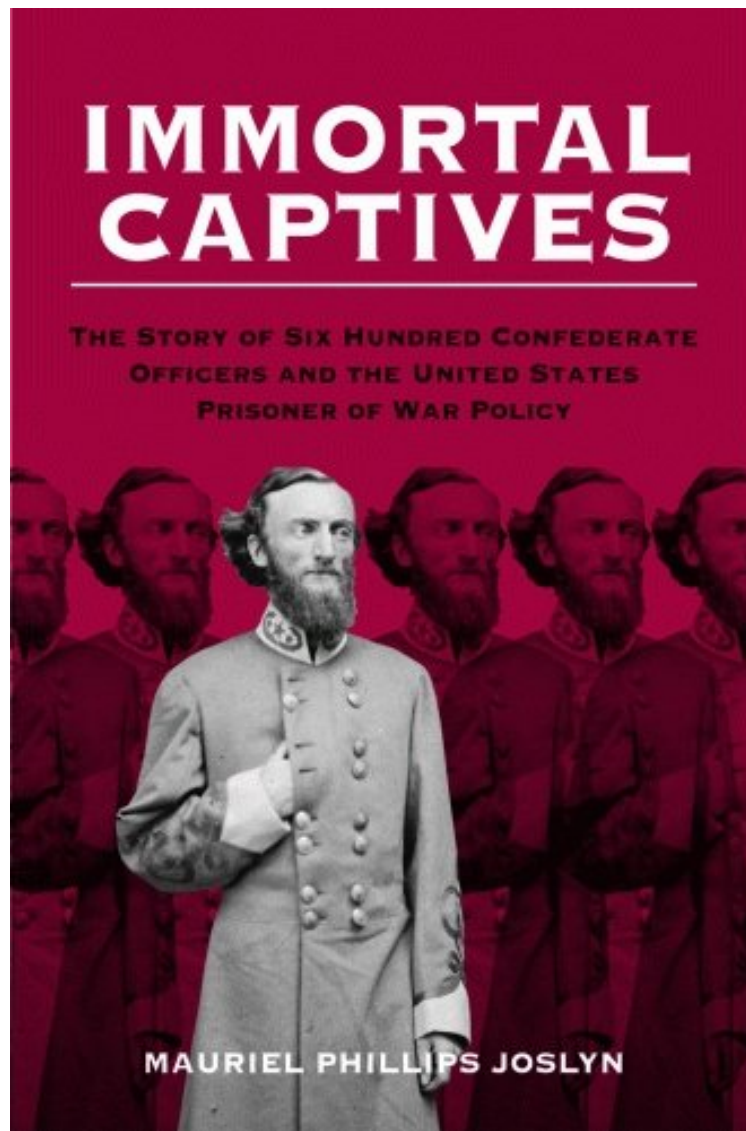


[Download pdf ebook] Immortal Captives: The Story of Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy

Immortal Captives: The Story of Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy

Muriel Joslyn

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Muriel Joslyn : Immortal Captives: The Story of Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Immortal Captives: The Story of Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy:

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Heartbreaking! By Southern by Heritage I found myself unable to put

this book down. The well written first hand entries from those poor souls, for all that they endured they remained honorable to a cause which they truly believed to be just. The history of the United States should be rewritten to include the true facts behind the breakdown within the POW camps of both the North and the South. I found it shocking that the treatment of POWs as shields, starvation, exposure and lack of basic humane needs. I would recommend this book to anyone who is in search for the truth. The reader should keep an open mind and not rush to judgement, as much of history (as we were taught) only tells half the story. I am revisiting and updating my review of this eye opening story.....after reading I found myself on a quest to learn more about the subject of POW camps and especially the ones located in the North, as they are the forgotten history. Andersonville may have been located in the south yet there were those in the north that made it pale in most cases. The only real difference is that the north won and choose to dismantle the physical evidence and forget its equally cruel treatment of the southern prisoners.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Excellent historical book about a little-known Civil War eventBy S. MeltonExcellent historical book about a little-known Civil War event. Sad. My great-great grandfather was on of the 600 who survived to return home alive.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Riveting history. I come from the perspective of a ...By Latin TeacherRiveting history. I come from the perspective of a descendant of one of the Immortal 600. Unfortunately, errors do occur, particularly when you are working with a list of 600. My ancestor was with the 8th Arkansas CAVALRY not the infantry. You must read this with Maj. John Ogden Murray's "The Immortal 600", to truly understand the depth of emotion felt by these men.

In 1864, the prisoner exchange program had collapsed, a failure politically motivated by Abraham Lincoln's war council. Some victims of the program's failure were 600 Confederate officers from all 14 Southern states who were denied parole. In Charleston Harbor, 50 officers were held as human shields against the artillery fire of their comrades. Elsewhere, Confederate officers were forced to suffer through a winter during which they were deprived of medical care, food, and warmth. The soldiers slowly died from malnutrition, exposure, untreated wounds, and disease although food and medicine were available in abundance to their captors. Officers in charge of overseeing the prisoners were embarrassed by this treatment, but were forced to obey orders.

From Library JournalUsing diaries and official correspondence, Joslyn, a librarian, teacher, and Civil War reenactor who has studied the period for over 20 years, relates the courageous story of the 600 Confederate prisoners of war singled out for "retaliatory" treatment similar to that suffered by Union prisoners in Confederate prisons. Reacting to horror stories of Andersonville, the North began to treat Confederate prisoners as it believed Union prisoners were being treated. It finally ceased all prisoner exchanges to deny the South valuable fighting men. The "immortal 600" bore the brunt of "retaliatory" cruelty, often surviving on only a few wormy crackers and pickles as a daily ration. Joslyn painstakingly portrays the deprivation and psychological torture the Confederates suffered as they were shuffled among prisons at Morris Island, Fort Pulaski, and Fort Delaware. Time and again, they were told they would be exchanged only to face bitter disappointment caused by bureaucratic bungling and bad luck. Only the war's end brought freedom to those of the 600 who hadn't succumbed to dysentery, scurvy, or a host of other maladies. The author paints a detailed portrait of prison life during the Civil War. Recommended for academic and large public libraries.Grant A. Fredericksen, Illinois Prairie Dist. P.L., MetamoraCopyright 1996 Reed Business Information, Inc.From the Inside FlapTold through the personal letters, diaries, and written testimonies of Confederate heroes, this is the story of six hundred Southern officers who were denied parole by the North and forced to endure months of unjustified suffering.In 1864, Lincoln and his war council canceled the prisoner exchange program, and the Union army refused to release hundreds of captured Confederates. Instead, they chose to make examples of these men by imprisoning them in unthinkable conditions. Many were tortured and killed. Others were not released until July 1865, months after the end of the Civil War.Mauriel Phillips Joslyn includes excerpts from the officers' journals, written in their own compelling voices, and describes the horrendous treatment of these soldiers in gripping detail. Joslyn also gives accounts from both Union and Confederate points of view to illustrate how Yankee prisoners were treated in comparison to the unbelievable suffering endured by Confederate soldiers in Northern camps.This is the story of how the U.S. prisoner of war program crumbled under Lincoln's control and redeveloped into the U.S. policy of retaliation. The brutal consequences of the Union's actions are shown through the personal accounts of those six hundred captives who faced pain and death for their loyalty to the South and earned immortality.Mauriel Phillips Joslyn was born in Manchester, Georgia. She received her bachelor of arts degree in history from Mary Washington College in Virginia, where she studied local Civil War battlefields. She went on to earn a masters in history from Georgia College and State University.Joslyn has worked as a horse-riding instructor and as a librarian at Virginia Tech. She is the author of Confederate Women, published by Pelican, and has had Civil War articles published in Gettysburg Magazine, United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine, and Military Heritage. She lives in Sparta, Georgia, where she spends her time restoring an 1822 house and participating in Civil War reenactments.From the Back Cover"It was soon apparent that there was a determination to make us live down to the very lowest limit capable of sustaining life . . . So extreme was the hunger of some that they dug down with their hands for grass roots for subsistence."--Capt. Henry Dickinson,

Second Virginia Cavalry In 1864, the fortunes of the South were declining steadily, and six hundred Confederate prisoners of war were forced to represent their dying country's desperation. President Lincoln's war council had decided to stop all prisoner exchanges, leaving countless Confederate soldiers in Union hands. Despite the number of prisoners denied freedom, none suffered so much as the six hundred Confederate officers who were made to serve as examples to their countrymen. Here, their own words describe the cruelties and deprivations they experienced at the hands of their Union captors. In Charleston Harbor, fifty officers were used as human shields against artillery fire from their own armies and comrades. Elsewhere, Confederate officers were held in deliberately inhumane conditions, in unheated quarters, given a food ration so low that they gradually starved, and were denied medicinal care. Slowly, the soldiers died from malnutrition, exposure, and disease. Courageous and heroic, all six hundred of these men served their country just as proudly as their allies on the battlefield and fought for the ideals they held so dear. Author Mauriel Phillips Joslyn recreates a story of the undeniable horrors of Lincoln's policy and the mistreatment of the prisoners in his power.