

## Teacher "Cheat" Sheet

### Numbering the Bones

By Ann Rinaldi

Accelerated Reader: Reading Level 4.2 Points 5 Pages 169

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### Setting

Story takes place in Pond Bluff, Georgia (Just outside of Andersonville)

Andersonville-prison in the south

People working at the prison referred to it as Camp Sumter.

Other cities or battle places mentioned: Washington City, Albany, Macon (ammunitions factory located here) Gettysburg, Seven Pines Battle, Elmira prison (North), Port of New Orleans, Yellow Tavern in Virginia, Marietta (where Sherman's men were in May), Bell Isle prison in Richmond, prison in North Carolina, Americus, Annapolis Maryland.

Characters in the book (The characters from Pond Bluff are fictional, but most of the other characters are true people in U.S. History)

Eulinda: The main character in the story is Eulinda. She is 13 years old, tall, a house slave, her mom was the cook in the kitchen before she died, and her dad is the master.

Zeke: Eulinda's younger brother who was sold as a slave by the master's first wife.

Neddy: Eulinda's older brother who ran away to fight with the union. He joins the 8<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Troops of Kentucky. Mr. Hampton goes to Andersonville prison to bring Neddy home, but Neddy refuses to go back to being a slave. Later in the book he dies in Andersonville prison.

Eulinda's "daddy": Her mama's husband, who she thought was her daddy until she was 7, lived in Pound Ridge and only could come visit 2 times a year.

Miss Clara: Eulinda is referring to Clara Barton in the Prologue (but the reader is not aware of who Miss Clara is until later in the book).

Mr. Hampton Kellogg: The master of the plantation. Eulinda's real dad. Mr. Hampton includes Eulinda in some parts of the family's life, but then doesn't stand up against his wife when she makes choices that are hurtful to Eulinda. There is a hidden father/daughter relationship within the story.

Annalee: the master's daughter who is the same age as Eulinda and later goes to school in Atlanta.

Julian: the master's son who goes to fight with the confederacy. He is missing in action during the war at the beginning of the book and then later is sent to Elmira prison in the North.

Miz Gertrude: the master's first wife. Later in the book dies of cholera when Eulinda's mom hugs her on purpose because she sold her son, Zeke, into slavery. She sold Zeke into slavery because she wanted to get back at Eulinda and her mom for their relationship with Mr. Hampton. Miz Gertrude knew how much they loved Zeke, so she claimed he stole her ring and sent him away.

Mistis or Miss Jennie Ambrose of Lowell, Massachusetts: The master's second wife. Educates Eulinda, but really is very mean to her when no one else is around.

Phineas Ambrose: Miss Jennie's brother and businessman in Atlanta.

Man-Jack: slave, later went to work with Eulinda at Andersonville to help mark the graves and clean up.

Boy-Jack: slave

Octavius: older slave, probably in charge of the slaves on the plantation.

Toomy: slave who lost his hand when he worked in the ammunitions factory in Macon. Later goes with Eulinda to work on the clean-up project at Andersonville.

Moll: Married, "jumped the broom" with Sancho. She ran away, but then returned when she was pregnant.

Sancho: Ran away and joined the union army. Returned with his wife. Helped Mr. and Mrs. Hunt escape by hiding him in a secret compartment in the wagon.

Iris: slave who works in the kitchen

Homer: Iris's husband who works in the fields and was sent to the prison to build stockade fencing.

Otis: Eulinda's little dog. Taken by a guard at the prison, but Mr. Hampton goes to get the dog back for Eulinda.

Thomas Eston Hemings: Neddy's friend in the army from Ohio says he is the grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

\*Sherman (Commander in the North)

\*Captain Wirz: The warden at Andersonville prison - later tried and found guilty for the tragedy at Andersonville. Executed in Washington D.C. on November 15, 1865. Was a Swiss Immigrant.

General Sidney Winder: started the Andersonville prison in January.

\*General Lee

Mrs. Janie Hunt: an abolitionist woman in the prison who just had a baby. The Hamtons end up taking her in as a favor to the confederacy. Eulinda and Sancho later help her and her husband who was in the prison escape to Atlanta where they can return to the North.

Captain Henry Hunt: Janie's husband. As a prisoner he had a job outside of the prison, so it was easier for him to escape.

Tippo: Mr. Hampton's horse

Mr. Benjamin Harris: works in the prison and owns hounds to capture escaped slaves.

Dr. Head: the town doctor

Jeb Stewart: Confederate Cavalry officer.

William Griffin: Confederate officer from Ft. Valley. He comes to Andersonville prison after the war ends to clean up and mark the graves of the union soldiers who died in the prison. He even uses his own money to start the project. He meets Eulinda and asks if she would want to help and get paid.

General James Wilson: Commanding officer of the union garrison in Macon. He is the commander of all the Yankee forces in Georgia. He is known for slashing through Alabama and taken the prison.

General Nathan Forrest: Commander in the South

Clara Barton: Clara come to the Prison to help Griffin clean up and mark the graves at Andersonville prison. She befriend Eulinda and asks her to be her secretary.

Dorence Atwater: Atwater kept the death records at the prison when he was a prisoner. He kept a copy for himself and drew a map so the information would be available at the end of the war.

He came with Clara Barton to help mark the graves at the prison.  
Captain Moore: Moore is in charge of the troops who are stationed at Andersonville to help with the clean-up project.

Stanton: Secretary of War

Archibald Boyle: White commander of the colored troops. His troops treated his wounds and saved his life in Andersonville prison. He was able to testify in the trial of Henry Wirz.

Arnold Cater: Used to be a house slave. In the book he comes to ask Clara Barton for help to get his baby back from a slaveholder. Clara Barton helps and when the family is reunited they stay to help clean up Andersonville.

Lily Cater: Arnold's wife

Baby:

Zeke: Lily's baby that she has while at Andersonville. Eulinda takes this as a sign when they name the baby Zeke (because they

didn't know her brother's name was Zeke). Eulinda gives the ruby ring to the Caters to start their new life in Washington.

William Rabon: Governor of Georgia

Rosa & Jarret: Also former slaves who come to help at Andersonville.

### **Historical Connections and Important Points in the Plot of the Story:**

- Lincoln's "great measure" = Emancipation Proclamation
- "jumping the broom" = term used by the slaves to get married
- Short salt for preserving food - some people withholding salt to make a profit during the shortage in the war
- Diseases: malignant fever, cholera, diarrhea, gangrene, typhoid
- Weapons: Minnie balls
- Plantation owners had to give 1/10 of their crops to the confederate government. The plantation owners could avoid doing this by making corn into whiskey or planting cotton instead of corn.
- Andersonville prison started in January 1864. By February there was 2,000 soldiers. During the period of the story that number rises to 10,000 soldiers. Andersonville is known as the "death camp". It was the worst prison in the North. From February 1864-May 1865, approximately 13,000 union soldiers died
- The living conditions of the prison were horrible.
- Food: In the beginning the prisoners got 1 sweet potato and a piece of meat the size of a finger daily. Later when the potatoes were gone the prisoners were given a quart of cow-peas for 200 men to share. Prisoners were forced to even eat dogs. Later in the book, Eulinda finds a journal that said the prisoners were given a \_ pint of raw meal, indigestible

cornbread with chunks of corn cob in it, and swamp water with coarse cornmeal.

- Women dressed like men to go to fight with their husbands in the war. In the story there are three of these women in the Andersonville prison.
- Andersonville prison became so large that it had street names and businesses in the prison.
- During the story Abraham Lincoln is elected for a second term.
- During September 1864 Atlanta falls to the union.
- In November 1864, Captain Wirz starts sending some prisoners to other prisons incase Sherman's cavalry pays them a visit.
- February 1865 Wilmington, North Carolina falls.
- April 1865 the war is coming to an end.
- In the story in April Mr. Hampton frees the slaves and offers to pay those who want to stay on. Eulinda stays on to cook and gets paid \$3 a month.
- There were only 15 surgeons to treat 2,000 sick people at the prison (Eulinda finds this information in a journal at the prison)
- The dead at the prison were buried in trenches that had 100-150 bodies in each trench. The colored troops, who were prisoners, were not buried with the white troops. Since there was only approximately 100 prisoners the African American graves were easier to identify and mark.
- Lincoln is also assassinated during the time of this story. After Lincoln's death many southern whites told the blacks that since Lincoln was dead that they were slaves again.
- Under General Wilson's orders former slaves were to stay on the plantations until at least Christmas and receive payment or a portion of the crop for their help.
- August 16 the work is done at Andersonville.

- The ruby ring: The ring is constant in the story. Eulinda's brother Zeke is accused of stealing the ring and sold away from his family. Eulinda's mom gets sick with cholera and purposely infects the first Mrs. Hampton to punish her for selling her son. The first Mrs. Hampton dies and Neddy gets the ring. He has it with him when he goes to fight for the union. He tells Eulinda they will use it to buy land in the west when they are free. When Neddy dies in prison, Eulinda knows she needs to find his body to get the ring. She finds the ring. The second Mrs. Hampton tries to get it from her when Eulinda and Clara Barton go for tea, but Clara Barton protects her. Then Eulinda decides she is suppose to give it to the Cator family to start a new life in Washington D.C. In the beginning of the story the ring is in a shop window - where the Cators probably had sold it.
- Clara Barton had many accomplishments, which are listed below along with other personal facts (this information is at the end of the book and could be used in the Portrait of a Famous Person assignment).
  - Set up field hospitals
  - Started campaigns in the North to send food, supplies, and money
  - Attended meetings of Congress and the Supreme Court
  - Superintendent of nurses for the Army of the James
  - Her brother died in a union prison (he fought for the Confederacy)
  - Her father was a soldier who served with General Mad Anthony Wayne in Michigan Territory
  - Clara is good marksman (woman)
  - Founded the American Red Cross

- More information about Clara Barton and Dorence Atwater on pages 168-169 in the book.

**Terms:**

"bright yellow": slang for mixed race

putrescent

effluvium

noxious miasmata

cravat (piece of clothing)

parapet

pestilence

shebangs: shanties built by the prisoners to live in made with anything they could find.

Chemise

Harridan

Settee

Poultices, camphor, & laudanum

Abolitionist

Wippoorwill

syllabub

scurvy

furbelows: tell the rank on a uniform

earthwork defenses

mulatto

Dover's powder

Guinine