



THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

OCTOBER 1969

Vol. 13 No. 1

103 rd Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969
SPEAKER: James S. Hutchins
SUBJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF THE McCLELLAN SADDLE
PLACE: THE HERMIT CLUB, DODGE COURT
PRELIMINARIES: 6 PM DINNER 7 PM

JAMES S. HUTCHINS

Due to an unforeseen illness in March of this year Mr. Hutchins could not present his talk. However we are delighted to welcome him back as our first speaker of the new year. Mr. Hutchins was born a Buckeye, in Columbus, 1923. Spending his formative years there he graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, in 1946. After serving with the infantry, he did graduate work in history at the University of Arizona at Tuscon. He has also done work in the office of the Chief of Military History, Dept of the Army. In 1963 he joined the staff of the Smithsonian Institution as an Assistant Director of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, a position he still holds.

Mr. Hutchins is married, and the father of three sons. He now resides in Virginia. He takes broad interest in all of the U.S. Military History, and special interest in the role played by the Army in advancing the frontier, and in U.S. Military equipage of the 19th century. He is a fellow the The Company of Military Historians to whose Journal he has contributed numerous articles. After exhaustive research, he is now awaiting publication of his book on United States Cavalry Equipment.

THE COMING YEAR

October 14	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE McCLELLAN SADDLE	James Hutchins
November 11	* Admiral Dufour from New Orleans (Standby: BENEDICT ARNOLD w/John Drinko as speaker)	
December 9	THE GENERAL	Silent Movie starring Buster Keaton
January 13	DIGGER O'DELLS OF THE 1860's	Dr. James I. Robertson Jr.
February 10	THE POSTWAR ARMY ON THE WESTERN PLAINS	Don Rickey Jr.
March 10	GRANT AND HIS STAFF	Dr. John Y. Simon
April 14	THE SAGA OF THE SULTANA	John A. Diehl
May 12	LADIES NIGHT: Member Stuart Cramer our own magician performing	

The thirteenth year of our existence is shaping up to be a memorable one due to the efforts of Les Swift, Ken Callahan, Fred Schuhle and Bernie Drews. Lots of credit due to the true Civil War professional among us....Les Swift..Many thanks!

Now the only proper way to show our appreciation for all the work and the meetings they held is to turn out in force for each of the meetings. We have a grand record of attendance to uphold..Let's uphold it.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTION
OF THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF CLEVELAND

We, the officers and Executive Committee of The Civil War Round Table of Cleveland, hereby propose that the constitution and by-laws of the Civil War Round Table of Cleveland be amended as follows:

1. Article II--Membership, Section 4--Meetings of Members, be amended to read in its entirety as follows:

"Meetings of the members shall be held at such times and at such places as may be designated by the Executive Committee or upon written notice signed by at least fifty per cent of the then active members. So far as possible a meeting will be held each month, except during the months of June, July and August, and any meeting held in any month on a date designated by the Executive Committee shall be the regular meeting for that month. The meeting held in May of each year shall be the annual meeting and at this meeting the membership shall elect all officers and all members of the Executive Committee whose terms of office are then expiring. Notice of any regular, special, or annual meeting having been duly given as provided by the constitution the number of members present shall constitute a quorum. The program at each meeting shall be in charge of a Program Chairman who shall consult with the President and/or Secretary with regard to program arrangements. Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with this Constitution and, where not inconsistent thereof, with Roberts Rules of Order."

2. Article II--Membership, Section 6--Number of Members, be amended to read in its entirety as follows:

"Until otherwise determined by action of a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership at a regular meeting, the number of active members shall be limited to seventy-five (75) and the number of junior members and honorary members shall be limited to 20% and 10% of the number of the active members respectively, but in no event shall a junior member or honorary member be deprived of his membership because of a reduction in the number of active members and the number of out of town members shall be an unlimited per cent of the active members."

We, the officers and Executive Committee urge that you consider these amendments and be present at the meeting to offer your comments and support. Therefore, we hereby propose the adoption of these amendments and will so move at the October 14, 1969 meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Cleveland.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The first fascicle of a projected five-volume study, **MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR: A GUIDE-INDEX TO OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES, 1861-1865**, has been completed. The compiler is Dallas Irvine who has for many years been the senior specialist in military archives at the National Archives in Washington. This fascicle contains section I, "Tables of Key Reports for Principal Military Operations," of Volume II: Main Eastern Theater of Operations. Such a work as this that will serve as a supplementary guide-index to the **OFFICIAL RECORDS** is needed. It is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Another publication recently announced by the Superintendent of Documents is the **GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA**. The compiler is Henry P. Beers of the National Archives. Insofar as possible, it describes all the Confederate records in the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and in other repositories throughout the country. The chaos that accompanied the downfall of the Confederate government caused its official archives to be scattered to a large extent--even though most of the records that were in Richmond or with the two armies under Lee and Johnston were pretty well gathered up and taken to the U.S. War Department where they remained until the National Archives received them. This volume is a companion to the **GUIDE TO THE FEDERAL ARCHIVES RELATING TO THE CIVIL WAR**, compiled by Beers and Kenneth W. Munden in 1962.

THE COURIER
OF

THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

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THE WAR HOSPITALS

by

John Wells Bulkley

Surgeon in charge of Patent Office Hospital

In presenting this brief sketch of the hospitals of Washington and their conduct during the period of the Civil War, I am prevented, because of the limited space allotted, from making even a passing reference to the many scenes of pathos and heroic bravery enacted within their walls. What I am able to give will be, therefore, more in the nature of a summary than an attempt to do justice to the countless incidents crowded into the four bloody years of our civil strife.

The following list will show the capacity of the general hospitals in this city and vicinity on December 17, 1865:

	Beds	Occupied
Armory Square, Washington	1,000	690
Carver, Washington	1,300	722
Campbell, Washington	900	633
Columbian, Washington	844	538
Douglas, Washington	400	203
Emory, Washington	900	645
Finley, Washington	1,061	755
Freedman, Washington	72	72
Harewood, Washington	2,000	1,207
Judiciary Square, Washington	510	311
Kalorama, Washington	434	54
Lincoln, Washington	2,575	2,012
Mount Pleasant, Washington	1,618	898
Ricord, Washington	120	107
Stanton, Washington	420	266
Stone, Washington	170	139
Seminary, Georgetown	121	13
Augur, near Alexandria	668	403
Claremont, Alexandria	164	34
L'Ouverture, Alexandria	717	617
First Division, Alexandria	753	669
Second Division, Alexandria	998	856
Third Division, Alexandria	1,350	1,198
Fairfax Seminary, Virginia	936	373
U.S. General, Point Lookout, Md.	1,400	450
Totals	21,426	13,865

After the first battle of Bull Run, the inadequacy of hospital accommodations in the District of Columbia was clearly apparent. Indeed at the breaking out of the war, the Washington Infirmary, then under charge of Columbian College, was the only hospital available in the District. It was a brick building, three stories high, with three white wings, and walls rough-coated, in imitation of stone, on E Street, in the rear of the Court House, on Judiciary Square. It was erected originally as a jail in 1804, at least twenty years before work was begun on the Court House. Upon the removal of the jail to the "Blue Jug" in the northeast corner of Judiciary Square, the medical department of Columbian College took up its quarters in the Washington Infirmary in the year 1844, assuming the name of the National Medical College.

When the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was mobbed in Baltimore in April, 1861, the wounded of that command were taken to this infirmary, which was used as a military hospital from that date until it was destroyed by fire on November 3, 1861. During the greater part of that time Dr. W.J.H. White, an assistant surgeon of the United States Army, was in charge. The demands upon the hospital, however, soon became so great that additional accommodations were required, and shortly after the E Street Baptist Church was pressed into service as an adjunct, with Dr. White in charge. Its use was continued until December 26, 1861, when, on the burning of the infirmary, the school building in Judiciary Square, between F and G Streets, and facing on Fifth Street, was opened by Dr. White, and saw service until the following January. It became necessary after the destruction of the infirmary to convert the dwelling known as 461 E Street into a hospital, and its occupancy continued until the following January. In order to meet the requirements of the situation various public buildings were made into barracks and hospitals, and even the Capitol was used as a huge storehouse for flour and provisions of war, as well as for quartering of troops. From September 20 to November, 1862, Surgeon Edward Shippen, U.S.V., conducted a hospital within the marble halls of that immense structure. As with the Capitol so was it with other public buildings. From time to time soldiers had been assigned to the northwest wing of the Patent Office building, and then in turn it was made a resting place for the sick, wounded, and dying soldiers. Its use under the name of the Patent Office Hospital was continued from October, 1861, to March, 1863. The surgeons in charge were Drs. John Wells Bulkley, John N. Green, J.C.C. Downing, J.J. Woodward, A. Thompson, J.D. Robinson, and G.W. Hoover.

The churches, too, irrespective of creed, were used for similar purposes, among them Ascension (Episcopal), then on the south side of H Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, from July, 1862, to March, 1863, with Surgeon J.C. Dorr, U.S.V., in charge; the Methodist Episcopal, South, (now a Jewish Synagogue), on Eighth Street, between H and I Streets, N.W., also in charge of Dr. Dorr from July, 1862, for several months; Epiphany (Episcopal), on G Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, from July to December, 1862, in charge of Surgeon James Bryan, U.S.V.; and the Unitarian Church (now Police Court Building, Sixth and D Streets), which then was known as Cranch Hospital, and was occupied from August to November, 1862, Edward Brooks, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., and A. Wynkoop, Surgeon, U.S.V., being in charge. Ryland (Methodist Episcopal), on Tenth and D Streets, S.W., was similarly used from July, 1862, to January, 1863, having during that period J. Nichols, V.B. Hubbard, and R.O. Abbott in charge. The Union (Methodist Episcopal), on Twentieth Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and H Street, was so occupied from July to December, 1862, with W.H. Butler, assistant army surgeon, in charge. Trinity (Episcopal), on Third and C Streets, N.W., from July, 1862, to April, 1863, with G.W. Hatch and P.O. Williams, assistant army surgeons, in charge, was also used, as well as the Fourth Presbyterian, on Ninth, near G Street, N.W., from July, 1862 to March, 1863; and the Presbyterian Church, on Bridge Street, Georgetown, from September 5, 1862, to December, 1862, with B.A. Clements and Bolivar Knickerbocker in charge; also Dumbarton (Methodist Episcopal) Georgetown, from October, 1862, to January, 1863, with H.L. Burnett and A.E. Caruthers in charge; Trinity (Catholic), on Ligan Street, Georgetown from October, 1862 to January, 1863, with M.F. Bowers, army surgeon, One Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and R.O. Abbott, surgeon, U.S.A., in charge. Finally the Ebenezer (Methodist Episcopal), now Fourth Street, East Washington, from July to December, 1862, with W.E. Waters and S.A.H. McKim in charge; Grace (Episcopal), D and Eighth Streets, S.W. from July to December, 1862, with the surgeons who attended Ryland Hospital, in charge, and the Thirteenth Street (First) Baptist (now Builders'

Exchange), opened and closed with Epiphany.

Drs. W.S. Jandt and W.E. Waters, from July, 1862, to March, 1863, conducted a hospital in what was known as Caspari's Hotel, a three-story brick house on A Street, between New Jersey Avenue and First Street, S.E. After its use for that purpose it was demolished to make room for the further extension of the Capitol grounds.

In May, 1861, there was opened on First Street, between C and D Streets, N.E., a smallpox hospital, or hospital for eruptive diseases. Assistant surgeon R.J. Thomas was in charge, and one of the nurses was Mrs. Ada Spurgeon. The building was a private residence and its smallpox and other patients having been removed to the Kalorama Hospital, wards were added to it and its name was changed to the C Street Hospital. It was under the direction of Dr. T.M. Getty, U.S.A., whose successor, Dr. A. L. Ingraham, served until August, 1861, when the hospital doors were closed.

The old Kalorama mansion, then in an apparent wilderness, but now in the heart of the fashionable residence section of the city, was used as the eruptive fever hospital, and upon its grounds were erected frame wards and tents. Dr. Thomas served as its director until December, 1865, followed by Dr. Thomas McKenzie, until June, 1866, and Dr. Alfred Thomas until December of the same year.

At the northwest corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Fourteenth Street was Desmarre's Eye and Ear Hospital, in what was known as the Hill residence. It was under the supervision of Surgeon General John S. Hildreth, U.S.V., from March, 1863, to December, 1865. As the demands increased it became necessary to use not only the house itself, but the vacant ground in the vicinity was also utilized for hospitals and tents.

At the intersection of Virginia Avenue and D Street, west of Sixth Street, S.W. was Island Hall Hospital, with Dr. William Hayes, U.S.V., in charge, in July, 1862, and he continued to direct it until the March following.

The site where now stands the Tremont House was used as a hospital from July, 1862, to April, 1863. It had been the home of the NATIONAL ERA, and from it was first published the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Dr. S.A.H. McKim, in July, 1862, opened the Odd Fellows' Hall on Eighth Street, between G and I Streets, S.E., as a hospital. His successor was Dr. W.E. Waters, assistant surgeon, U.S.A. The main halls, as well as the lodge room, were wards.

During the early part of the War, the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment was quartered in the building of Georgetown College, which first was used as a hospital under the care of Assistant Surgeon B.A. Clements, U.S.A., on September 5, 1862. It was closed on February 1, 1863, J. Morris Browne, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., being then in charge.

Surgeons Clements and M.F. Browsers, from September to October, 1862, conducted a hospital in Waters' Warehouse, on High Street, below Bridge or M Street, Georgetown.

The good people of the congregation of St. Aloysius erected a hospital by that name, in October, 1862. The Government had in anticipation the use of the church for a hospital, but the congregation, to prevent the conversion of the edifice for that purpose, agreed to provide suitable quarters instead of the church. The proposition proving acceptable to the Government, there was erected on North Capitol, K,L, and First Streets, N.W., one of the largest hospitals in Washington. Its operations continued for some years after the war.

Miss English had conducted for some time, at the northwest corner of Washington and Gay Streets, a seminary for young ladies. On June 30, 1861, this building became a hospital and continued to remain so until June 14, 1865. It was successively in charge of Joseph R. Smith, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and Assistant Surgeons Josiah F. Kennedy, B.A. Clements, L. Wells, and H.W. Ducashet.

Hotels, as well as churches, schools, and private residences, opened their doors for the wounded, and Union Hospital proper, at the corner of Bridge or M Street and Washington Street, Georgetown, was, in May, 1861, converted into a hospital, and so continued until March, 1863, under the charge of Drs. J.J. Gainslen, A.M. McLaren, R.O. Abbott, Josiah F. Kennedy, U.S.A., A.M. Clark and G.W. Stipp, U.S.V.

Many citizens will readily recall the attractive location of Columbian College, now Columbian University, on the high grounds of Fourteenth Street, in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant. On this commanding site was established on July 14, 1861, the Columbian College Hospital, consisting of wooden buildings and tents. Its surgeons were Eugene H. Abadie, U.S.A., Thomas C. Brainard, W.M. Notson, Charles Page, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and Thomas R. Crosby, U.S.V. The use of the hospital was continued until June, 1865.

On the beautiful site where now stands St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, there was, from December 2, 1862, to December, 1864, an army hospital known as St. Elizabeth's, occupying the then new east wing of the main building. Drs. C.H. Nichols B.M. Stevens and E. Griswold, at various intervals, had charge of this establishment.

In June, 1861, Assistant Surgeon J.V.D. Middleton, and in turn Drs. J.J. Porter, J.R. Gibson, G.L. Porter, U.S.A., and Alfred Delany were caring for the wounded in a post hospital known as Washington Barracks, located at the Arsenal.

As the demands of the war increased, and as its continuance for an indefinite time became more and more apparent, all varieties of buildings were offered to the Government for hospitals, and in many instances private dwellings were taken for that purpose. This was the case with Desmarre's Eye and Ear Hospital, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue, which has already been mentioned.

Another excellent instance of the use of private dwellings may be found in the Douglas Hospital, a handsome residence on Second and I Streets N.W. Others also were used for the purpose indicated, notably the Stone residence, the home of William J. Stone, opposite the then Columbian College grounds. It was opened in April, 1862, and closed in June, 1865. The surgeons were Drs. B.E. Fryer, P. Glennan, C.A. McCall, and J.D. Richards.

The Douglas Hospital, to which reference has previously been made, was under the direction of Surgeon Abadie, U.S.A., and, in turn, Assistant Surgeons Warren Webster, Peter Pineo, William Thompson, and W.F. Morris, controlled its destinies. It was closed in September, 1865.

The Circle Hospital was established in September, 1861, and was in use for over a year, in charge of Surgeons L.H. Holden and Henry Bryant. Its location was south of Washington Circle, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets.

Surgeons O.O. Judson, C.P. Russell, and P.S. Conner were in charge of the Carver Hospital, a collection of frame wards and tents, in the north corner of the site then occupied by the Columbian University.

In the suburbs, to the west of Columbia Road, was the Cliffburne Hospital, where John S. Billings, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and Henry Bryant, surgeon, U.S.V., attended the wounded and afflicted.

At no great distance from Cliffburne and on Mount Pleasant on the Holmead estate was a hospital of frame buildings and tents cared for by the following surgeons: Drs. B.E. Fryer, from April to July, 1862; C.A. McCall to November, 1864, and Harrison Allen, to August, 1865. Mount Pleasant Hospital was in use for three years, from April, 1862, to August, 1865.

The Government erected, a few years before the war, for the military companies of the District, a building on Sixth and B Streets, S.W., now used by the Fish Commission. It was originally designed for the National Guard Battalion. The United States Engineer Battalion from Willets Point, which took part in the Inauguration of President Lincoln, occupied this building from time to time.

In 1862 eight frame wards fronting on Seventh Street, were erected, and these, with the buildings, were known as the Armory Square Hospital, the whole being under the direction of Dr. D.W. Bliss, then a surgeon of a Michigan regiment, who afterwards became famous as surgeon-in-chief in charge of President Garfield during his last illness. Dr. Bliss was succeeded by Dr. C.C. Byrne and Dr. C.A. Leale.

Two of the most commodious hospital structures in the District were the Emory Hospital, about one mile east of the Capitol, in the vicinity of the Alms House and Congressional Cemetery and the Lincoln Hospital, also in that neighborhood.

The former was opened in September, 1862, and continued until July, 1865, under the direction of Drs. N.R. Moseley, W. Clendenin and W.E. Waters. Lincoln Hospital contained twenty-five wards or more, arranged en echelon. Upon its opening Surgeon Henry Bryant was in charge, and he was succeeded by Dr. G.S. Palmer, Harrison Allen, Robert Bartholow, J. Cooper McKee, and Webster Lindsley.

On the farm of W.W. Corcoran, on Seventh Street Road, near Soldiers' Home, was located Harewood, a makeshift of frame wards and tents. Its period of service was from September, 1862, to May, 1866, under the successive charge of Surgeon F.E. Mitchell, First Maryland Regiment, Dr. Thomas Antisell and Robert E. Bonecou.

On Boundry Street, at the northern limit of Fifth and Sixth Streets, N.W., Surgeon Jeddiah H. Baxter, U.S.V., opened what was known as the Campbell Hospital and continued in charge of it for a year. He was succeeded by Dr. A.F. Selden, U.S.V.,

who then remained until the hospital was closed in July, 1865, the buildings being transferred to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, etc., and opened as Freedman's Hospital.

The square between H and I and Second and Third Streets, N.W., was occupied by the Stanton Hospital, from December, 1862, to October, 1865. Drs. J.A. Lidell, G.A. Miersick, and B.B. Wilson, were the surgeons in the order named.

North of Boundary Street, on the Bladensburg Road, near Kendall Green, were a number of wards, supplemented by office and other buildings and tents, designated as the Finley Hospital, in charge from July, 1862, to 1865, of Drs. R.A. Bradley Jr., and G.L. Pancoast.

Below are given the buildings used as hospitals in Alexandria, with their location: Bayne's residence, Water and King Streets; Bellhaven Female Institute, Queen and St. Asaph Streets; Mrs. Beverley's, Whashington between Oronoco and Princess Streets; a building on Cameron near Water Street; Grace Church, Patrick Street; Friend Meeting House, St. Asaph and Wolfe Streets; Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Second Presbyterian Church; St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Commissary Hospital, Prince Street; Mrs. Daingerfield's, Wolfe and Pitt Streets; Female Boarding School, Washington between Green and Cameron Streets; W.H. Fowle's residence; B. Hallowell's residence; J.S. Hallowell's Female Seminary; Rev. J.T. Johnson's, Prince Street near Columbus; L'Ouverture, Washington and Prince Streets; Lyceum, Washington and Prince Streets; Mansion House; McVeigh's residence, St. Asaph and Cameron Streets; and T.B. Robertson's residence, Prince and Columbia Streets.

I have endeavored to give in brief and condensed form some of the most important hospitals in operation at various periods during the war. Such as have been omitted are herewith subjoined:

There was a United States Army Hospital in the Eckington or Gales Mansion, on the east side of the Bladensburg Road.

Among the general hospitals may be enumerated Ebenezer (Ebenezer Church); Ricord, same as Desmarre's; and Giesboro at Giesboro Point, D.C.

Among the Post Hospitals were: Camp Stoneman (Cavalry depot at Giesboro Point); Martindale barracks, at intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues and Twenty-third Street, running to Twenty-second and I Streets; Rush Barracks, in White House grounds, south of Executive Mansion; Reynolds barracks, in White House grounds, south of Executive Mansion; Camp Fry, same as Martindale barracks; Sedgwick barracks, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, M and N Streets; Sherburne barracks, First and E streets, S.E., at the intersection of North Carolina and New Jersey Avenues; Russell same as Sherburne; Wisewell, Seventh and O Streets, running to P and Q Streets; Camp Barry, artillery camp of instruction, Corcoran Farm, H Street, N.E., near the Toll Gate; Camp Ohio Hospital, near Tennallytown, D.C.; Williams barracks, same as Sedgwick barracks; United States barracks, Eighth Street, S.E., near Navy Yard; and Engineer Brigade Hospital, I Street, S.E., near Navy Yard.

As may be readily supposed, during the early part of the war the hospital arrangements were anything but perfect, but in a comparatively little while, under strict military discipline, places that hitherto had hardly been deemed possibilities as abodes for the sick and wounded were made most acceptable and comfortable for those in need of medical and surgical advice. In a number of instances the surgeons encouraged for convalescent patients such amusements as would be beneficial effect to their minds. Acting by amateurs of ability, singing and dancing, and diversified forms of amusement were introduced to help pass away the weary hours of hospital detention. It is recalled that at the Campbell Hospital a theatrical party, under an actor named White, gave weekly entertainments which were attended by Senators, Representatives, and prominent Government dignitaries.

Senator Poland, Lester Wallack, James E. Murdock and Mrs. Mayo attended and were very complimentary in their comments upon the performance and the actors. There were hours set aside for the reception of visitors. The hearts of the wounded were made glad by fruit and flowers, or reading matter, and a number of marriages grew out of these sympathetic visitations.

The church buildings in use as hospitals, with the exception of a very few instances, may be easily recognized, but the barracks have almost altogether disappeared. The hospitals of the latter period of the war were vast improvements over those occupied during the early days of the struggle.

At the inception of the Civil War, when the sick in the regimental hospitals exceeded their capacity, residences in the neighborhood were usually turned into hospitals, and churches, factories and other large buildings were made into brigade or general hospitals.

The Medical and Surgical History of the War prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General of the United States Army is a fine exposition of this important branch of the military operations of the Civil War.

The first military hospitals opened were in Washington. The E Street Infirmary and the Union Hotel both received patients as early as May, 1861. Owing to the large movement of troops the demand for increased accommodations reached such proportions that it was necessary to enlarge the quarters of buildings occupied as hospitals by pitching tents in the immediate vicinity so as to form a series of elongated pavilions. At a later period the tents were replaced by long wooden pavilions. The best arrangement of these buildings on the ground and their design were made the subject of much study and experiment. Early during the war it was found that ridge-ventilated wooden sheds for hospital purposes resulted in maintaining a good ventilation without exposing the patients to draughts. It was found impossible to construct entirely new buildings in every instance, as the necessities of the times demanded that buildings abandoned as barracks should be used for hospital purposes. The defects in the construction of these buildings rendered them undesirable for such purposes, and their relative positions one to another constituted another objectionable feature. During the winter of 1861-1862, through the efforts of the Sanitary Commission, the Government was induced to begin the building of hospitals on the pavilion plan. The Judiciary Square and Mount Pleasant Hospitals were erected in accordance with that plan, and finished for occupation in April, 1862. Each of these buildings consisted of an elongated central structure, on either side of which and at right angles to it were pavilion wards. In the central structure or corridor were the bathrooms, water closets, water sinks, etc., so arranged that each ward was connected with its own conveniences. There were two sets of windows in each ward. The buildings were not ceiled nor plastered. It was soon recognized that this style of building was a failure for several reasons. Gradually the inclosed corridor gave place to a covered walk, open at the sides. Finally, the plan adopted as the most desirable was the erection of detached pavilions, which were to be arranged en echelon in two converging lines, forming a V, as was done with the Harewood and Lincoln Hospitals in this city, or as a half circle, or on lines parallel to each other, or in such other arrangement as the particular site required.

What I have submitted will prove to many unacquainted with the conditions during the Civil War a dry presentation of facts. To the old soldier, however, to those who, by reason of wounds or general disability, were compelled to undergo hospital treatment, the summary here given will, I believe, be interesting reading, recalling vividly memorable incidents in their lives and many memories associated with the trying scenes of our civil strife.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article appeared in the publication WASHINGTON DURING WAR TIME: A SERIES OF PAPERS SHOWING THE MILITARY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PHASES DURING 1861 TO 1865. An official souvenir of the 36th Annual Encampment of The Grand Army Of The Republic. Collected and Edited by Marcus Benjamin. The National Tribune Co., Washington, D.C.

* * * * *

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

Soldiers of the North and South had been fighting each other for a year. They suffered from diseases as well as from the wounds of battle. The death rate was high. "Amputated arms and legs seemed almost to litter the floor," says one description of a Civil War Hospital. Surgeons amputated rather than risk infection and death.

In May, 1862, General William R. Hammond, Army Surgeon General created the Army Medical Museum. His official order read: "As it is proposed to establish in Washington an Army Medical Museum, Medical officers are directed diligently to collect and to forward* * *all specimens * * * as may prove of interest in the study of military medicine and surgery."

MEDICAL EXEMPTIONS FROM THE GEORGIA MILITIA

When Georgia re-organized its militia through an act of the General Assembly passed December 14, 1863, and enrolling officers began the task of enrolling the men, State authorities were faced with the fact that a large number of men claimed exemptions for one reason or another. At this stage of the war, the military officials of the State were scraping close to the bottom of the manpower barrel. Most people who were willing to volunteer their services or who would unhesitatingly answer the call to arms were already in the field.

Many of the claims of exemption from military service were based on medical grounds. For this reason, Georgia's Adjutant General Henry C. Wayne found it necessary to issue special instructions to the surgeons appointed to examine the militia enrollees.

This copy is from the records of the Georgia Adjutant and Inspector General's Office on file in the Georgia Archives in a volume containing "General Orders, 1860-1865," page 128.

STATE OF GEORGIA
ADJT. & INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Milledgeville, Dec. 29th, 1863.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO SURGEONS.

SIR: The following instructions are published for the guidance of Surgeons appointed for the Senatorial Districts under the 15th Section of the Act of December 14, 1863, "re-organizing the Militia."

- I. In your examination of persons, you must exercise a sound and firm discretion and not yield your judgement in favor of every complaint of trivial disability by attaching too much importance to which, they indirectly favor evasions of the required military service.
- II. As a general rule, it may be received, that where an individual is equal to all the active duties of the various occupations of civil life, he is able to discharge the duties of a soldier.
- III. The following are some of the grounds not deemed sufficient and satisfactory for exemption.
 1. General Debility. The grades of this condition are numerous, and in receiving them all as grounds for exemption, you can not be considered as discharging your duty to the State. In arriving at a correct judgement upon this point, you will be aided by the consideration, that observation has by no means established that a so called high standard of health is best adapted to encounter the exposures of military life, such physical condition being especially liable to disease; while health of a lower grade, without any co-existing positive disease, is frequently strengthened and improved by the exposures incident to the life of a soldier.
 2. In case of slight deformity, natural or the result of accident and irregular union of fractures, unless material impairment of power and motion results from such deformity, the individual must be held liable for military service.
 3. Deafness. This is not a valid reason for exemption unless excessive, and the fact of its existence must be well established.
 4. Impediment of Speech. Unless of a very aggravated character, is not a valid reason for exemption.
 5. Functional Disturbance of the Heart's action. This is very common, not a valid ground for exemption, and is generally relieved by camp life.

6. Heart Disease (organic). Organic disease of the heart being comparatively infrequent, the physical and rational signs should be scrutinized with great care, and the subject of examination should not be excused unless the case is satisfactorily established.
7. Rheumatism. The kind should be designated, whether acute or chronic, articular or muscular. It is a complaint liable to be used as a means of evasion. When it is simply muscular without swelling or contraction of joints, and the general health of the individual is otherwise sound, he should be held liable to military service.
8. Epilepsy. This disease being frequently simulated, so as to impose upon a careless observer, nothing less than the observation of an actual paroxym, or the affidavit of a responsible physician acquainted with the individual should be deemed satisfactory.
9. Variocoele. Not a ground for exemption, unless excessive.
10. Myopia. Not a ground for exemption. Many myopic subjects distinguish objects with accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes.
11. Hemorrhoids. As many individuals in civil life subjects of this disorder, are engaged in active occupations, they should not unless excessive, be considered satisfactory grounds for exemption.
12. Loss of one Eye. Not valid ground for exemption.
13. The loss of one or two fingers. Not sufficient ground for exemption.
14. Single Reducible Hernia. Not a valid reason for exemption.
15. Urethral Stricture; Not as a general rule proper cause for exemption. Many thus effected, perform all the ordinary duties of life, and on this ground should be enrolled.
16. The mere determination and announcement of the existence of such disease as scrofula, hepatitis, spinal irritation and cachexia, do not warrant exemption: their special seat, degree of development, and the consequent disqualifying condition, as well as the general state of the system, must be discerned and intelligibly reported.
17. In cases of atrophy of the limbs, definite and satisfactory explanations must be made as to its cause, extent, and the accompanying loss of power.
18. In tuberculosis the extent of the disease should, as far as practicable, be diagnosed, and full statements made as to the loss of flesh, and other prominent symptoms.
19. Very many dyseptics are benefited, if not entirely relieved by the change of life, and the active duties of a soldier in the field. Dyspepsia, therefore, unless of an extremely aggravated character, and accompanied with much emaciation and debility, is not accepted as authority for exemption.
20. Whenever discernable, in all cases not accepted, the degree or extent, and the seat and duration of the existing disability should be distinctly set forth.
21. If individuals appearing before the board do not then present perfectly satisfactory evidence of the complaint for which exemption is claimed, they should be enrolled.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant & Inspector General.

THE HUMANITIES OF WAR

by

William Jones Rhees

Battles, battle-fields, captains, commanders, deeds of daring or endurance are the topics mainly treated in this memorial of the war, but consideration is also required of another and equally important side of the conflict.

Many volumes and thousands of pages of official reports, biographies, newspaper and magazine articles have recounted the work of those who aided the army by ministrations of love and charity and the self-sacrificing devotion of noble men and women whose services are equally entitled to honor and recognition as those who gave themselves in battle to preserve the Union and maintain our free republic.

The "humanities" may be considered as: Improvement of the sanitary condition of camps; Provision for medical and surgical treatment; Aid to the wounded and dying; Supplies of necessities and luxuries to camps and hospitals; Reading matter furnished; Material for correspondence and facilities for forwarding mails; Preaching and religious and other services and personal conversation; Publication of matter to arouse the sympathies and secure contributions from the public; Formation and preservation of sentiments of loyalty to the flag and Union; Aid to soldiers in securing their claims for compensation and pensions from the Government.

Necessarily many of these functions were performed by a number of different agencies and some of them by all, so that the recital of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Commission, the Sanitary Commission, etc., will be in some sense a repetition.

The leading features and events of the prominent organizations will be given, and they will serve to illustrate the whole subject.

On April 12, 1861, a telegram was sent to the Governors of the Northern States that "The war is commenced. The batteries (at Charleston) began firing at 4 o'clock this morning. Major Anderson (from Fort Sumter) replied, and a brisk cannonading commenced." This startling intelligence was soon heard through the country and the appeal to arms was at once accepted, however much of it had been deprecated.

Among the first to respond were the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, the Logan Guards of Lewistown, the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry of Pottsville, and the Allen Rifles of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The companies proceeded to Harrisburg on April 16 and were joined on the 18th by a detachment of 40 Regulars of Company H, Fourth Artillery. The five companies were mustered into the service of the United States, and with the few regulars left Harrisburg at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 18, the latter proceeding to Fort McHenry. The others arrived in Baltimore at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and marched across that city, passing through an immense mob of sullen and angry men. It is an interesting fact that of these five companies of soldiers, only thirty-four men had muskets and there was not a single charge of powder. The men placed percussion caps in their guns and by showing a bold front intimidated the crowd who had not then reached the decision which led to open violence on the day following.

At 7 o'clock on the evening of April 18, the head of the grand column of two million of men who were afterward mustered in and marched in their footprints arrived in Washington and were quartered in the United States Capitol Building. Here they were furnished with arms, ammunition, and equipments, and the work at once begun of barricading the Capitol with barrels of cement and large sheets of boiler iron.

As early as March 18, 1861, a resolution was adopted by the Washington Young Men's Christian Association to provide for the distribution of tracts among the regular soldiers then in the city. As soon, therefore, as the Pennsylvania volunteers arrived in April the Association provided them with Testaments and tracts, appointed a special missionary, Rev. O.P. Pitcher, to visit them, invited them to call at the room of the Association, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and by means of a system of districting the city already established, secured attention to every camp and, subsequently, every hospital and depot. A special committee was appointed by the Association, consisting of Messrs. William J. Rhees, Henry Beard, and Nicholas Dubois, to take charge of the distribution of secular and religious publications to the army, and this committee engaged heartily in the work and continued it during the war. A supply of newspapers and other periodicals from all parts of the country was procured for the Association reading rooms through the liberality of the

publishers. The exchanges of the EVENING STAR were freely furnished and papers were received from the postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Arrangements were made with the American Tract Societies of Boston and New York, the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society of Boston, the Washington Bible Society, the Methodist Publishing House, and others, to supply books, tracts, and papers for the army. A large room (No. 22) was granted in the Post Office Department for the deposit and shipment of literature and was in charge of Rev. J.W. Alvord, of the Boston Tract Society, and Mr. William J. Rhees, of the Washington Y.M.C.A.

The defeat of Bull Run on Sunday, July 21, caused intense excitement through the country and on the third morning after, Mr. Vincent Colyer and Mr. F.W. Ballard arrived in Washington as delegates from the New York Y.M.C.A. They spent several weeks with others in inspecting the camps and distributing literature. Mr. Colyer's labors were note-worthy and gratuitous. He gave up his business and devoted himself entirely to the work. Other cities sent members to aid in a work which evidently had grown far beyond the ability of the men in Washington to meet.

A resolution was adopted August 19, 1861, by the Association to welcome the committee of the Y.M.C.A. of New York and the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance (Rev. Mr. Boss) to the city and to offer them hearty co-operation and assistance in their plans and labors for promoting the spiritual and temporal comfort of the soldiers.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, besides other matter, published six books in small flexible covers, called Pocket Companion for Soldiers, also a Soldier's Pocket Companion, in six volumes, which its agents and the Y.M.C.A. distributed by the thousands free to camps and hospitals.

The Boston Tract Society published The Knapsack Book and a periodical called the Banner. These were handsomely printed with patriotic covers in colors, and made very attractive, in strong contrast to the old style of religious tracts. When shown to General Scott he examined them carefully and said: "Why, these are soldier's books, and these are the things we want. God bless you in your work, and if you want any help come to me." The New York Y.M.C.A. issued a Soldier's Hymn Book in June, 1861, which had an immense circulation.

The Government gave every facility in the use of the mails for the distribution of this army literature. All that the military mail-bags would hold, over what was required for the letters, were filled with it, and they were sent to every part of the army for a single cent. They were called Soldier's rations or Gospel rations.

The entire Army of the Potomac was reached once a week with the packages. In every tent, distribution was made on Sunday morning. During the year 1862 alone 29,745,495 pages were distributed, representing a cost of \$26,000. Rev. C.P. Lyford, missionary, of the Washington Y.M.C.A., reported in March, 1863, a distribution of 10,000 books and 1,459,520 pages of tracts, and that he had held 265 services and traveled 930 miles in six months.

Besides at the regular camps, services were held and books and papers were distributed to teamsters and ambulance drivers in their encampment at the headquarters on Twentieth Street; to the quartermaster's men in the dining-room of the carpenter's mess-house on G near Twenty-first Street; in Nixon's amphitheatre, at Camp Barry, northeast of city; at the Soldier's Rest; and the quartermaster's hospital on Seventeenth near M Street.

The Washington Y.M.C.A. took an active and continuous part in the great work for the soldiers of the Republic, rendered especially necessary from its location at the Capital, and the large numbers of soldiers called for its protection. There were more than 200,000 soldiers in Camp Distribution on Arlington Heights, and 270,000 soldiers occupied the Soldier's Rest near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station during a year.

A conference of Mr. V. Colyer, Mr. Mitchell H. Miller, (the President of the Washington YMCA) and Mr. William Ballantyne resulted in the issuing of a call for a special convention of the Y.M.C.A. of the United States, which was held in the rooms of the New York Association, on November 14-16, 1861. The delegates from Washington were Richard T. Morsell and William Ballantyne, the latter being chosen as a secretary of the convention. A Christian Commission of twelve members was then organized with Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, as chairman, and Mr. Mitchell H. Miller, the President of the Washington Y.M.C.A., as a member.

The Commission encountered peculiar difficulties in Washington. A large portion of the population, especially in the earlier stages of the war, was in sympathy with the Southern cause and a practical indifference characterized many others. The so-

journalers there, always numerous, in pursuit mainly of political or personal ends, did not care to identify themselves with any benevolent, least of all with any religious movement. That there were active Christian workers in all these classes it is gratifying to testify, and they increased alike in numbers and activity as the society at the Capital became purged of disloyalty.

The commission at first seems to have been regarded by the public with general indifference. There were numerous applicants for favor in the Tract, Publication, and Sunday School Societies, the Sanitary Commission, and the various local societies that started up all over the country which proposed looking after the troops from their several States or communities. Opposition and indifference gradually gave way to confidence and aid. It was distinctly seen that there was a great opportunity and necessity for temporal and spiritual ministrations to the soldiers, and there was an earnest Christian and patriotic desire to be of service to the army and the nation, but there was an absence of that practical knowledge which could only come through actual experience. While some of the officers of the Army and some Government officials were indifferent or antagonistic, the Commission had the support of the President and many of the leading men and gradually overcame all opposition.

President Lincoln said, in a letter of December 12, 1861, "Your Christian and benevolent undertaking for the benefit of the soldiers is too obviously proper and praiseworthy to admit any difference of opinion. I sincerely hope your plan may be as successful in execution as it is just and generous in conception."

The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, ordered "that every facility consistent with the exigencies of the service will be afforded to the Christian Commission for the performance of their religious and benevolent purposes in the armies of the United States, and in the forts, garrisons, camps, and military posts."

President Lincoln frequently contributed to its funds. During the progress of the work the Commission received from the city of Washington the sum of \$25,039.62, and other donations to the value of \$26,620, being a total of \$51,659.62. The Government gave encouragement to the Commission by free passes on railroads and steamers, and permits were issued to its members to visit every part of the army.

The Commission sent nearly five thousand delegates into the field, each one giving at least six weeks' time to the army work without compensation, and its total receipts and disbursements during the war reached nearly six million dollars. It distributed a million and a half Bibles and Testaments and hymn books, thirty-nine million pages of tracts, eight million Knapsack Books, and eighteen million papers and magazines. Mr. William Ballantyne, who had direct charge of the work in Washington, deserves more credit than any other man in this section of efficient religious work.

The first anniversary of the Christian Commission was held on January 29, 1863, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by George H. Stuart, Rev. Robert Patterson, Bishop Matthew Simpson, Col. S.M. Bowman, W.E. Dodge, and former Governor James Pollock.

The second anniversary of the Christian Commission was held in the hall of the House of Representatives. Hon. William H. Seward, Sect. of State, presided, and President Lincoln, Vice-President Hamlin, and members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Chase, Admiral Farragut, and many members of Congress attended. Addresses were made by Secretary Seward, George H. Stuart, Gen. M.R. Patrick, Gen. C.B. Fiske, and others. Chaplain McCabe sang The Battle Hymn of the Republic, and Philip Phillips Your Mission, by special request of President Lincoln. Both songs thrilled the audience and were accompanied with manifestations of extraordinary emotion--the first stirring every heart like the blast of a trumpet, and the second by its tenderness and pathos suffusing all eyes with tears. It was noticed that President Lincoln rose with the throng and joined heartily in the chorus of the Battle Hymn, and that while Mr. Phillips was singing he shared fully in the emotions of those around him.

The third annual meeting of the Christian Commission was held in Washington in the E Street Baptist Church on January 26, 1865, and the delegates called on President Lincoln and extended their thanks to him for furthering their work. In response, Mr. Lincoln disclaimed any title to thanks for what he had done. "Nor do I know," said he, "that I owe you any thanks for what you have done. We have all been laboring for a common end. You feel grateful for what I have done--that is right; and I certainly feel grateful for what you have done--that is right; and yet in the fact that we have been laboring for the same end, the preservation of our country and the welfare of its defenders, has been our motive and joy and reward."

The fourth and last anniversary was held on Sunday evening, February 11, 1866, in the hall of the House of Representatives, on which occasion Speaker Colfax presided.

The idea of a Sanitary Commission first came to the official notice of the Government through a letter written in June, 1861, by Dr. R.C. Wood, then acting Surgeon General, to the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. In this letter Dr. Wood suggested the appointment of a commission of inquiry and advice in respect to the sanitary interests of the United States forces. Such a commission was made necessary by the pressure which the sudden and large increase of the army had imposed upon the Medical Bureau. It was not intended to interfere with the existing medical organization of the army, but to co-operate with and strengthen it.

The Commission was organized on June 16, 1861, with the following officers: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, president; Alexander Dallas Bache, vice-president; George Templeton Strong, treasurer; Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, secretary; and Drs. J.S. Newberry, J.N. Douglas, and F.N. Knapp, associate secretaries. The standing committee met quarterly in Washington, but daily in New York City.

The first business was to improve the sanitary conditions of camps, quarters, hospitals, and men, all of whom were sadly in need of such attention. There was for a time well-grounded fear of epidemics breaking out in many of the camps on account of the inefficiency of inexperienced officers and the general neglect of sanitary measures and precautions. A visible improvement was soon exhibited.

No military resources, however well directed, could adequately provide relief for the thousands of brave men who were sinking under the fatigue and privations of the march or stricken down in fields of battle. In this emergency the noble, heaven-prompted associations of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions offered the channels through which the oil and wine of soothing kindness and strengthening cheer flowed from the plenty of homes to the need of the sick and wounded.

As the war advanced other duties devolved upon the Sanitary Commission. The Government was doing all that was possible but this was not enough to satisfy the people. They wished to supply the soldiers who were their sons, brothers, fathers, or kinsmen with as many of their home comforts and home attentions as could possibly be engrafted upon army life. With this view they sent large quantities of food, fruit delicacies, and appliances for the sick and wounded, much of which had been spoiled by remaining undelivered in the depots or storehouses for want of adequate and organized means of distribution. The means of correspondence and the furnishing of reading matter were also prominent features of the work of the Commission.

Mention should be made of the Nurses' Homes in Washington. These homes proved a source of immense relief to nurses arriving in the city or to those worn down by service at the hospitals and needed a few days of quiet and rest, as well as to wives and mothers of soldiers who were seeking their husbands and sons in hospitals. Many of these arriving in the city were ignorant of the cost of the journey and of board even for a day or two, and weary and almost broken-hearted, were cared for at these homes. A number of refugees also, mothers and children, were received, warmed, and clothed. The Sanitary Commission also established a Free Pension Agency, which was of great value, saving the soldiers immense trouble and expense. Of the splendid work done by the Commission at the close of many battles when medical supplies could not be had through regular channels it has been well said:

The pangs of consuming thirst and raging fever there alleviated,
the agonizing pains relieved, the tender and home-like nursing extended,
what pen can do justice to them--who can estimate the priceless relief thus administered!

From 1861 to 1866 the Sanitary Commission distributed stores and supplies amounting in value to five and a half million dollars. It accomplished innumerable reforms in the medical service, published large numbers of treatises on the sources of sickness in armies and the means of avoiding and treating them, trained a large corps of skilled nurses and attendants, and distributed annually tons of reading matter.

While the Christian Commission and the Sanitary Commission engaged in some respect in the same work, yet each had its special field and each was necessarily supplemental to each other. Neither could have been spared, and both merited and received the heartfelt gratitude of the army and the people.

It is not to be inferred for a moment that the recital of the work rendered by

volunteer associations should cause forgetfulness or want of full appreciation of the devoted and self-sacrificing and untiring labors of members of the Medical Department of the United States Army nor of hundreds of officers in every branch of the service. The number of cases treated in the Army Hospitals was 5,825,480, and the number of deaths was 393,504.

Special mention must be made of Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, "who stands in history as the most eminent philanthropist of modern times." Her biographer, Francis Tiffany describes her as "the founder of vast and enduring institutions of mercy in America and Europe, having simply no peer in the annals of Protestantism."

In early 1861 she had communicated the results of a recent visit in the South in behalf of her great schemes for ameliorating the condition of the insane to her friend, Mr. S.M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, and warned him of a great conspiracy to seize upon Washington, with its archives and records, and then declare the Southern Confederacy "de facto" the government of the United States. At the same time all means of communication were to be cut off between Washington and the Northern States.

As soon therefore as the attack was made on the troops hastening through Baltimore to the defense of Washington and the railroads had been partially destroyed, Mr. Felton by amasterly move seized all the steamboats on the Chesapeake and had them in readiness for the second detachment of the Massachusetts troops. While all was still in tumult and only three hours after the massacre in Baltimore, Miss Dix boarded the last train that was permitted to leave for Washington.

She reported herself, though about sixty years old, on April 20, at the War Dept. and to the Surgeon General for free service as a volunteer nurse. She was at once appointed by the order of Secretary Cameron as superintendent of women nurses "to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals, they not be employed in such hospitals without her sanction and approval except in cases of urgent need." Without waiting for the Government in its distracted state, Miss Dix provided her own means of operation by laying upon her country's altar not only herself but her fortune. At her own expense she hired two houses in Washington to be used as headquarters for nurses and convalescent soldiers, as well as for depositories of supplies for which she at once appealed to the people.

Up to the time of the Civil War the United States had maintained an army of but 20,000 to 25,000 men, and no mind in the country had ever coped with the problem of dealing with the medical care of large forces. No agency it was soon found, short of powerful organizations like the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, with their immense sums of money, enormous stores of supplies and active, competent and devoted workers could supply the need. Miss Dix applied herself unremittingly to the task assigned her, and during the four long years of the war never took a day's furlough. Untiringly did she remain at her post, organizing bands of nurses, forwarding supplies, inspecting hospitals, and in many cases of neglect or abuse making her name and presence a salutary terror. By her rigid ideas of honesty, and faithful discharge of duty, and insistence on proper administration, she excited opposition from many surgeons and even nurses. She had, however, the sturdy and untiring support of the Sect. of War, Mr. Stanton. Unpopularity reaped in doing duty at all risks was commendation in his eyes rather than a reproach.

So high was the sense of the country's indebtedness to this woman who had been first on the ground and last to quit the post of duty, that at the close of the war she was asked in what shape it would be most agreeable to her to have her services officially recognized. A great public meeting presided over by the highest officials or a vote of money from Congress were proposed. These she absolutely declined and to the query: "What then would you like," responded: "The flags of my country."

A beautiful pair of national colors were specially made by the Government and sent to her. In acknowledging this gift, Miss Dix said: "No more precious gift could have been bestowed and no possession will be so prized while life remains to love and serve my country."

It is impossible to describe the labors of the Government and of individuals for the contrabands or Freemen, which included physical relief, temporary homes and schools and religious instruction.

There were in the army which assembled in Washington many devoted, intelligent chaplains and these formed a Chaplain's Association which met weekly and co-operated with the Y.M.C.A workers in Washington.

In 1861 no chaplains had been provided for hospitals. Two wealthy ladies of New York, the Misses Woolsey, residing in Washington, offered to pay the salary of a chaplain for the hospitals in Alexandria, Virginia. They did this, and also used their private carriage to carry stores to the hospitals.

As many church buildings were occupied as Government hospitals, the members of these churches made special efforts to relieve the suffering within their reach, and these labors were unrecorded and yet formed a great aggregate which, with those of members of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, and similar organizations, should be taken into account in describing the charities of the citizens of Washington.

Special mention must be made of Walt Whitman, whose noble work is so well known to the soldiers. The citizens of Washington contributed liberally to those benevolent and patriotic organizations, and in every way aided in the relief of the sick and wounded, and the cheer and comfort of the afflicted.

This brief sketch of the work will, it is hoped, be accepted as a faint tribute to the labors of the noble men and women whose services, though not rendered on the battlefield as combatants, were truly Soldiers of the Cross and carried consolation and succor, hope, and loving ministrations to the Grand Army of the Republic.

* * * * *

WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY TONIGHT?

The "camp followers", these unsung heroines of the Blue and Gray, who gave so willingly of their wares, were completely forgotten by Alan Nevins in his writings and similarly overlooked by Douglas S. Freeman in his many volumes. Mr. lamented that most writers have neglected this largest body of working women, with no unions to protect them, trying so hard to spread happiness and asking so little in return.

Related benefits derived from association with these "ladies" are indicated by the fact that 17.8% of the Union army and 15.6% of the Confederate army were diagnosed as having V.D. About 30% of those afflicted with the disease died from lack of adequate treatment.

Music of the War reflected the appreciation tendered these "friends of the soldier" but space prevents us from quoting any of the verses we heard that night. To illustrate what the music was like one might look at the original lyrics of the "Yellow Rose of Texas" as a case in point.

Availability of the services offered is borne out by the fact that this war had the lowest number of cases of forcible attack on record of all the wars our country has been engaged in.

Certain cities were especially popular for the attractions they had to offer. For example, there was Washington's "Hooker's Row", named after that general in memory of one of his other accomplishments. There was also City Point and, most important of all, Richmond. Richmond enjoyed a greater volume of business than Paris and New Orleans, combined.

Many colored women hoped to turn professional to avoid offering their services without compensation or appreciation to their white masters. One such businesswoman had a record of success reminiscent of Horatio Alger. This woman turned professional at age fourteen and at the time of her death left an estate in excess of three million dollars. The key to her phenomenal success, however, was a detailed record book in which she recorded the characteristics and tastes of all of her customers. Unfortunately, these records were so complete that she often named names and in some cases listed some rather obvious famous initials.

The real tycoon of her day was Alice Ashley who started out with one establishment in Montgomery, Alabama, and eventually boasted of a chain of thirty branch offices throughout the South.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article was lifted from my good friend Walt Onslow, Editor of the Washington, D.C. CWRT Newsletter. It was in March, 1964, Walt.