings	1861	1865		13,500	200+	
Salisbury, NC	Converted buildings & barren stockade	Dec 1861	Feb 1865	15,000	10,312	3,700	24
Savanah, GA (3)	Existing jail, tents and open area	Jul 1864	Dec 1864	6,000	12,082	2+	
Total Confederate					116,649		

Table 1: Confederate prison camps Included in this study.

When analyzing the factors of this study, both significance and importance of the factors was considered. Because of the lack of statistical information the ranking of the fifteen prisons from best to worst was not made.

“Significance” represents the significance of each factor on the development and management of the prison camp, and impact on prisoner care.

“Importance” ranks the factor’s importance in individual camps, relative to the other four factors, in the development and management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

Appendix 2 contains a summary of notes on each camp. The questionnaire is in **Appendix 3**.

It is important to summarize the overall management of Confederate prisons holding Union soldiers. Unlike the Union, the Confederacy is not centralized management of prisons under a commissary of prisons until November 1864. General Henry Winder was appointed provost of Richmond in April 1861. This limited his responsibility to those prisons in the Richmond area. It is important to note that his responsibility for prisons was an additional duty. Further, he had no direct contact to other agencies of the government, such as the quartermaster for support of the prison effort. Other than the Dix-Hill Cartel, the Confederacy had no central written policy for the treatment of prisoners of war. This structure and organization was significantly less effective than that of the Union.

Another significant factor in the management of Confederate prisons was the military pressure on prisons, especially late in the war. This pressure required rapid creation of alternate prison sites. Grant’s pressure on the Richmond area and Sherman’s Georgia and Carolina campaign caused significant disruption to the poorly organized Confederate system.

1. Lack of a Strategic Plan for Prison Development and Management Before and in the Early Stages of the Civil War

Robert C. Doyle in his book, *The Enemy in our Hands*, provides an outstanding summary of the historic development of prisoners of war and an explanation of this as a factor in the Civil War. The extensive use of parole and exchange prior to and during the early period of the Civil War resulted in military and civilian authorities ignoring the possibility of holding larger numbers of captured combatants for longer periods of time.

Lack of a plan was the second most important of all five factors on individual prison operations. With an average of 4.66 was only slightly ahead of “Inadequate plans for long-term incarceration of prisoners of war” with an average of 4.53. Ten of fifteen camps were rated very high. The remainder were ranked high.

In addition to the historic influence, the Confederacy was required to organize an army from the start. Prisoners had a low priority in this military planning.

The only camp reported as specifically planned was Camp Sumpter at Andersonville. Other circumstances and the pressure from the Union movements in the South mitigated any advantages of this planning.

- The mean for the significance of this factor in all prisons was 4.66 and the mode 5.
- The mean for the importance of this factor in all prisons was 2 and the mode 1.

2. Inadequate Plan for Long-term Incarceration of Prisoners of War

Unlike the lack of a strategic plan, this more immediate planning could be impacted by Confederate prison camp management of General Henry Winder along with individual camp commanders. It should be noted that Confederate prisons were, generally commanded by junior officers (Lieutenants and Captains), while Union camps were commanded by Colonels or Brigadier Generals.

General Winder’s limited authority (Provost of Richmond) until late 1864 and the lack of command authority by junior officers had a negative impact on the availability of material, food and supplies, as well as camp improvement. Much of the responsibility for the lack of planning rests clearly on the central government of Jefferson Davis.

Based on history and the Dix-Hill Cartel, long-term incarceration was not anticipated. Although the parole of captives within 10 days of capture provisions of the Dix-Hill Cartel was impractical, two major exchanges of prisoners took place in the fall of 1862 and spring of 1863. The suspension of prison exchanges by President Lincoln in mid-1863 created an explosion of prison populations. The Confederacy was not able to react to this change in conditions.

Planning for long-term incarceration ranked second in significance in the camps’ planning and development and first in importance to the camps.

Conditions as the war ended exacerbated conditions related to this factor. Pressure from Union Armies, especially those of Grant and Sherman required the abandonment of many camps and the movement of prisoners to quickly prepared facilities. These included Andersonville, Blackshear, and Millen in Georgia, and many of the facilities in Columbia, SC, Savana, GA. None of these facilities were adequate to handle prisoners.

These ill prepared facilities contributed significantly to the loss of prisoner life.

- The mean for the significance of this factor in all prisons was 4.53 and the mode 4.
- The mean for the importance of this factor in all prisons was 1.8 and the mode 1.

3. Poor Selection, Turnover, and Lack of Training of Camp Command

This factor was ranked next to lowest in both significance and importance for the development and operation of the camps. With as 3.40 average with two camps (Andersonville and Charleston) being rate very significant with five other camps considered significant.

As indicated earlier, commanders were frequently junior officers with limited influence to improve conditions.

In addition, none of these commanders were trained in managing a prison facility. Only two (Lieutenant Davis at Savana and Captain Wirz at Andersonville) had experience at other prisons. There was no evidence of any training of these commanders and there was no central source for policies and procedures for handling prisoners. Turnover was less of a problem than was experienced by the Union commanders.

This factor also ranked next to least importance. However, with an average of 3.33 it was only slightly ahead of guards with 3.20. Both had a mode of 4.

- The mean for the significance of this factor in all prisons was 3.40 and the mode 4.
- The mean for the importance of this factor in all prisons was 3.33 and the mode 4

4. Lack of Training of Camp Guards

Camp guards frequently consisted of local militia, including old and young members. None had any prison specific training for their duties. Poor discipline and drunkenness was identified in a number of camps.

Treatment of prisoners varied considerably though out the Confederacy. Evidence of brutal treatment by guards was offset by reports of excellent treatment by others. Torture and stealing from prisoners was reported at Belle Isle. Use of dogs against prisoners was also reported as a common in Confederate prisons. Bribery of guards appeared to be a frequent problem.

- The mean for the significance of this factor in all prisons was 3.53 and the mode 4.
- The mean for the importance of this factor in all prisons was 3.40 and the mode 4.

5. Failure to Provide Individual Soldiers Information on How to Act as a Prisoner.

With little experience with prisoners of war, the lack of training of individual soldiers on proper behavior was understandable. Not until the Code of Conduct was issued in 1954 were the expectations of U.S. soldiers' behavior as a prisoner adequately codified.

Evidence of the significance of this factor can be seen in the positive behavior of Morgan's Raiders at Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, and Camp Chase. This led to the inclusion of this factor in the Union and Confederate study.

It is difficult to quantify this factor for Union prisoners since death rate information is lacking for individual camps.

Information available on prison camps consisting of officers, or where officers were separated from enlisted men, indicated that officers were more likely to establish rules and regulations and retain the chain of command.

The well documented information on the actions of the "Raiders" at Andersonville reflects the worst behavior of Union prisoners. There were also reports of "Raiders" at Belle Isle.

This factor ranked four of five in significance and last in ranking of importance in prisons. six prisons were rated fourth in ranking and three ranked was least important.

- The mean for the significance of this factor in all prisons was 2.80 and the mode 3.
- The mean for the importance of this factor in all prisons was 4.67 and the mode 5.

Conclusion

Other factors beyond these five had an impact on prison conditions. Sanitation conditions, primitive and inadequate medical care, and the pressure of combat in the proximity of the prisons have been well-documented. The poor condition of captives upon arrival at is also a factor in prisoner deaths. The impact of the Union blockade is an additional factor, especially on the availability of medical supplies.

Other factors have not been adequately documented to support some conclusions reached shortly after the war. There is no evidence of large scale starvation or conspiracy to murder prisoners by guards.

The five factors considered in this study were significant and important in all prisons studied. The mean and mode of the significance of these factors was not less than four. In importance the mean and mode ranged from one to five with the majority in the mid-range. Two factors were outside the control of individual commanders; the lack of a strategic plan and inadequate plan for long term incarceration where shortcomings of the Confederate Government.

Based on historic precedence, these shortcomings are understandable The Civil War marked the first time in our history a significant number of combatants were treated as prisoners of war. A total of 431,000 soldiers (211,000 Union prisoners and 220,000 Confederate) were held as prisoners during the Civil War. This is more than three times greater than the reported

142,227 American soldiers held as prisoners during World War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam combined. The sheer magnitude of the problem offers an explanation for much of the lack of preparation for incarceration of prisoners.

Selection, training and turnover of commanders was the responsibility of General Winder. The Confederacy chose to appoint junior officers as prison commanders. These inexperienced and lack of influence contributed to conditions in prisons.

The lack of training and equipping of guards was the responsibility of individual commanders. This was a meaningful factor, ranking in the middle of both significance and importance.

Failure to training soldiers in actions as a prisoner was beyond 19th Century military thought. In retrospect, nominal training on behavior as prisoners could have reduced the death rate in all Union prisons.

The five factors all were significant in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care in all camps. Those factors in the early planning for prisoners, lack of a strategic plan and an inadequate plan for long term incarceration were ranked highest in significance with an average over 4 in both cases. The selection and training of camp commanders with an average of 3.40 ranked fourth in both significance and importance. This was affected by low ratings at some camps. Training of guards was next highest with an average of 3.53. This factor could have been mitigated by more direct action by unit commanders. Failure of individual training averaged 2.80. was rated last. Below is a table showing the ratings of the significance of factors:

Factor	Average Rating	Median	Mode
Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War	4.66	5	5
Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war	4.53	5	5
Lack of training of camp guards	3.53	4	4
Poor selection and lack of training of camp command.	3.40	4	4
Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's	2.80	4	3

Table 2: Statistical Summary of Significance of Factors
 (Note: For this factor the higher the number the more significant)

The factor importance in ranking at individual camps was subject to different conditions and duration of prisoners held at camps. While a raking of first or last is meaningful, all were considered significant to the camps. Below is Table 3 showing the ratings of the importance of these factors:

Factor	Average Rating	Median	Mode
Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war	1.80	2	1
Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War	2.00	2	1
Lack of training of camp guards	3.20	4	4
Poor selection and lack of training of camp command	3.33	4	4
Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POWs.	4.67	5	5

Table 3: Statistical Summary of Relative Importance of Factors
 (Note: For this factor the lower the number the more important)

While the importance of each factor varied with individual camp characteristics, the five factors were determined to be significant in all camps studied. These five factors, which understandably were not considered in 19th Century warfare, impacted other more traditional factors discussed in the history of the Civil War.

Lack of a strategic plan resulted in the rushed use of existing facilities, including existing jails and abandoned factories and warehouses. These facilities were ill-prepared to accept prisoners. The lack of preparation was most evident in camps used near the end of the war as the Confederacy was moving prisoners to avoid repatriation by the Union army.

The lack of a plan for long term incarceration directly contributed to poor sanitary conditions, lack of medical facilities, inadequate water, and supplies.

Selection of junior commanders contributed to inadequate command attention to problems identified by these commanders. Lack of training of guards led to unnecessary brutalizing, wounding, and killing of prisoners. This also contributed to bribery by prisoners.

There was no consideration for training individual soldiers in how to act as a prisoner. Based on the positive behavior of some soldiers (Morgan’s Raiders and officers), prison life and mortality rates could have been reduced by this type of training. It is understood that the 19th Century military mind did not consider this as a necessity.

The five factors studied:

1. The lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War,
2. Inadequate plans for long-term incarceration of prisoners of war,
3. Poor selection, turnover, and lack of training of camp command,
4. Lack of training of camp guards, and
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to behave as POWs.

These factors were significant and important in all Confederate prisons reviewed in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

The fifteen prisons selected for the study were an adequate sample of the prisons established by the Confederacy. The indication that these prisons had similar ratings on these factors supports the conclusion that most prisons in the Confederacy were affected by these factors and contributed to the more traditionally considered causes of poor conditions in Civil War prison camps.

Comparison of similar data for Union Prisons available in the 2017 study by Mr. Keller for the National Park Service-Andersonville National POW Research Program has not been made in this document.

An analysis of the two studies can be found in a report entitled “Comparison of ‘Analysis of Five Factors Impacting Confederates In Union Prisoner of War Camps During the Civil War (2017)’ and ‘Analysis of Five Factors Impacting Union Soldiers In Confederate Prisoner of War Camps During the Civil War (2018)’”

Submitted by:
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Appendix 1

Table 1-Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

Factor	Anderson ville	Belle Isle	Blackshear	Cahaba	Camp Ford	Castle Thunder	Charleston	Columbia	Danville	Libby	Macon	Millen	Richmond	Salisbury	Savannah	Ave each factor
Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.66
Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4.53
Poor selection and lack of training of camp command	5	1	2	2	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3.40
Lack of training of camp guards	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3.53
Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.	5	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2.80
																Total Ave.
Total	22	15	17	17	18	20	20	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	18	18.87

Table 2-Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

Factor	Anderson ville	Belle Isle	Blackshear	Cahaba	Camp Ford	Castle Thunder	Charleston	Columbia	Danville	Libby	Macon	Millen	Richmond	Salisbury	Savannah	Ave each factor
Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War	5	2	2	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2.00
Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	1.80

prisoners of war																
Poor selection and lack of training of camp command	2	5	4	4	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3.33
Lack of training of camp guards	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	3.20
Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.67

Appendix 2A

Andersonville-Georgia Fort Sumpter

Prisoners from March 1864 to May 1865

Prisoners: Enlisted

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Selected

For location. Difficulty getting food in. Death rate 28%. Bakery and Cook house above creek causing pollution. No clothing or shelter provided. Stream polluted by latrines and cook house. Very poor medical care.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Wirz

Lack of training of camp guards. Initially regular troops as guards. Reserves consisting of old men & boys some disabled. Untrained and not respected.

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Raiders, nucleus from Belle Isle tried and 6 hanged. Some dug wells. No organization or rules. Chaotic layout made organization impossible. Many "traitors" and "turncoats."

Camp Rating

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 4
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 4
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 5
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 4

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1

3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 2
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Appendix 2B

Belle Isle, Richmond VA-

Prisoners from June 1862-October 1864

Prisoners: Enlisted

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Closed Sep 1862 reopened Jan 1863, closed and reopened. Mar 1864-moved to Georgia, Oct 1864 moved to Danville and Salisbury.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. "Miserable encampment. | Poor quality and old tents provided in 1863. ½ in tents winter 1863. Little clothing. High disease. Poor food quality. High death rate. Wet poor drainage. Lack of medicine. Packages not delivered.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Captain Montgomery-liked. 1863 Lt Bossiueux

Lack of training of camp guards. Torture reported. Clothing and blankets intended for or of prisoners stolen by guards. Dogs used. Shooting of prisoners common.

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Frequent stealing of others food (1864).

Had own police (Regulators) fellow prisoner Raiders stole from comrades.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 4
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 1
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 2
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 4

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 2
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 5

4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 4

Appendix 2C

Blackshear, GA

Prisoners from November 1864 to December 1864

Prisoners: Enlisted/Political/Irregular forces

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Hasty establishment as war ended

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Transferred to Charleston

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command.

Lack of training of camp guards. Used dogs

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 2
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 2

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 2
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2D

Cabala, AL

Prisoners from January 1864 to July 1865

Prisoners: Enlisted/Political/Irregular forces

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Cotton warehouse. Open trench water. No heating-fire on dirt floors. May 1864 prisoners moved to Andersonville. Population increased again through 10/64-very poor conditions. Mar 1865-flood. Water-open trench from artesian well

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Henderson

Lack of training of camp guards. Local troops.

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Mutiny Jan 1865

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.
5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 4
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 2
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 2
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3

5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2E

Camp Ford, Texas

Prisoners from July 1863 to July 1865

Prisoners: Officer/Enlisted

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. All but 65 exchanged Dec 1863.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Replaced Camp Groce. Stockade added. Initially shade trees-all cut down for shebangs. Prisoners built own shelter. Prisoners increase in spring 1864. Overcrowded (6/64). Lack of quarters winter 64/65. Deteriorated. Clothing very poor. Scorpions and snakes problem. Mail and newspapers available.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Warner, Maj Tucker. Col Sweet (1864) High turnover

Lack of training of camp guards. Used dogs

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Cultivated own garden (1864). Published newspaper. Tunnel escape. Built own shelter (Feb 1864). Musical instruments used to cover escape. Dancing, tool & furniture making. Officers well organized.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 4
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 2

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 4

3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 1
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 2
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Appendix 2F

Castle Thunder, Richmond, VA

Prisoners from August 1862 to April 1865

Prisoners: Enlisted/Confederate

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Three buildings, gaslights, poor ventilation.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Packages not delivered. Beatings & theft. Disease (smallpox) common & ill-treated. Scant rations. Most windows broken. Money taken and not returned.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Captain Alexander promoted to Col. Early 1863. Took guards as his regiment. Captain replaced

Lack of training of camp guards. Used dogs

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 2
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4

5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2G

Charleston- six locations, Castle Pinckney, Ligon's Prison, Charleston City Jail,

Prisoners from September 1861 to April 1865

Prisoners: Officers & Enlisted

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.
Castle Pickney, existing fort abandoned in 1832. Not crowded, at first. Converted to defensive fortification in 1862.
City jail-prisoners combined with criminals. Overcrowded.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Packages not delivered. Poor rations (also reported better than most). Limited drinking water. Yard flooded. Fired on by US guns. Received mail.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Junior officers commanding. Poor clothing-would not permit replacement. Lacked eating utensils.

Lack of training of camp guards. Used dogs. Fraternized with prisoners.

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.
5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 4
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command.4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 3
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 2

4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2H

Columbia, SC-4 locations

Prisoners from August 1864 to January 1865

Prisoners: Officer

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Prisoners from Savanna

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Could buy food. No stockade. Water from brook.
No shelter

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Semple, LTC Means 1864-Invalid Corps

Lack of training of camp guards. Guards bribed. Used dogs. Young Cadets

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Prisoners could build quarters

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 4
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 2
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2I

Danville Prison-VA Six Buildings Two added

Prisoners from November 1863 to April 1865

Prisoners: Officers. Enlisted, including blacks, initially.

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. .Crowded, inadequate clothing, blankets, etc. Poor food. Limited water. Locals wanted closed (1864). Poor or no heating. Scant wood supply. Captured food available but not provided (1864). Furniture and bedding not provided

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Turner, Major Morfit. (10/64), Lt Col Smith (12/64)

Lack of training of camp guards. Corrupt guards-blankets for food. Guards in poor condition (1864). Officers wounded vets. Men unqualified young. Frequent shootings by guards. Traded with guards (bullets used sometimes).

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Maintained order & discipline, Some escape attempts. 1864 list of rules (do's and Don'ts created by prisoners-cleanliness & order.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 4
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 2

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 2
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4

4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2J

Libby Prison-Richmond, VA

Prisoners from March 1862 to March 1864

Prisoners: Officer/Enlisted/Political

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Running water. Three stories. Ventilation and lighting poor

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Distribution point for prisons. Prisoners, top two floors, middle for cooking. Bottom-guards. First prisoners from other Richmond prisons. 1863 broken windows. Filthy. Poor food. Poor heating. 1864 overcrowded. 1864 soup only.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Treated well. Took money. Lt. commanding.

Lack of training of camp guards. Used dogs. Strip search & money taken

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Officers only maintained order & discipline, Tunneled out. Presidential Election. Graffiti. Frequent escapes. Art work for sale.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 2

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 2
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4

4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2K

Macon, GA Camp Oglethorpe

Prisoners from: Macon 1862- 1865, Oglethorpe-May 1864-August 1984

Prisoners: Officers

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. Camp Oglethorpe-Shelter tents. No stockade (1864). Civilian visits (ladies) Main camp-stockade with dead line & guard posts. Transfers from Andersonville.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Lice & filth. Purchased food, limited shelter. Could be built by prisoners, Sutler available. Letter writing allowed (most delivered). Moved to Charleston 7/64. Rations-very little meat.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Gibbs, Capt. Tabb

Lack of training of camp guards. Drunk. Old soldiers (veterans) fair. Home guard cruel. Some very young

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Confederate money available (5 to 1 US exchange 1864). Trade workers & artists. Policed & cleaned barracks & area. Variety of games played, gambling common. Purchased a library for \$500. Tunneling.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 2

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 2

3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2L

Millen, GA

Prisoners from October 1864 to December 1864

Prisoners: Enlisted/Political/Irregular forces

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Hasty establishment as war ended with constant transfers to and from

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Similar to Andersonville but larger. Water-stream in center. Andersonville prisoners transferred to Blackshear.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Capt. Vowles-charged prisoners for exchange.

Lack of training of camp guards. Used dogs. Reserve regiments

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 4
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 2
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4

5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2M

Richmond Prisons, Richmond VA, Barrett's Tobacco Factory, Castle Goodwin, Crew & Pemberton Warehouse, Grant's Factory, Gwathmey's Tobacco Warehouse, Harwood's Tobacco Factory, Henrico County Jail, Howard Factory, Ligon's Military Prison, Mayo Factory, Palmer Factory, Ross Factory, Scott's Factory, Smith's Factory, Taylor Factory, Whitlock's Warehouse

Prisoners from July 1861-April 1865

Prisoners: Officers, enlisted

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Initial rapid growth was a problem. First Bull Run-1,300 prisoners. Quickly very crowded.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. By the end of war ¼ of warehouses and factories converted. Toilet facilities, open sewers, buckets, some outside latrines-all poor. Long formations after escape. Smallpox a problem.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Captains and Lieutenants in command.

Lack of training of camp guards. Drunken. Brutal.

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Mixed officers and enlisted, usually on different floors. Floor sergeants.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1

2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war²
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 41
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 3
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 2N

Salisbury, NC

Prisoners from December 1861 to February 1865

Prisoners: Enlisted/Political/Confederate forces

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. On major rail road and good food sources. Water and sanitation good.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Packages not delivered. 1862 after exchange became focal point. Population doubled (10,000) Oct 1864 with transfers from Richmond. High death rate (1864). Lack of Medical. Lack of rations & water. Death rate higher than Andersonville-most died transferred from Andersonville.

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Colonel Gibbs commanded few months replaced by Captain Goodwin-well liked. Capt. Galloway (1863). Col Gilmore (7/64), Maj Gee 9/64).

Lack of training of camp guards. Local students guards. Young as 14. 1864 seniors & youth

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. Escapes

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.
5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 4
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 5
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.2
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 1
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3

4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Appendix 20

Savannah, GA-3 locations

Prisoners from July 1864 to October 1864

Prisoners: Enlisted/Political/Irregular forces

Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.

Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. Additional stockade Sep. 1864

Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. Lt. Davis Sep 1864 (experience Andersonville)

Lack of training of camp guards. Reserves & volunteers. Sailors

Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Camp Rating:

Significance of each factor in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care.

5=extremely significant 1=Nominal or no significance

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 5
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 3
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 4
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 3

Ranking of factor in importance, relative to other factors, in the development, management of prison camps, and impact on prisoner care. 1=most important 5=least important

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War. 1
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war. 4
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command. 3
4. Lack of training of camp guards. 2
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's. 5

Research Project

Andersonville National Site POW Research Grant Program

Analysis of Five Factors Impacting Union Soldiers in Confederates Prisoner of War Camps During the Civil War

Questionnaire

While many factors contributed to conditions in Confederate prisons during the Civil War, this research project addresses only the following factors:

6. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.
7. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war.
8. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command.
9. Lack of training of camp guards.
10. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

The following are specific questions on these factors. Please answer all questions and add any additional comments you have.

The questionnaire should require approximately 30 minutes to complete.

1. The lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War had a negative impact on camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. Rank the lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War as a negative factor effecting camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (0=not applicable; 1 lowest to 5 highest)

0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>

--

3. Additional comments, including the reason the factor was present:

4. Inadequate planning for long term incarceration of POW's by the Confederate Government had a negative impact on camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

5. Rank the lack of adequate planning for long term incarceration of POW's by the Confederate Government as a negative factor effecting camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (0=not applicable; 1 lowest to 5 highest)

0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Additional comments, including the reason the factor was present:

--

7. Poor selection of commanders assigned to Prison Camps had a negative impact on camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

8. Lack of training of commanders had a negative impact on camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

9. High turnover of commanders had a negative impact on camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

10. Rank selection, training and turnover of commanders as a negative factor on camp management, conditions, and prisoner welfare. (0=not applicable; 1 lowest to 5 highest)

0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Additional comments, including the reason the factor was present:

12. Inadequately trained camp guards had a negative impact on camp conditions, management and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

13. Rank selection, training and turnover of commanders as a negative factor in camp conditions, management and prisoner welfare. (0=not applicable; 1 lowest to 5 highest)

0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>

4	
5	

14. Additional comments, including the reason the factor was present:

15. The fact that individual soldiers did not receive training on proper conduct as a POW had a negative impact on camp conditions and prisoner welfare. (Check appropriate item)

Strongly Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	-------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

16. Rank selection, training and turnover of commanders as a negative factor in camp conditions and prisoner welfare. (0=not applicable; 1 lowest to 5 highest)

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

17. Additional comments, including the reason the factor was present:

18. List the factors from least important (1) to most important (5) as negative impact on camp conditions and prisoner welfare. (Omit any factor that you do not believe had a negative impact)

1. Lack of a strategic plan for prison development and management before and in the early stages of the Civil War.
2. Inadequate plan for long term incarceration of prisoners of war.
3. Poor selection and lack of training of camp command.
4. Lack of training of camp guards.
5. Failure to provide individual soldiers information on how to act as POW's.

Rank	Factor #
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

19. Any additional comments on these five factors as they effected camp conditions, management and prisoner welfare.

Name:

Telephone:

Email:

Union Prison(s) where these responses are applicable:

We are permitted to give you credit as a contributor in any material published from the project: Yes ____ No ____

Thank you for your response. Your information is essential to the investigation being conducted.

David L. Keller

Please Return Questionnaire To

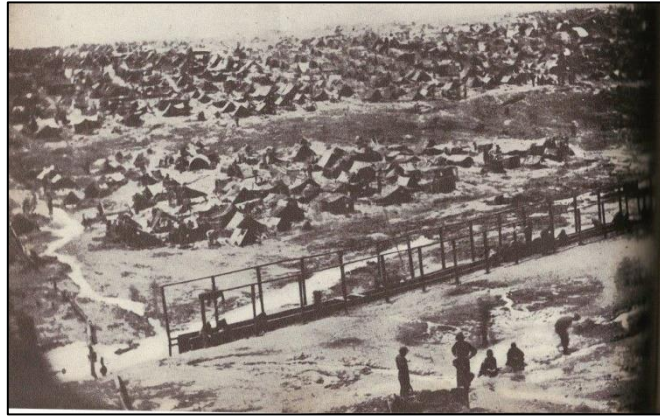
David L. Keller
1368 N. Mohawk 2S
Chicago, IL 60610

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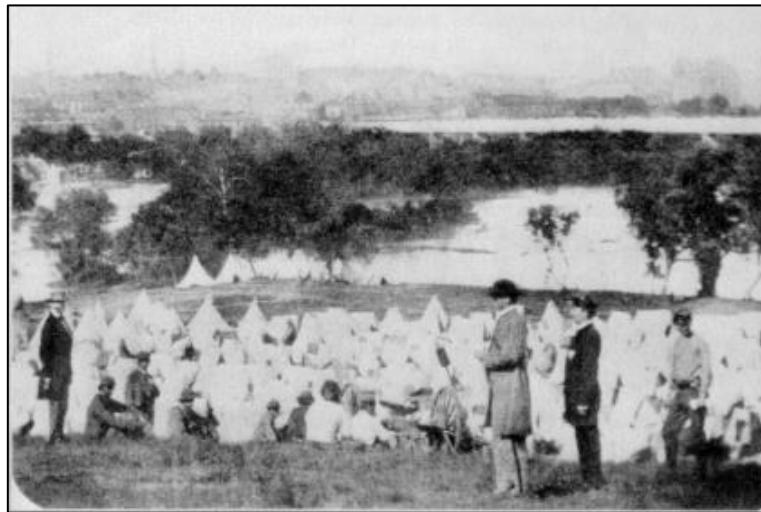
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Appendix 4

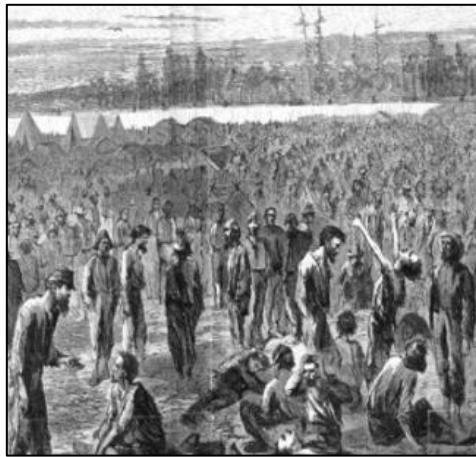
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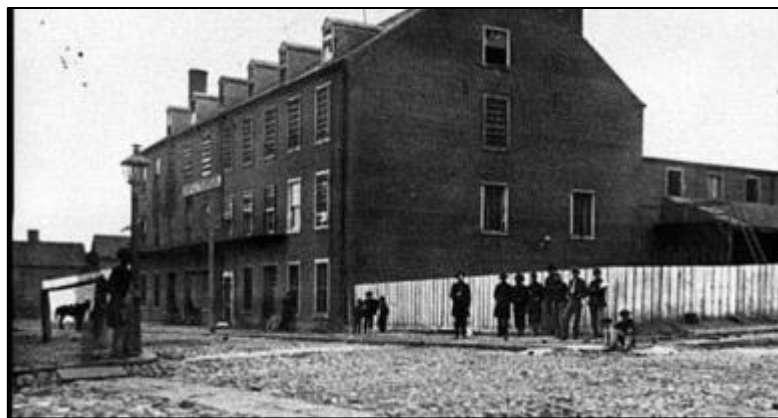
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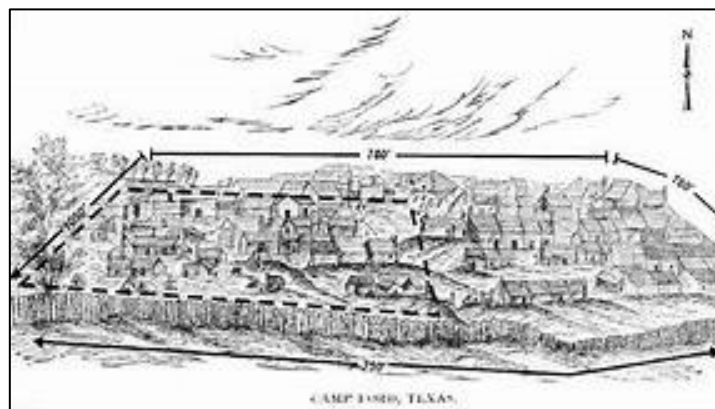
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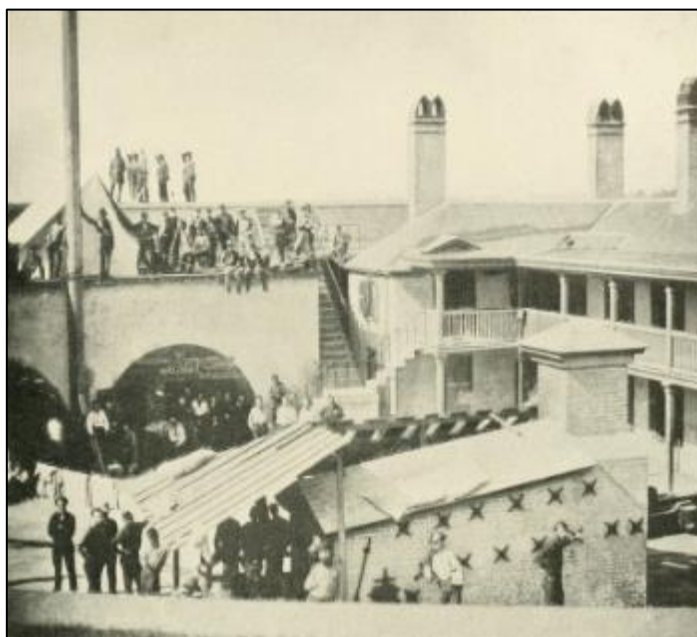
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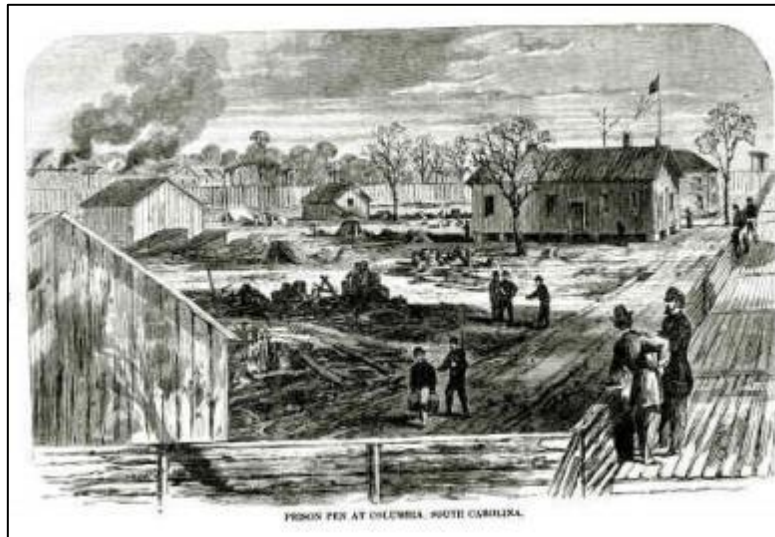
Camp Ford Texas



Castle Thunder



Charleston
(Castle Pickney)

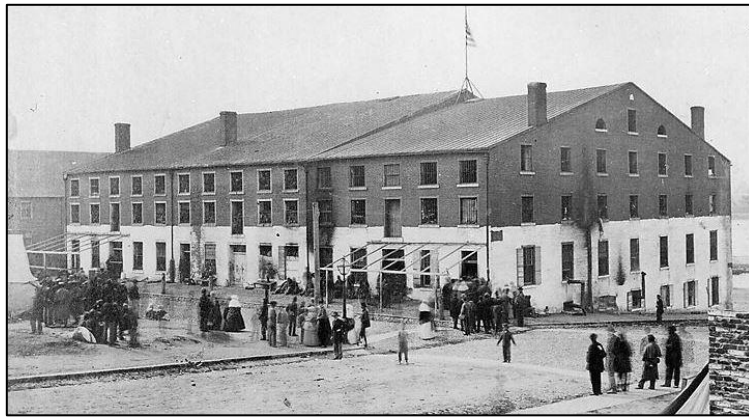


Columbia

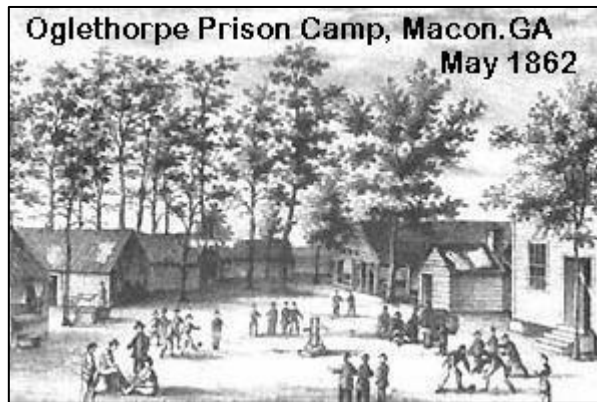
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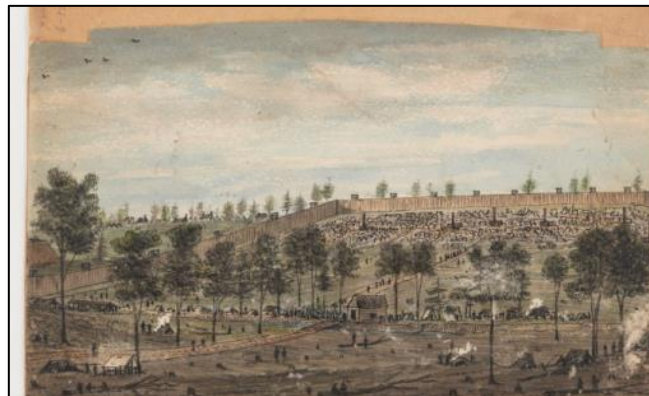
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Libby



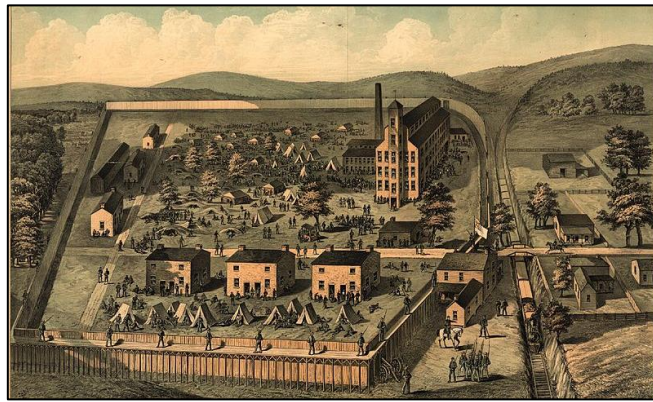
Macon



Millen



Richmond
(State Penitentiary)



Salisbury



Savanah

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