Conservative surgery, with a list of the medical and surgical force of New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-2 : to which is added a brief notice of the hospitals at Fortress Monroe and White House, Virginia / by Sylvester D. Willard.

Contributors

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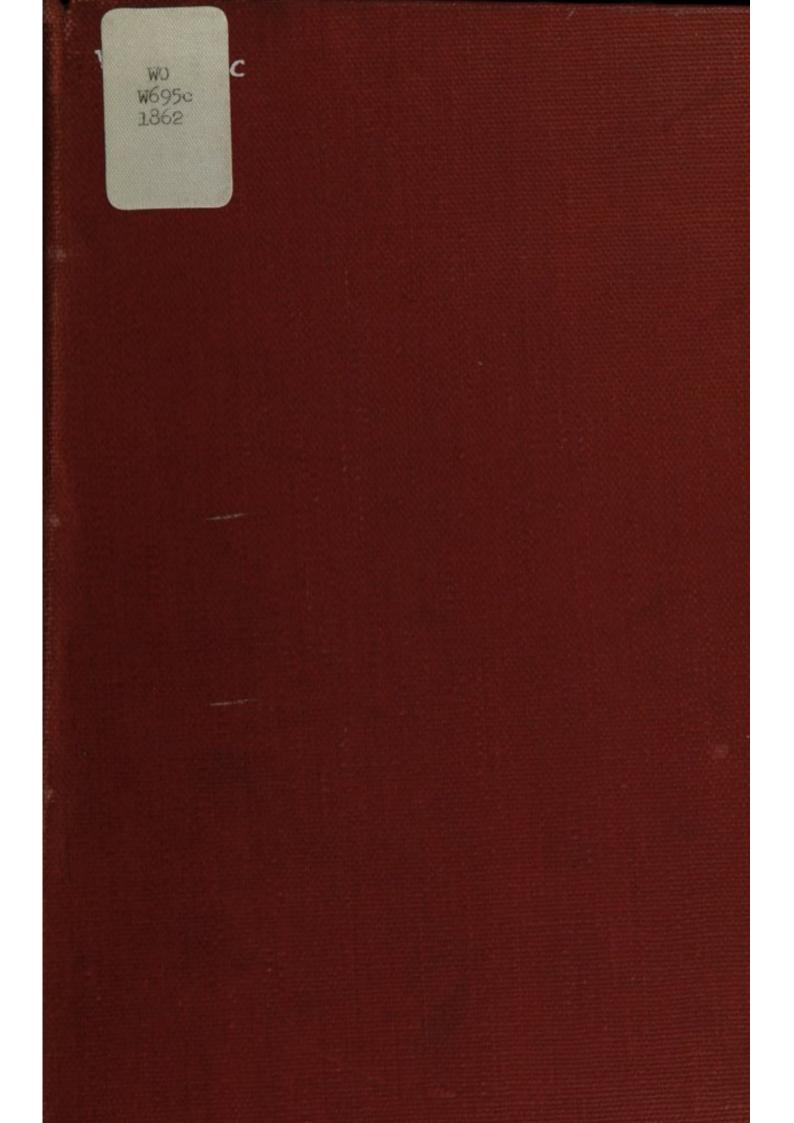
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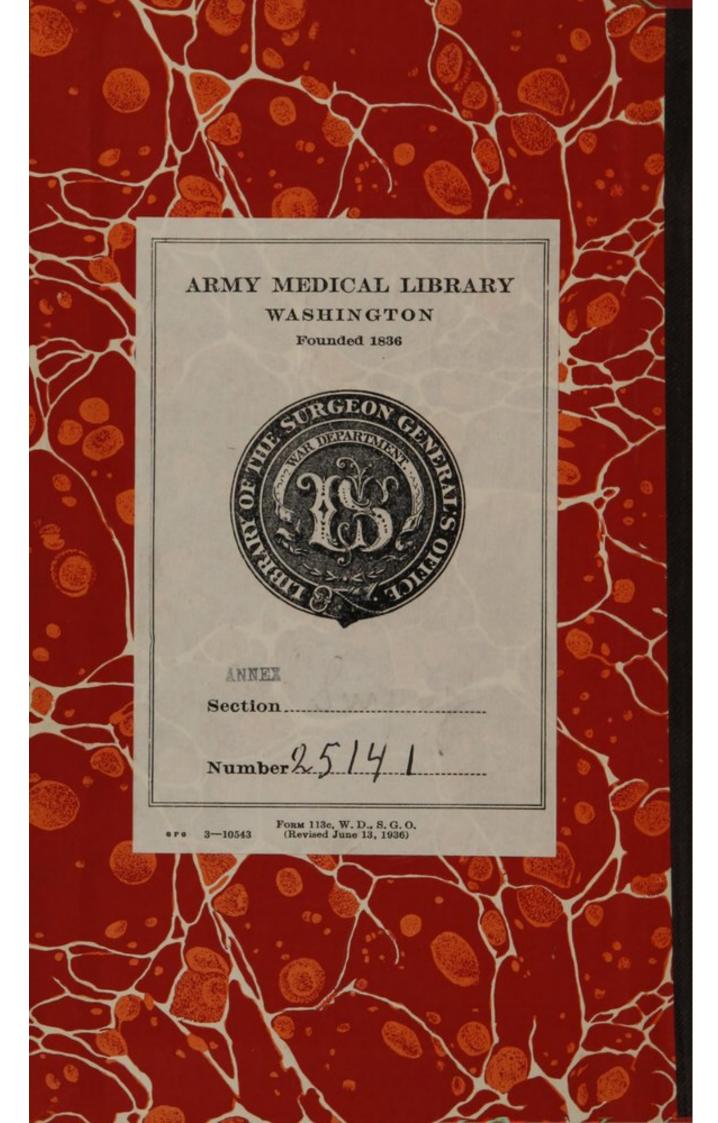
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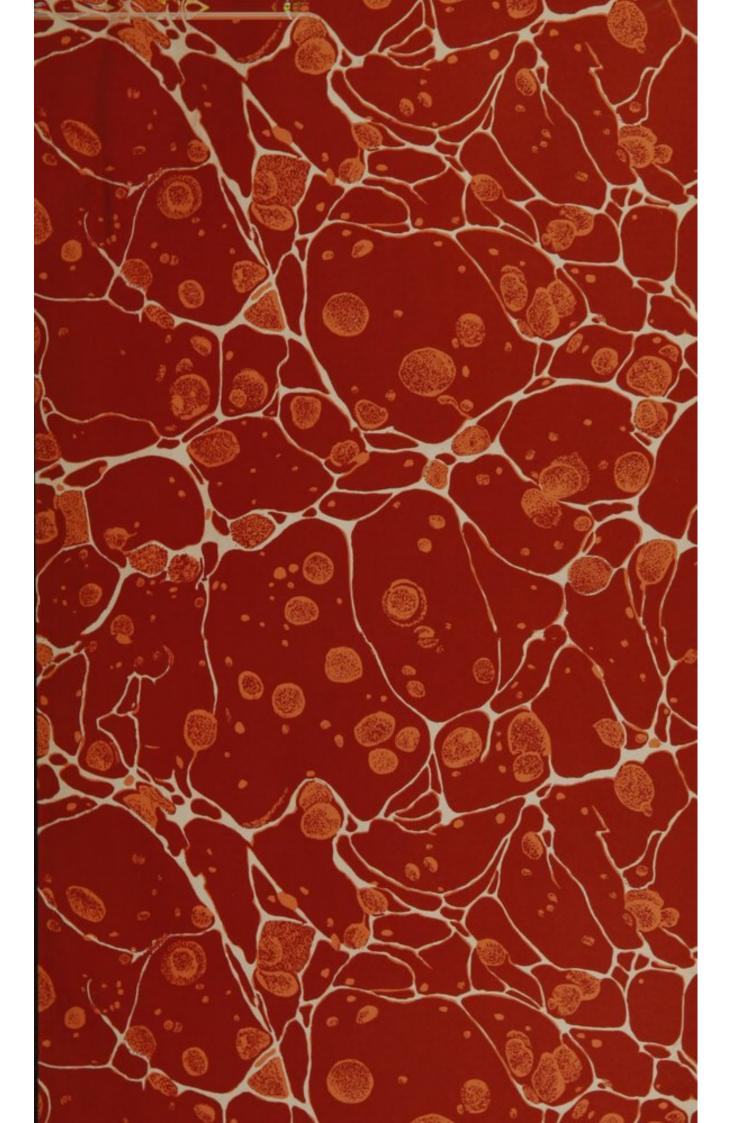
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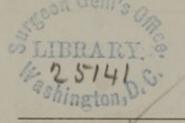
WITH A LIST OF THE

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FORCE OF NEW YORK

IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,

1861-2.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE HOSPITALS AT FORTRESS MONROE AND WHITE HOUSE, VIRGINIA.



BY SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, M. D., OF ALBANY, Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Honorary Member of the Connecticut Medical Society, &c.

> ALBANY: CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, PRINTER. 1862.

WO W695c 1862 REPRINT FROM TRANSACTIONS OF MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1862. READ BEFORE THE ALBANY INSTITUTE, APRIL 29, 1862.

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY:

LIST OF THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FORCE OF NEW YORK, IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861, '62. BRIEF NOTICE OF THE HOSPITALS AT FORTRESS MONROE AND WHITE-HOUSE, VIRGINIA, ETC.

As the wealth of a State consists in the number of its population, so the strength of an army depends not only upon its numbers, but in their ability to put in exercise the munitions of warfare. And this ability depends not only upon the skill of commanding officers to direct the movement of troops, but in the physical strength of troops to endure wearisome marches and fierce engagements in battle. The first and most important qualification of soldiers then, is health; and to exercise a surveillance over them and to keep them in health, is the duty of the surgeon. In the formation of an army the surgeon is as important and indispensable as the general.

Nor do we any longer associate with the army surgeon the idea of a man who sees before him hundreds of wounded soldiers, with no other feeling than the variety and opportunity they afford him for an almost indiscriminate use of the catling or scalpel, and who only sees in mutilated limbs and broken bones what can be amputated, instead of what possibly may be saved; who seeks to dispatch a case suddenly, by giving it a positive character, rather than by patient waiting to aid nature in its restoration. That the army is a place to learn surgery, has been an opinion very generally received; that it has been learned at the expense of many a poor soldier, whose limbs might have been saved, may as truthfully be added.

The events which within the last year have plunged our nation into the evils of a civil war, are calculated to develop a new era in the history of military surgery, and install the military surgeon with new dignities and more humane duties. His chief duties are no longer those of the mechanical or skilful operator, but they are extended to the protection and almost parental care of the soldiery.

The principles of hygiene and sanitary science are now un-

folded, and thrown as a protection around the army to insure it against the diseases of the camp, which have ever proved more fatal in the march of armies than the bullets and shells of the enemy. We need only to cite the instances of sickness and mortality in the French army at the Crimea, as reported by Dr. G. Scrive, the Surgeon General of the army. That war lasted for twenty-four months, summer and winter, without any intermission. The entire number of French troops that were sont to the East amounted to 309,268 men. Of this number, 200,000 were received in ambulances and hospitals, for medical.aid, 50,000 for wounds, and 150,000 for diseases of various kinds. The total mortality was 69,229; or $22\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. 16,325 of these died of wounds, and about 53,000 from diseases. Thus, those by diseases, it will be seen, are more than three times the number of those destroyed by wounds. There were of ordinary wounds, 2,185; gunshot wounds, 22,891; frost-bitten, 3,472; typhus fever, 3,840; cholera, 8,196; scurvy, 17,576; feverish, 63,124; venereal, 241; itch, 124. There was a great mortality from scurvy and frost bites. Of the 25,076 cases of ordinary and gunshot wounds, it will be observed that there was the immense mortality of about seventy-five per cent., notwithstanding all that skillful surgery could do to avert such melancholy results. Many of these cases terminated doubtless as the sequels of operations, by traumatic fever, hemorrhage, excessive suppuration, spasms, erysipelas, gangrene, pyemia and tetanus. Pyemia at the Crimea was one of the chief sources of danger after operations. How many of that 16,325 might have been saved by a more conservative surgery, and thus avoiding the sequelæ of operations as dangerous as the wounds themselves, is a problem perhaps not easily calculated. But might not an increased vigilance in the sanitary and hygienic regulations have averted the pneumonia, and the typhus and the fevers, by which the fearful number of 150,000 troops were prostrated in a period of two years, and of which 53,000 died-a mortality of 331 per cent; and doubtless the lives of many others were shortened by exposure and disease that developed with fatal results after the termination of the war. This comparison is not instituted for the purpose of deprecating skillful surgery. We award to it the relief it brings, and the grand results it achieves.

In the hands of the conservative surgeon neither the officer or those of his command have anything to fear. In the hands of

the bold, dashing operator, and such sometimes find their way to the surgical staff, there is more cause for apprehension. But the point intended to be illustrated by the comparison is, that if all cases requiring capital operations, doubtful in their results, were abandoned to nature, and the skill of the surgeon directed to the prevention of disease, by discovering and avoiding the sources of malaria, by careful inspection of the dress and diet, the amount of fatigue incurred, and the general hygienic condition of the camp and hospital, whereby the sickness of the 150,000 might be diminished and the fearful mortality of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. lessened, the strength of the army would be increased and therewith a saving of human life greater than that hoped for by the most brilliant surgical operations. This position in favor of conservative surgery is elucidated and sustained by the remarks of a surgeon in the volunteer service of great practical experience, who writes from a distant field of service, where he has had opportunity to put into practice the precepts* of military surgical authorities : "I conjure you," says he, "in the august name of that humanity which should be identified with the title of surgeon, to guard young surgeons against yielding to their eagerness to cut, and also to counsel against primary amputations, particularly in the thigh where there is a large wound of the soft parts combined with fracture of the bone. Of the three 'primary' amputations performed in my presence yesterday, the subjects all died, one of them in the very act of the operation. In each of these cases, with the rules of army surgery stated by the eminent army operators fresh in my mind, I silently dissented from the practice." Should the dissent have been silent? Could not the unfavorable prognosis have been foreseen and the operations avoided or delayed until they gave some slight promise of success?

The call for surgeons to supply the volunteer troops of the State of New York, has been responded to with a zeal worthy of a noble profession, with an enlightened and liberal patriotism that sheds a luster upon the escutcheon of the Empire State, and which has already reflected honor upon our nation, and given distinction by its heroism and fidelity to our national arms. Among the number are some of the most accomplished surgeons in the country, and one; who is among the distinguished members of our society, to whom we point with just pride.

* Am. Med. Times, March 29, 1862, p. 182. † Prof. Frank H. Hamilton.

It has been my object to collect from official sources the entire medical and surgical force from the State of New York, which has been engaged in this unhappy war, and to arrange it in such a form as to give it convenience for future historical reference to the whole profession and to the State. No place could be more appropriate for its publication than the Transactions of our Society. My first thought was to refer, by foot notes, to the many interesting articles published in the journals of the day, by the various members of the medical staff, but I soon found that such a plan would be necessarily incomplete on account of the limited number of medical periodicals that might come under my own eye, and it was accordingly reluctantly abandoned.

No ordinary interest would now be attached to a full account, of the surgeons of the Revolution and a history of their operations, or to those which our State furnished in the war of 1812. Whatever either accomplished, their names and labors find no record on the page of history.

In the number who compose the medical staff of the State of New York, I do not include those citizens of this State who were already in the regular army or navy service when the war began, or those engaged in the three month militia service, but

1st. Those who were examined by the Naval Board after the commencement of the war.

2d. Those who were examined by the Army Board after the commencement of the war.

3d. The Sanitary Commission.

4th. Those examined by the Medical Board at Washington.

5th. Those examined by the Medical Board at Albany.

The sanitary commission, as is well known from their frequent published documents, was organized at Washington on the 13th of June, 1861, in accordance with a suggestion made to Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, by the acting Surgeon General, R. C. Wood, on the 22d of May previous. The suggestion met the approval of the Secretary of War and received the approbation of the President, Mr. Lincoln, on the 13th of June, the same day on which the commission was organized. Its object was to lessen the pressure upon the medical bureau in view of so large an army, and to direct the "intelligent mind of the country to practical results connected with the comforts of the soldier by preventive and sanitary means." It includes in its range all that refers to the health, comfort and morale of the troops; by seeing how far a volunteer force may be speedily brought to conform to the standard regulations of the regular army; by making scientific inquiry into all that relates to camp grounds, clothing, tents, cooks, cooking and diet; by exercising precaution against excess of heat and cold; by guarding against the influences of malaria and infection; by providing early and ample comforts for the sick and wounded, by general attention to military hospitals; these investigations to be guided by the highest medical and military experience and foresight.

The commission have labored diligently and achieved much towards carrying out their original designs. They have appointed a large number of associate members* in all the loyal states to co-operate with them in their benevolent and patriotic measures; and already more than forty documents, some of them written with marked ability, have been published under their authority.

The record of brigade surgeons, which was obtained from the Surgeon General's department in Washington, shows that of the twenty-two who were examined by the medical board in Washington, six had already been examined in Albany, and appointed to the charge of regiments.

The examining board at Albany, was organized on the 19th April, 1861, by His Excellency, Governor Morgan, upon the suggestion of Surgeon General Vanderpoel. The board consisted of Drs. Alden March, Thomas Hun, and Mason F. Cogswell, gentlemen well known for their high toned professional accomplishments, their sterling integrity, and their earnest patriotism. Up to the 10th December, the board had examined 468 applicants, 228 of whom were accepted as qualified to act as surgeons, and 137 as assistant surgeons.

The plan of the examination was by a series of printed questions that were placed before the applicant, answers to which he was required to write within a given time, as concisely and completely as possible, without consulting books or persons. The topics embrace anatomy, surgery, chemistry, theory and practice of medicine, and therapeutics.

The answers were carefully examined together with testimonials of character and skill, and in view of the same the grade of the applicant was determined. This board remark in its report to the Surgeon General, that "It is believed the list embraces a

^{*} List of members; Sanitary Document No. 34; Dec. 7, 1861.

body of men possessing that character, education, practical skill and experience which all so earnestly desire, may be secured in behalf of the health and the lives of our volunteer forces."

The inquiry has been so often repeated as to the character of these examinations that I make no apology for appending a copy of the series of questions. They may be found also in the report of Surgeon General Vanderpoel, to the Governor and Commander-in-chief of our State forces, and are as follows :*

Copy of questions submitted Applicants by Examining Board.

First series.

Each candidate will, without reference to books, furnish written answers to as many of the following questions as the alloted time will allow. The answers should be concise, and at the same time as complete as possible.

Each answer should be numbered to correspond with the number of the question.

The paper containing the answers is to be signed, and, together with this sheet, inclosed in a sealed envelope, on the back of which the name and address of the candidate are also to be written.

1. Describe the course and relative position of the femoral artery; also the operation of ligature of the femoral artery.

2. Answer the same questions in regard to the brachial artery.

3. Give the names, situation and distribution of the principal nerves of the upper extremity.

4. Describe the operation of amputation of the thigh. Describe the operation of amputation of the leg. Describe the operation of amputation of the forearm.

5. Describe the dressing and subsequent treatment, and the accidents which may follow these operations.

6. Give the diagnostic signs of compression and concussion of the brain, and the general treatment applicable to each.

7. Describe the accidents accompanying incised wounds, and the treatment.

8. Describe the characters and treatment of lacerated wounds.

9. Give the characters and accidents peculiar to gunshot wounds, and the general treatment.

10. What are the rules for amputation in cases of gangrene?

11. Under what circumstances is traumatic erysipelas liable to come on, and how it is to be prevented and treated ?

12. What are the symptoms of shock or collapse, following severe injuries? Give the treatment of this condition.

13. Give the hygienic and medical treatment of dysentery occurring in camp life.

* Assembly Doc. No. 12, 1862.

14. What are the constitutional disturbances caused by burns? Give the general and local treatment.

15. Give the chemical composition, medical uses and mode of administration of the following substances; calomel, corrosive sublimate, iodide of potassium, epsom salts, sulphate of copper, lunar caustic.

Copy of questions, second series.

1. Describe the different dislocations of the os humeri-the diagnostic signs of each, and the mode of reduction in each case.

2. Answer the same questions in regard to the dislocations of the hip joint.

3. Describe the course and relative position of the arteries of the forearm and hand.

4. Describe the operation of ligature of the anterior tibial artery. Describe the operation of ligature of the radial artery. Describe the operation of ligature of the external iliac.

5. Describe the operation for strangulated inguinal hernia, dressing and subsequent treatment.

6. Give the most important means of arresting hemorrhage from incised wounds; also from punctured wounds.

7. Give diagnostic signs and treatment of fracture of the lower portion of the radius; also of the lower portion of the fibula.

8. Give the symptoms of scurvy, its causes, mode of prevention and treatment.

9. Give the symptoms and physical signs of the different stages of pneumonia.

10. Describe the danger of penetrating wounds of the thorax; the symptoms of wounds of the lung; and the general management of such accidents.

11. Give the general character and treatment of gunshot wounds.

12. Give the treatment of wounds of the intestines.

13. What is meant by pycemia? Under what circumstances does it occur? How is it to be recognized and treated?

14. Give the medicinal properties, modes of administration and doses of the following substances: aloes, jalap, calomel, opium, tartarized antimony, sulphate of zinc.

Copy of questions, third series.

1. Describe the symptoms and course of typhoid fever, its anatomical lesions and treatment.

2. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of bilious remittent fever; also of intermittent fever,

3. Give the symptoms, physical signs and anatomical lesions of pericarditis.

4. Give the symptoms of hectic fever, the circumstances under which it occurs, and its treatment.

5. Describe phlebitis, its causes and its consequences.

6. Describe the causes and consequences of varicose veins of the leg, and the mode of management.

7. Describe some of the principal acute inflammations of the eye; explain the tissues involved, and give the treatment.

8. Describe the primary, secondary and tertiary forms of syphilis, the diagnosis and treatment.

9. Describe the dangers and general mode of treatment of fractures, simple, compound and comminuted.

10. Describe the apparatus necessary for dressing a fracture of the femur, and its mode of application.

11. Answer the same question in regard to fracture of the tibia.

12. Give the rules for applying ligatures to large arteries, and the subsequent treatment.

13. Describe the course and situation of the large arteries and veins of the neck.

14. Give the symptoms and physical signs of phthisis pulmonalis in its early stages.

15. Give the medicinal uses, the doses and mode of administration of the following substances: digitalis, extract of belladonna, nitrate of potash, tartar emetic, chloroform, cod liver oil.

Copy of questions, fourth series.

1. Describe the origin, position and distribution of the sciatic nerve.

2. Describe the origin, course and general distribution of the fifth pair of cranial nerves.

3. Describe the ligaments of the hip joint.

4. Describe the origin and course of the right and left primitive carotid arteries.

5. Enumerate and describe the membranes of the brain.

6. Under what circumstances is the operation of trepanning necessary? Describe the operation and subsequent treatment.

7. Describe the operation of ligature of the femoral artery, the subsequent treatment and the accidents which may follow the operation.

8. Give the causes and treatment of fistula in ano.

9. Give the diagnostic signs, prognosis and treatment of fracture of the femur within the capsular ligament.

10. Describe the operation of amputation of the thigh, the dressing and subsequent treatment.

11. Describe the accidents which may follow amputation.

12. Give the symptoms, course and anatomical lesions of typhoid fever.

13. Give the symptoms, physical signs and modes of termination of acute and chronic pleurisy.

14. Describe the organic lesions which give rise to dropsical effusions.

15. Give an account of the principal constituents of the blood.

16. Give the medicinal uses and modes of administration of the following substances: nitrate of silver, senna, sulphate of magnesia, colchicum, digitalis, opium, hyoscyamus, corrosive sublimate.

Copy of questions, fifth series.

1. Give the commencement, course, termination and relations of the jugular veins.

2. Give the diagnostic symptoms of paralysis of the facial nerve.

3. Describe the operation of excision of the knee joint, and also of the elbow joint, and state in what cases these operations should be preferred to amputation.

4. In cases which admit of a choice, which method is to be preferred in amputation of the foot? Describe the operation.

5. Give the diagnosis and treatment of fractures of the clavicle.

6. Give the differential diagnosis between hernia and varicocele, and describe the operation for the radical cure of the latter.

7. Give the causes and treatment of hemoptysis.

8. Give the causes and treatment of retention of urine, and describe the method of introducing the catheter.

9. Give the symptoms, cause and treatment of acute rheumatism and its complications.

10. Give the symptoms and treatment of diphtheria and its sequelæ.

11. Describe the primary, secondary and tertiary forms of syphilis, the diagnosis and treatment.

12. Give the tests for albumen, and also for sugar in the urine.

13. Write out in full a prescription for a purgative pill, a diu retic mixture, and a cough mixture.

In presenting the list of surgeons of the volunteer force which I have arranged in a tabular form, I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Surgeon General Vanderpoel, for affording me every facility in its preparation, by allowing me free access to his official records, nor can I here forbear to speak of the very able and faithful manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of his office have been performed. Surgeon General Vanderpoel's early and persistent measures for the revaccination of the troops, (and his returns show the only statistics of revaccination in the present army,*) his energy in establishing hospitals at the general depots, his constant attention and watchfulness for the general health of the troops, his efforts to supply efficient surgeons to the various regiments, together with the minor duties, have been executed with indefatigable energy, and with an ability and patriotism that reflect credit not only upon our profession but on the State of New York.

*See Sanitary Commission Document E, page 26.

The Naval Medical Board, which convened in the early summer of 1861, and was dissolved by an order of the Secretary of the Navy, on the 27th of January, 1862, its duties being completed, accepted the following candidates:

NAMES.	Age.	Where graduated.
Adams, Newton H. Allingham, James J. Brown, Wm. Mann. Brush, George R. Clarke, Stephen H. Covell, Charles E.*. Carter, Charles S. Chalmers, William Gunning, J. Henry. Hall, Watson C. Lewis, F. B. A. Murphy, John D. Plant, William S. Tevey, Wm. F. Smith, Heber. Storm, George D. Zinzin, Lewis		College of Physicians and Surgeons. Buffalo University. College of Physicians and Surgeons. University of New York. University of New York. College of Physicians and Surgeons. College of Physicians and Surgeons. University of New York. Geneva Medical College. Harvard University. University of New York. University of New York. University of Michigan. University of New York.

NOTE .- Sixteen of fifty-nine were from the State of New York.

* Charles E. Covell was born in Hartford, Washington Co., New York, in 1837. He was a student of Dr. J. Swinburne, in Albany, and was graduated in medicine at the University of New York in 1860. He became resident physician to the Children's Hospital, and subsequently became an interne at Bellevue Hospital, where, by his intelligence and fidelity, he gained warm friends. On the breaking out of the present war, he determined to enter the naval service, and was accordingly examined June 14th, 1861, before the Naval Board. He at once received orders, and sailed on the "CITY OF NEW YORK" on the 7th July for Pensacola. On the 22d July he was transferred by the United States flag ship MISSISSIPPI to the U. S. Frigate COLORADO, where he entered his duties as the assistant of Dr. Horer, the Surgeon of the fleet. He was in a few days seized with dysentery, of which he died on the 7th day of August, 1861. A few hours before he died, he penned a beautiful and affectionate letter to his mother, telling her of the fate he was in a few hours to meet, and of God's grace, which was sustaining him as the fatal hour approached. Thus was suddenly terminated a life full of professional zeal and promise. It was given to the cause of Liberty. Thus were crushed a mother's hopes in her only son. Such is the price of Liberty.

S. D. W.

The following gentlemen were candidates for the Medical Corps of the United States Army, from the State of New York, who were examined and approved by the Army Medical Board, convened in New York, May, 1861.

ell, John ray, Charles C.* ourley, John W. S oddard, Charles E	29 23	University of Pennsylvania Hobart College, Geneva	1854
ray, Charles C.*ourley, John W. S		Hohart Collage Geneva	
ourley, John W. S	12210	Hobart Conege, Geneva	1860
oddard, Charles E	29	College of Physicians and Surgeons	1858
	23	College of Physicians and Surgeons	1859
unster, Edward Swift	27	New York Medical College	1859
orton, Samuel M	23	Jefferson Medical College	1861
oward, Benjamin	25	College of Physicians and Surgeons	1859
ooley, James H	23	College of Physicians and Surgeons	1860
orague, Havilah M	27	University Medical College, N. Y	1861
pencer, William C	23	Jefferson Medical College	1860
einberg, George M	23	do do do	1-7.70
emple, Joseph E	29	Jefferson Medical College	1853
hite, Charles B	24	University Medical College, N. Y.	1859
eir, Robert Fulton	23	College of Physicians and Surgeons	1859
	23	Jefferson Medical College	1859
inne, Charles K	23	University of New York	1859

""Would not leave his wounded." Prisoner at Bull Run and still unexchanged, June 5, 1862.

+ Subsequently passed the Naval Board, and declined an appointment in the army.

The Sanitary Commission consists of the following gentlemen:

Rev. Henry Bellows, D. D., President, New York. Prof. A. D. Bache, M. D., Vice President, Philadelphia. Elisha Harris, Corresponding Secretary, New York City. George W. Cullum, U. S. Army. Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. Army. Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. Army. William H. Van Buren, M. D., New York. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., New York. Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., New York. J. S. Newbury, M. D. George T. Strong. Subsequently added as commissioners under the authority of Secretary of War. Frederick Law Olmstead. Samuel G. Howe, M. D. Horace Binney, Jr. Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., of Rhode Island.

Frederick Law Olmstead was appointed General Secretary at Washington.

J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., of Yonkers, New York, Secretary for the Army of the Potomac.

J. H. Douglas, M. D., of New York City, Secretary for the divisions under Generals Banks, Dix and Wool.

J. S. Newbury, M. D., Secretary for the western armies.

Franklin B. Hough, M. D., of New York, Secretary for the Army of the Potomac. Surgeons who have been appointed to the charge of Brigades from the State of New York, and who were examined by the Medical Board in Washington.

NAMES.	Age.	Where assigned.
zpell, Thomas S		States and a state of the state
Bontecou, Reed B.*		General Wool's Division.
Brown, Rufus K		
Burr, George		
hamberlain, M. W		
hurch, W. H		
Dalton, John C., Jr		
Iamilton, Frank H.*		
lewitt, Henry S		
Ioff, Alexander H.*		General Hunter, Missouri.
idell, John A		General Huntery Milloouth
IcMillan, Charles		
Josely, Nathaniel R.*		
IcNulty, John*		General Dix's Division, Baltimore.
liver, George H.*		General Dix's Division, Datemore.
tterson, William C		
pencer, T. Rush*		
		General Anderson Kontucky
trew, William W		
uckley, George		General Landers.
Thompson, J. Harry*		
Churston, A. Henry		

• Previously examined by the Medical Board at Albany, and appointed to the charge of regiments.

† In charge of General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, Va.

11 1			ar. 06
What changes.			Promoted to Brig. Sur. Chg Gen.Hos.F.Monroe Promoted to Brig. Sur.
Where appointed.	Surg. 2d reg't artillery Surgeon 22d regiment Asst. Surg. Ma. arti'ry Surg. 27th regiment	Asst Surg. 1st reg't cav Surg. 75th regiment Surg. Col. Doubleday's 1st reg. heavy artillery Surg. 38th regiment Asst Surg. 62d reg't	Asst Surg. 44th reg't. Asst Surg. 102d reg't. Surg. 2d regiment Surg. 41st regiment Asst Surg. 70th reg't.
What service since graduation.	Student in Charity Hospital; in prac- tice 18 years	House surgeon at Bellevue hospital 18 months; in private practice. Deputy coroner of New York. In private practice. Surg. 75th regiment. Surg. 001. Doubleday's 1streg. heavy artillery Surg. 38th regiment.	In private practice
Year.	1852 1854 1854 1845 1845 1845 1851 1851 1842	1856 1854 1854 1851-7 1856 1856 1856 1836 1849 1849	1861 1860 1847 1847 1846 1846 1856 1856 1856 1856
Where graduated.	University of Virginia New York Med. College University of Glasgow College Phy'ns and Surgeons Univ. of Louisville, Ky Berkshire College Univ. of Pennsylvania	University of New York 1856 College Phy'ns and Surgeons 1856 New York University 1854 Tubingen	Michigan University College Phy'ns and Surgeons Castleton, Vermont Geneva Medical College University Berlin College Phys. and Surgeons University New York Long Island College Hospital
·oSv	38 42 38 38 35 40 35 34 43	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	
NAME.	Alexander, Joseph B Armstrong, Henry A Atherly, Joseph Andrus, C. H Avery, A. Geer Barnes, Norman S Backus, Azel Baker, Charles H	Bannister, T. 0 Barrows, N Bates, C. C Bausch, Charles Beach, John Beakes, George M Benedict, Michael D Berkey, Reese B Berry, Abraham J Bidlack, William W.	Bissell, Elias L Bogardus, John C Bontecou, Reed B. Bradley, Thomas Brilliantosky, Samuel Bresee, J. R Brown, Harvey E Browne, Rufus K
	3	a management of the second sec	

F A.L.J.

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SURGEONS.-Continued.

			18				
What changes.	Sur. 7th St'ben Rangers	Promoted to Surgeon.	Resig'd, & A Surg 90th	Resigned.		Resigned.	
Where appointed.	Surg. 51st regiment Asst. Surg. 59th reg't.	Asst. Surg. 105th reg't Asst Surg. 43d reg't Surg. 105th regiment	Surg. 30th regiment Surg. 8th reg. cavalry Surg. 104th regiment Surg. 14th regiment Surg. 23d regiment	1		and the second	Surg. 98th regiment
What service since graduation.	4 years in Marine Hospital; appointed by Gov. Fish Eastern Dispensary 1 year In private practice Assistant physician at Bellevue 1 yr;	2 years interne St. Mary's Hospital In general practice	Albany Hospital 3 months	In general practice Been Health officer of Brooklyn; in private practice Attended Dispensary in Brooklyn; also Hosnital in Dublin	Practiced 19 years before graduation Interne at Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo, 6 mo.: resident phy. Buffalo Hosp Hospital service 6 mo.: 24 years in	House Surg. Hospital 2 years In private practice I yr at Bellevue; 2 yrs at St. Luke's Hospital	18 mo. Asst. Surg. at Bellevue; 6 yrs Surg. Demilt Dispensary, &c Surg. 98th regiment
Year.	1829 1857 1845 1845	1862 1854 1857 1857	1851 1852 1854 1854 1832 1838	1857 1847 1849	1861 1858 1858	1858 1858 1851 1851 1858	1852
Where graduated.	Berlin, Prussia College Phys. and Surgeons Geneva Medical College	Buffalo University Albany Medical College New York University	Albany Medical College University New York Jefferson Medical College Licensed by Ots. Co. Med. Soc. Woodstock, Vermont	College Phys. and Surgeons Castleton, Vermont Royal Coll. Surgeons, Dublin	Albany Medical College Buffalo Medical College	McGill College, Montreal College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons	New York University 1852 Harvard Medical School 1854
.93A	51 51 43 40	25 25	32 32 50 48 50	26 41 42	42 27 27	26 26 26	31 30
NAME.	Brueninghausen, Charles Buck, Ephraim W Burr, William J	Casey, James W Cass, Jonathan Caso, D. Meigs	Chamberlaun, D. C. Chamberlaun, D. C. Chapin, Francis L. R Chapman, James Chase, thos G	Clark, A. M	Cooper, William S Cotelle, Victor Amede Coventry, Walter B Crandall, William B	Cunynghame, Thurlow Cutler, J. L Dalrymple, A. P Dalton, Edward B	Danaghe, William R David, William G

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		19		
Promoted to Surgeon.	Promoted to Surgeon.	Resigned, and app'ted Surg. 8th cavalry. Consolidated to 95th and must. out service. Resigned. Deceased.	Resigned. Resigned.	Promoted to Brig. Sur
	Asst Surg. 31st reg't Asst. Surg. U. S. A Surg. 7th regiment Surg. 1st reg't artillery	Surg. 97th regiment Sur.3d reg.Eagle Br'de Surg. 25th regiment Surg. 38th regiment		Surg. 5th regiment Sur. 78th eg Surg. 7th reg't cavalry Surg. 49th regiment Surg. 54th regiment Asst. Surg. 40th reg't.
 Hospital practice in France, Dublin, &c Phy. in Auburn State Prison 2 yrs; in private practice Attended Bellevue and N. Y. Hosp. 6 mos; attend. Phy. Rochester Hosp. 1 year 	Asst. of Dr. Rochesterat Buffalo Hosp. St. Luke's Hosp. 6 mos; acting Surg. Demilt Disp. 2 yrs	In private practice nearly 18 years Surgeon Sing Sing prison, Priv. Prac. 7 yrs Surg. British army; several yrs in Hosp s of Europe	The private practice	In general practice. I yr in army South Florida; 1856 Surg. on steamer; general practice. Private practice Hospital practice 3 years Asst. Dem. when grad.; in gen'l prac. L. Island Hosp. 1 yr; in private prac.
1833 1860 1860 1856 1838 1838	1860 1859 1845 1845 1844 1844 1854	1844 1849 1860 1860 1846	1854 1856 1856 1856 1850 1841 1829 1833	1853 1852 1852 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1861 1861
	 and.	Geneva Medical College University New York New York University L. R. C. of Edinburgh	Tubingen	Castleton, Vermont
	22 27 39 31	41 36 24 37	31 31 35 35 44	34 29 25 25 25 25 25 25 27 27
D'Avignon, Francis J Dexter, James E Dickerson, D'Estaing Dilts, George S Dimon, Theodoro Douglas, Frederick	Dumainville, Lucian Dunster, Edward L Ellis, Thomas T Eisenlord, A. M. F Everts, Franklin	Ferguson, Nelson D Fisher, George J Fiske, S. N	Froehlick, Mority A Frothingham, William Glennan, Patrick Goodale, Charles S Goodrich, Charles S	Gibbs, T. C

NAME.	.93A	Where graduated.	Year.	What service since graduation.	. Where appointed.	What changes.
Hamilton, Frank H Hausen, Julius	33	Vienna, Austria		Hosp. Vienna, Wurzburg, Tubingen, &c House Surg. Bellevue Hosp. 1 yr; ship	Surg. 31st regiment Surg. 20th regiment	Promoted to Brig. Sur.
Hoysradt, J. H Hedler, T. Lewis	36 36 28	Albany Medical College Heidelberg, Freyburg	1853	Surg. I voyage In general practice	Surg. 10th regiment Surg. 103d regiment	Promoted to Brig. Sur.
Helmer, Albert M	29	University of Michigan	1858	and "New York," &c	Asst. Surg. 20th reg't. Surg. 28th regiment	
Hermann, August	1200-000	College Phys. and Surgeons Marburg, Hesse	1858		Asst. Surg. 29th reg't. Surg. 58th regiment	Resigned.
Hewett, James D		New York University	1858	_	Asst. Surg. 66th reg't. Surg. 92d regiment	Resigned.
Hicks, J. Lawrence Hoff, Alexander H		College Phys. and Surgeons Jefferson Medical College	1860	House Surg. at Bellevue 1 year Hosp. service some years	Surg. 1st regiment	Resigned. Promoted to Brig. Sur.
Hoffmann, Edward S Hubbell, Charles L	31	College Phys. and Surgeons Berkshire Medical College	1855		Surg. 90th regiment	0, 0.02
Hovet, Henry	35 26	Gottingen, Germany	1852 1857	Burgeon Troy Hospital	Surg. 2d reg. B.H.cav. Surg. 46th regiment	
Howe, John	22 26	New York Medical College	1859 1856	Ship Surg. Atlantic line 1 year House Fby. at Bellevue, &c Student 2 yrs in Hosp. Vienna, Berlin,	Asst. Surg. 19th reg't. Asst. Surg. 1st reg't	Resigned & app.U.S.A Promoted to Surgeon.
Hutchinson, William F	24	New York University	1858	Paris	Surg. 9th regiment	
Ideler, Herman	42 36	School of Berlin, Prussia	1844 1855	Hospital practice in Berlin	Asst. Durg. 22d reg't Surg. 45th regiment Surg. 72d regiment	
Jamison, John S	35.5	University of Michigan	1852	In private practice	Surg. 86th regiment Sanitary Commission	
Junghanns, L. H.	28	Munich, Wurtzberg, &c.	1856	Asst. at Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, 1	Asst, burg.3d bat.Art.	
Jules Debreuil	36		:	Figure States and interne of Paris Hosp'ls.		

SURGEONS.-Continued.

Resigned. Resigned. Resigned. Promoted to Surgeon. Promoted to Brig. Sur Resigned.	ours, out regundation is induced to angle out.
	····amamifat mae ·Since
Attending Hosp. New York and London Passed by Royal Coll. Phy., London, competent for British service In private practice In private practice Surg, Austrian army 4 ¹ / ₄ years; in prac- tice 8 years the practice-chiefty surgical Amo. Albany Hosp.; 3 mo. Buffalo Hos. Asst. and House Phy. Bellevue, 18 mo. Asst. and House Phy. Rears Military service in 1848, '49, in Ger- many; in practice 12 years In general practice 12 years In general practice 12 years Dep. Health officer at Quarantine 2 yrs. Surg. 3 mos. 6th regiment N. Y. S. M.; attended Hosp. New York and Paris In practice 6 years In practice 6 years In practice 10 yrs; in Ireland 10 yr In priv. practice 11 yrs; in Ireland 10 yr In prive practice 15 years In private practice 15 years In practice 16 years In private practice 15 y	
1857 1857 1855 1855 1855 1856 1856 1856 1855 1855	
Albany Medical College	
26 27 28 27 26 25 26<	
Kelsey, Dama E	

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SURGEONS.-Continued.

	22
What changes.	Lieut. Col. 72d reg't. Promoted to Surgeon. Resigned. Promoted to Surgeon. Promoted to surgeon. Resigned-app. Surg. 10th reg't cavalry. Resigned. Resigned. Resigned.
Where appointed.	Asst. Surg. 58th reg't. Asst. Surg. 58th reg't. Asst. Surg. 35th reg't. Asst. Surg. 21th regiment Surg. 21th regiment Surg. 29th regiment Surg. 29th regiment Surg. 83d regiment Asst. Surg. 37th reg't. Asst. Surg. 37th reg't. Surg. 6th regiment Surg. 6th regiment Surg. 53d regiment Surg. 53d regiment Asst. Surg. 75th reg't. Asst. Surg. 53th regiment Asst. Surg. 75th reg't. Surg. 50th regiment Asst. Surg. 75th reg't. Surg. 50th regiment Asst. Surg. 75th reg't. Asst. Surg. 75th reg't. Asst. Surg. 24th reg't. Asst. Surg. 50th regiment Asst. Surg. 24th reg't. Asst. Surg. 88th regiment Asst. Surg. 88th regiment
What service since graduation.	 Surgeon in U. S. A. 1846 to 1855; 1 year in Paris Hosp years Assistant Surgeon in Hospital. House Surg. at Bellevue 24 yrs; Surg. In practice 18 years. In practice 18 years. Asst. Surg. Prussian army; visited 4 years Hosp. Berlin, Germany. Asst. Surg. Prussian army; visited 4 years in Hosp. of Europe; 7 years in practice. Years St. Vincent Hospital. Practice. Provate practice. In private practice. In private practice. Surg. Atlantic and Isthmus steamers. In private practice. Surg. Atlantic and Isthmus steamers. Med. staff thro' Crimean war, '54 In private practice. On Med. staff thro' Crimean war, '54 In private practice. Visited Mass. and Philadelphia Hosp. Visited Hosp. Buffalo and New York; Visited Hosp. In England and America 7 years Late Asst. Surgeon British army, in Orimea
Year.	1845 1856 1856 1856 1855 1855 1845 1845 1847 1847 1847 1847 1847 1847 1847 1845 1856 1845 1856 1845 1856 1845 1857 1856 1857 1857 1857 1857 1856 1857 1856 1857 1857 1857 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855
Where graduated.	Moses, Israel.37College Phys. and SurgeonsMucke, Franz28Greifswald, PrussiaMutdie, Archibuld F.28Greifswald, PrussiaMutdock, Jumes B.31College Phys. and SurgeonsMutdock, Jumes B.31College Phys. and SurgeonsMutdock, Jumes B.36Geneva Medical CollegeNawbaus, Charles J.36Geneva Medical CollegeNordguist, Charles J.39New York UniversityNordguist, Charles J.39New York UniversityOliver, George H29New York UniversityOliver, George H29New York UniversityOliver, George H29New York UniversityPalmer, John M.31New York UniversityPalmer, John M.31New York UniversityPalmer, John M.31New York UniversityPascons, William W. D.29New York UniversityPalmer, John M.31New York UniversityParsons, William W. D.29New York UniversityPascons, Villiam W. D.29New York Medical CollegePertry, John L.31Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPertry, John L.31Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPertry, John D.31Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPertry, John D.31Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPertry, John D.31Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPetres, Bowers, Cyrus31Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPetres, Bowers, Cyrus30Sch. Andrews, ScotlandPowers, Cyrus30Scholege Phys
.93A	37 37 37 38 31 32 331 331 331 331 331 331 332 333 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 335 336 337 338 339 331 332 334 335 336 336 336 336 336 336 336 336 337 338 339 330 331 332 336 337 338 339 341 351 352
NAME.	Moses, Israel Mucke, Franz Mudie, Archibald F. Mulford, Sylvanus S. Muutock, James B Nelson, Judson C Nendguist, Charles J Nordguist, Charles J O'Meagher, William H Palmer, William W. D. Palmer, William W. D. Parsons, William W. D. Perse, Roger W Perry, John L Petherbridge, John D Petherbridge, John D Potter, Hazard A Potter, Hazard A Potter, Hazard A Potter, Hazard A Reissberg, Henry W Reuss, P. Jos.

	23		
Decensed. Dis'd, asst. surg. 78th. Pro. to Surg. 12th re; ? Promo. to Brig. Surg.	Promoted surg. 94th.	Discharged; app. Surg. Serrell's Engr. reg't.	Fromoted to Brig.
Surg. 18th regiment Surg. 81st regiment Surg. 81st regiment Asst. Surg. 46th reg't. As. Surg. 2d reg't cav. Surg. 34th regiment Asst. Surg. 17th reg't. Surg. 68th regiment	Surg. 95th regiment Asst. Surg. 43d reg ^{,t} Surg. 69th regiment		Surg. 33d regiment Surg. 89th regiment Asst. Surg. 7th reg't Surg. 3d regiment Asst. Surg. 26th reg't.
 3 years visited Hosp. of Europe; House Surg. Mass. General Hospital Been Surg. 28th regiment 3 mo's Vol. Hosp. practice 18 mo.; priv. prac. 11 yrs 1 year Hospital in Detroit Visited for 3 years Hospital of Glasgow In active practice 37 years; Member of Congress Prof. Surgery Indiana Med. College 8 years Asst. Prof. Surg. N. Y. Med. Coll. 61 Asst. Louis St. Louis 	In private practice	Emigrant office 1853 to 1855 In practice 15 years In practice except two winters In private practice I year Hosp. in Albany; 2 years Alms House Resident Phy. at Blockley Hosp.; 1	year Prof. Geneva Medical College. Surg. 33d regin Served Mass. Gen'l Hosp.; commis- sioned Medical staff 1841
1852 1853 1853 1855 1857 1847 1847 1848 1848 1848 1848 1848 184	1857 1849 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858	1847 1840 1832 1852 1852 1840	1849 1858 1858 1840 1859 1859 1831 1831 1833
	Gottingen, Hanover	Geneva Medical College Castleton, Vermont Fairfield Medical Col. N. Y Albany Medical College University of Pennsylvania	College Phys. and Surgeons Bern, Switzerland University Pennsylvania Berkshire Medical College Jefferson Medical College Jefferson Medical College St. dall
31 40 59 55 38 38	33 24 36 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 33 36 36		38 33 33 33 44 24 24 24 33 33
Rice, Nathan P Rice, Pitkin B Rice, William H Ruggles, Eli Samuel Sabin, S. A Sass, Louis Schenck, Otto Shenck, Otto Sherman, Socrates N Shiltze, Louis Shultze, Louis	Simon, John Sloat, Spencer S Smith, Andrew H Smith, Joseph T Smith, J. Paschal	Smith, William A Smith, William M Snow, Asa B Spencer, Henry T	 Squire, Truman H Staehle, Francis R Stearns, Charles W Stebbins, Roderick Steele, Aaron J Stein, L Steinach, Adelrick

SURGEONS.-Continued.

47 College Phys. and Surgeons				0
College Phys. and Surgeons Giessen and Marburg	1826 1860 1854 1854	2 yrs New York Hosp.; 8 yrs New York Dispensary; 9 yrs Ophthalmic Hosp. In active practice In practice $6\frac{1}{2}$ years	Asst. Surg. U. S. army Surg. 52d regiment	
 Buffalo University	1851 1835	Hospital practice Boston and N. York. Hosp. practice 15 mos; general practice 3 years	Surg. 17th regiment Surg. 40th regiment	Res; app. Sur. 43d reg; no. Brig Sure dis'd
New York University Jefferson Medical College University of Wurzburg College Phys. and Surgeons Jefferson Medical College College Phys. and Surgeons	1851 1858 1858 1858 1861 1853 1853 1856	Served 2 mos as Sub. in N. York Hosp.	Asst. Surg. 17th reg't. Asst. Surg. U. S. army Asst. Surg. 51st reg't. Asst. Surg. 32d reg't Surg. 47th regiment	Dismissed the service.
30 Leipsic 1836 54 Medical School Paris. 1836 31 Albany Medical College 1835 43 College Phys. and Surgeons 1843	00 10 4	Surg. to poor in Paris from 1836 to ⁵²² In active practice	Asst. Surg. 53d reg't Surg. Enfant Perdus Surg. 56th regiment Surg. 18th regiment	Disb'd, surg. 102d reg. Resig'd; app. Surg.5th
 Buffalo Medical College Geneva Medical College 7 New York University 27 College Phys. and Surgeons 27 College Phys. and Surgeons 27 New York University 28 Buffalo Medical College 29 Albary Medical College 23 College Phys. and Surgeons 24 Streshire Medical College 25 New York Medical College 26 New York Medical College 	1852 1850 1854 1854 1855 1855 1845 1845 1845 1845	In practice 9 years In active practice In active practice In active practice Ist Asst. Surg. of University Hospital. In private practice Asst. Surgeon Bellevue Hosp	Asst. Surg. 101st reg't. Surg. 35th regiment Asst. Surg. 34th reg't. Surg. 4th regiment Surg. 8th regiment Surg. 61st regiment Asst. Surg. 10th reg't Asst. Surg. 10th reg't Surg. 47th regiment	

First Battalion artillery Surg. 21st regiment Surg. 99th regiment Surg. 99th regiment Asst. Surg. U. S. army Surg. 39th regiment Asst. Surg. 66th reg't. Asst. Surg. 60th reg't. Asst. Surg. Col. Dodge mounted rifles. Asst. Surg. 86th reg't.
Wieber, George36Stud in Halle, Wurtzb'gGiessen1857Served in Prussian armyFirst Battalion artilleryWilson, James, Charles H.25Dublin1855Served in Prussian armySurg. 21st regimentWilson, James, Charles K.25Jefferson Medical College1855Surg. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 21st regimentWolf, Frederick23Jefferson Medical College1854Surg. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 30th regimentWood, Charles K.33Jefferson Medical College1854Surg. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 30th regimentWood, Lucian P.32Goll. Physicians and Surgeons1854Surg. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 56th regres.u.Wood, Lucian P.32Coll. Physicians and Surgeons1854Stars. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 56th regres.u.Wood, Lucian P.32Coll. Physicians and Surgeons1854Stars. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 56th regres.u.Wood, Lucian P.32Coll. Physicians and Surgeons1854Stars. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 56th regres.u.Wuderlick, Gerald56Munderlick, Gerald1854Stars. in Buffalo Hosp. Sisters of CharitySurg. 56th regres.u.Wood, Lucian P.56Munderlick, Gerald56Mung.orStars. Stars. Stars. Surg. Col. DodgWuderlick, Gerald56Munderlick, Gerald56MunderlickMung.orWuderlick, Gerald56House Surg. and Phy
1857 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855
Vieber, George.36Stud in Halle, Wurtzb'gGiessen1857Vilcox, Charles H.25Dublin1856Vilson, James.25Dublin1855Volf, Frederick23Jefferson Medical College1855Volf, Frederick33Prague, Austria1855Vood, Charles S.33Prague, Austria1855Vood, Lucian P.33Perkshire Medical College1855Vood, Lucian P.32Goll. Physicians and Surgeons.1854Vinderlick, Gerald5618541854Vylie, Farand25Albany Medical College1854
36 32 33 33 33 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35
Wieber, George Wilcox, Charles H Wilson, James Wolf, Frederick Wood, Charles S Wood, Lucian P Wright, F. Markoe Wright, F. Markoe Wright, Farand

† Wounded at Hanover C. H. battle.

		40
olunteers, 1861.	What changes.	Resigned. Resigned, app. ass't surgeon U. S. Navy.
Examined by the Medical Board at Albany, and passed as Assistant Sungeons New York State Volunteers, 1861.	Where appointed.	 Ass't. Surg. 13th reg't. Ass't. Surg. 98th reg't. Ass't. Surg. U. S. N. Ass't. Surg. U. S. N. Ass't. Surg. U. S. N. bleday's artillery. Ass't. Surg. U. S. N. Ass't. Surg. U. S. N. Ass't. Surg. U. S. N. Ass't. Surg. Jth reg. cav. Ass't. Surg. 5th art'y. Ass't. Surg. 5th art'y. Ass't. Surg. 5th art'y. Ass't. Surg. 5th art'y.
	What service since graduation.	Asst. Surg. Rochester Hospital; practised in RochesterAss't. Surg. J '' Rocheste12 years in practiceAss't. Surg. J '' Rocheste17 months in Buffalo HospitalAss't Surg. J bleday's ar ' bleday's ar ' Ass't Surg. J
	Year.	 1859 1859 1859 1860 1861 1861 1861 1851 1851 1851 1855 1855
	Where graduated.	College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons University of Pennsylvania Albany Medical College College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons New York University College Phys. and Surgeons New York University College Phys. and Surgeons New York University College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons New York University College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons. New York University College Phys. and Surgeons. New York University College Phys. and Surgeons. Mennsingen, Bavaria College Phys. and Surgeons. Mennsingen, Bavaria College Phys. and Surgeons. Worester, Mass Woodstook Menotecter, Medical College Woodstook
	.93A	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 27\\ 27\\ 25\\ 22\\ 23\\ 23\\ 23\\ 23\\ 23\\ 23\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 22\\ 22$
	NAME.	Allen, Isaac B Allingham, James J Avery, George W Ayme, H Balch, Galusha B Baron, John C Bares, Newton L Bayles, George Bayles, George Bendet, George C Bennett, George C Bennett, George C Brauvelt, J. F Bogert, R. D Brown, Spencer H Brown, Spencer H Brown, Spencer H Brown, Spencer H Brown, Joseph Cate, H. J. Cate, H. J. Cate, H. J. Cate, M. J. Chambers, Wm. B.

		27
Promoted to Surgeon.	Promoted to Surgeon.	Dismissed. Taken pris. at Bull Run Died at Charleston, typ'd fev. Nov. 1861.
l of Paris Ass't Sur. 5th reg. cav. d 7 or 8 years Ass't Surg. 97th reg't. rgical side Ass't Surg. 57th reg't. Ass't Surg. 84th reg't. Ass't Surg. 84th reg't. Ass't Surg. 84th reg't. Ass't Surg. Baker's California regiment.	Ass't Surg. 51st. reg't. Ass't Surg. 10th reg't. Ass't Surg. U. S. A Ass't Surg. 18th reg't.	Ass't Surg. 45th reg't. Ass't Surg. 42d reg't. Ass't Surg. 42d reg't. Ass't Surg. 35th reg't. Surgeon 60th regiment Ass't Surg. 38th reg't. Ass't Surg. 63d reg't. Ass't Surg. 38th reg't. Ass't Surg. 38th reg't. Ass't Surg. 36th reg't. Ass't Surg. 50th reg't. Capt. 22d regiment.
Spent 2 years in Hospital of Paris In Dutchess Co. Hospital 7 or 8 years In N. Y. Hospital on surgical side Ass't Surg. 57th reg't. Ass't Surg. 84th reg't. California regiment.	 6 months drug store; 6 months ship surg.; 6 months camp Cal	Hospital Iin, Paris, &c.Hospital Wurzburg, Munich, Ber Iin, Paris, &c.Hospital Wurzburg, Munich, Ber Ass't Surg, 45th reg't.Phys. Northern Dispensary, New York In private practice 3 yearsAss't Surg, 45th reg't.Phys. Northern Dispensary, New York In prive practice 3 yearsAss't Surg, 42d reg't.Yisitor at Belly, and N. Y. Hosp. 3 years In prive practice 9 yearsAss't Surg, 42d reg't.Served one year in South Carolina.Ass't Surg. 35th reg't.In prive practiceBublin & N.Y.Ass't Surg. 35th reg't.Assist. Ward's Island Hosp. one yearAss't Surg. 38th reg't.Assist. Ward's Island Hosp. one yearAss't Surg. 36th reg't.In private practiceAss't Surg. 36th reg't.
1857 1857 1857 1857 1854 1860 1860 1861 1858 1846	1845 1860 1860 1857 1859 1861 1853 1853 1853 1853 1853	 1858 1859 1861 1861 1861 1865 1856 1856 1856 1856
Albany Medical College University of Pennsylvania College Phys. and Surgeons Castleton, Vermont College Phys. and Surgeons Harvard Univ. Med. College New York University	New York University College Phys. and Surgeons Albany Medical College Pennsylvania Medical College Albany Medical College Albany Medical College New York Medical College Berkshire Medical College	Wurzburg College Phys. and Surgeons Albany Medical College College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons Constleton, Vermont Castleton, Vermont New York University vermont New York Medical College Albany Medical College Albany Medical College Albany Medical College Albany Medical College Albany Medical College Dartmouth Medical College
	36 24 24 23 25 31 33	20 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23
Cochrane, A. H Cooper, John Cooper, John R Cornish, Aaron Cutler, G. R Dean, Henry C Dewey, David B	Dodge, John L Doolittle, Frank W Douglas, George C Downing, J. C. C Downing, J. C. C Edmenston, Alex'r A Edmenston, Alex'r A Elliott, Samuel R	Feldbausch, Philip Forrester, James Jr., Forsard, George H Fuller, Winfield S Franklin, Morris J French, Seth Gale, James L Gessner, Brower Gessner, Brower Gradendorff, Herman. Grines, F. S Grines, F. S Grines, F. S Hadden, James Hadden, James Hadden, James Hoyt, H

What changes.	Resigned. Resigned.	Promoted to Surgeon. Promoted to Surgeon.
Where appointed.	Ass't Surg. 48th reg't. Ass't Surg. 7th reg't. Ass't Surg. 90th reg't. Assistant Surg. 3d bat- talion. 13th regiment Ass't Surg. 104th reg't. Ass't Surg. 72d reg't. Ass't Surg. 72d reg't.	Ass't Surg. 81st reg't Ass't Surg. Mar. Artil. Ass't Surg. 57th reg't.
What service since graduation.	Attending physician in Williamsburg Disp.Ass't Surg. 48th reg't.In general practicePhys. Herkimer Co. poor house 6 years.Ass't Surg. 7th reg't.In private practiceIn private practiceAss't Surg. 7th reg't.In private practiceIn private practiceAss't Surg. 90th reg't.In private practiceIn private practiceAss't Surg. 90th reg't.In private practiceIn private practiceAss't Surg. 90th reg't.In private practiceIn general practiceAss't Surg. 90th reg't.Ass't Surg. 5th Reg. N. Y. S. M. 3 mos.Ass't Surg. 90th reg't.Ass't Surg. 5th Reg. N. Y. S. M. 3 mos.Ass't Surg. 90th reg't.In private practiceAss't Surg. 90th reg't.Ass't Surg. 5th Reg. N. Y. S. M. 3 mos.Ass't Surg. 90th reg't.Ass't Surg. 5th Reg. N. Y. S. M. 3 mos.Ass't Surg. 72d reg't.Ass't Surg. Pennsylv'a Hospital.Ass't Surg. 72d reg't.Ass. Surg. Pennsylv'a Hospital.Ass't Surg. 23d reg't.Physician and Surgeon Alms House.Ass't Surg. 23d reg't.	Infrmary 2 yearsAssistant Physician Randall's Island Hosp.Assistant Physician Randall's Island Hosp.Ass't Surg. 81st reg't.HospitalAss't Surg. Mar. Artil.N. Y. City and Bellevue HospitalAss't Surg. Mar. Artil.In private practice 13 yearsAss't Surg. 57th reg't.Albany HospitalAss't Surg. 57th reg't.
Year.	1861 1860 1860 1854 1859 1854 1856 1860 1856 1857 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858	1861 1861 1863 1853 1853 1853 1847 1847 1847 1859
Where graduated.	New York University Yale College Med. Dept Baste Baste Albany Medical College Serkshire Medical College Berkshire Medical College Berkshire Medical College College Phys. and Surgeons Marburg, Wurzburg and Vienna St. Thomas Med. and Surgical College, London Albany Medical College New York University Mew York University Albany Medical College New York University Albany Medical College Mew York University Albany Medical College Mew York University Albany Medical College Buffalo University Buffalo University	College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons College Phys. and Surgeons Harvard University New York Medical College Albany Medical College
.93A	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	
NAME.	Humphries, Patrick H. Ingerson, H. H Jackh, Gottlieb Jackh, Gottlieb Kayner, D. S Kidder, Walter Kilmer, Walter Kine, William B Kipp, Charles J Lakeman, William H. Lakeman, William H. Lakeman, William H. Leighton, Nathan'l W. Lewis, John B Lewis, John B Lewis, John B Long, Alfred J Mackay, David Marshall, Benjamin	Marshall, E. G Macfarlane, Carrington McAllister, Thomas McLellan, F. M McGowan, John J McKee, J. G Mexkee, J. G Mead, Martin L

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.-Continued.

		29	
Resigned.	Resigned. Resigned.	Prom. to Sur. 73d reg. Resigned. Discharged.	
Ass't Surg. 16th reg't. Ass't Surg. 27th reg't. Ass't Surg. Engineer & Artisans regiment. Ass't Surg. 25th reg't. Ass't Surg. 100th reg't. Ass't Surg. 91st reg't.	Ass't Surg. 25th reg't. Ass't Surg. 25th reg't. Ass't Surg. 29th reg't. Ass't Surg. 28th reg't. Ass't Surg. 28th reg't.	Surg. Surg. Surg. Surg. Surg.	Ass't Surg. 54th reg't. Ass't Surg. 15th reg't.
Visitor at Bellevue and City Hospital 2 years Hospital of Buffalo In private practice 2 years 8 months 8 months Blackwell's Island Hospital	Attended Bellevue Hospital	In private practice. In practice 12 years. In private practice 4 years. In practice 10 years. Asst. Phys. at Blackw. Isl. for 5 months. Asst. Phys. at Blackw. Isl. for 5 months. Is months in Europe attending Hospital. In practice 10 years. In practice 10 years. Thad charge Brooklyn City Hospital, &c. In private practice.	In private practice
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M ller, Adam Moore, J. W Mooers, John H Morse, Burnett W Mudge, Charles Murphy, Daniel H Murray, William D	Neely, Nelson Norris, Thomas P O'Leary, Cornelius B O'Neil, James C Osborne, Charles H Paine, Rob't Treat, Jr. Peters, Joseph A Peters, Joseph A	Phillips, James S. Phillips, James S. Pitts, James . Potter, William W. Powell, Richard Prestly, John. Prentice, Fowler. Quackenboss, E. M. Radginsky, Louis D. Radginsky, Louis D. Ramsay, George M. Rappold, Julius C. Reed, James A. Regan, Matthew F. Robinson, Joseph W.	Root, Henry Ruggles, Augustus D Rulison, William H Sattler, Cornelius Syhwarzenberg, George Schoon, James H

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What changes.	Dismissed. Prom. to Sur. 87th reg. Resigned.
Where appointed.	Captain 96th regiment. Surg. 63d reg't. Ass't Surg. 30th reg't. Ass't Surg. 94th reg't. Surgeon 9th cavalry Ass't Surg. 58th reg't. Ass't Surg. 47th reg't. Ass't Surg. 47th reg't. Ass't Surg. 41st reg't. Ass't Surg. 61st reg't. Ass't Surg. 61st reg't. Ass't Surg. 80th reg't. Ass't Surg. 3d reg't. Ass't Surg. 96th reg't. Ass't Surg. 96th reg't. Ass't Surg. 96th reg't.
What service since graduation.	Albany City Hospital 1 term. 2 years practice in Hamburg; 5 in N. Y. Attended St. Vincent's Hospital. 1 private practice 2 years charge Wayne Co. Hospital. 2 years charge Wayne Co. Hospital. 2 years charge Wayne Co. Hospital. 1 private practice Marine Hospital at Cleveland 3 years. One year New York City Hospital. Hospital practice Vienna and Prague, 1854- 1559. In private practice Practiced in Hospital of Paris. 1 ½ years at Mobile Hospital, Alabama. 1 ½ years at Mobile Hospital, Alabama. 1 ½ years at Mobile Hospital, 6 mo's New York Hospital 1 ½ years at Mobile Hospital of Paris.
Year.	1860 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1856 1860 1860 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 185
Where graduated.	Albany Medical College Hamburg
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NAME.	Sweeney, James

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ASSISTANT SURGEONS.-Continued.

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for service by the Gen- ion before the Medical mination, and they were		What changes.	Resigned. Prisoner at Bull Run.		Ellsworth Fire Zouaves. [role.) Prisoner at Bull Run. (On pa- Prisoner at Bull Run. (Pa- role.) ''Garibaldi Guard.''
veral of the Regiments were independent in their organizations, and were at once accepted for service by the Gen- eral Government. The Surgeons were appointed by their Colonels, without an examination before the Medical Board. Already in the service of the government it was not easy to recall them for the examination, and they were subsequently commissioned by the State, as follows:		Where appointed.	Surgeon 64th regiment	GEONS.	Assistant Surgeon 67th regiment Assistant Surgeon 55th regiment Assistant Surgeon 71st regiment Assistant Surgeon 74th regiment Assistant Surgeon 79th regiment Assistant Surgeon 11th regiment Assistant Surgeon 79th regiment Assistant Surgeon 65th regiment Assistant Surgeon 79th regiment Assistant Surgeon 79th regiment Assistant Surgeon 73d regiment
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Several of the Regiments were independent in their eral Government. The Surgeons were appointed Board. Already in the service of the government subsequently commissioned by the State, as follows:		Where graduated.			
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Several of the K eral Governme Board. Alrea subsequently co		NAME.	Barr, George W Bostwick, Henry P Elliott, Frederick Gray, Charles Hindman, Richard H Lewis, William C Loughran, Robert McDonald, James E Osborne, John Q Petard, Felix Powell, Alfred Simpson, George B. F.		Adams, George Arthard, Theodore Ash, James T Calhoun, James T Fitch, James E Forshee, John M Furgeson, James F McLetchie, Andrew O'McDonald, Wheelan, Ribback, Rudelph Ribback, Rudelph

As these pages are going through the press I gain the opportunity to add, that when in the month of April a great battle was anticipated at Yorktown, Virginia, where General McClellan was besieging the Confederate army, it was found that the medical and surgical force of the army was insufficient to meet the demands that such an engagement was likely to impose upon it. In order, therefore, to give immediate care to the wounded, under the authority of the Secretary of War, the governors of the several loyal States were directed to appoint a corps of volun-TEER SURGEONS, who should respond to the call of the Governor and serve without remuneration. The following appointments have been made by the Governor of the State of New York up to this date, June 11, 1862.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
James R. Wood	New York city	April 7
Alfred C. Post	do	do
Ernest Krackowizer	do	do
Stephen Smith	do	do
Charles D. Smith	do	do
George A. Peters	do	do
John O. Stone	do	do
Thaddeus M. Halstead	do	do
Willard Parker	do	do
Gurdon Buck	do	do
Lothar Voss	do	do
Thomas M. Markoe	do	do
Alden March	Albany	do
John Swinburne	do	do
Edward H. Parker	Poughkeepsie	do
Charles Winne		do
William Detmold		do
Mason F. Cogswell	Albany	April 16
Samuel G. Wolcott		do
Sanford B. Hunt	Buffalo	do
Lewis Post	Lodi, Seneca Co	do
Jonathan Kneeland	South Onondaga	April 17
John J. Crane		do
George Cochrane	Brooklyn	do
E. W. Alba	Angelica, Allegany Co	April 16
Gilson A. Dayton	Mexico, Oswego Co	April 17
S. Oakley Vanderpoel	Albany	do
Daniel E. Kissam	Brooklyn	April 17

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LIST OF VOLUNTEER SURGEONS APPOINTED.

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	UT.	
Names.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Cornelius Olcott	Brooklyn	April 17
Daniel Ayres	do	uo
David L. Rogers	New York city	do
William H. Thompson	do	do
Charles Skinner	Malone, Franklin Co	April 19
F. Burdick	Johnstown, Fulton Co	May 15
Smith Ely	Newburgh	do
James V. Kendall	Baldwinsville	May 16
John V. Lansing	Albany	May 19
Sylvester D. Willard	do	do
William S. Denniston		T
Benjamin E. Bushnell	Little Falls	
W. Blaisdell	Coeymans	12
Charles H. Porter	Albany	

FORTRESS MONROE AND WHITE HOUSE HOSPITAL.

Yorktown was evacuated on the 4th of May, and the battle at Williamsburg was fought on the 5th and 6th instant.

Dr. John Swinburne of this city, and myself left under the direction of the Surgeon General for Fortress Monroe, on the 8th inst., with orders to report to the medical director, Dr. J. M. Cuyler. We rounded Old Point Comfort after a delightful sail down the Chesapeake, on Saturday morning the 10th inst. Here everything began to have the aspects of war. A large number of vessels of war and transports were lying off the Point. The guns from every point frowned from the massive walls of the Fortress. The rebel flag could be seen at Sewall's Point, and beyond nearly as far as the eye could reach lay the terror to our fleet, the iron clad Merrimac. The Monitor, its antagonist, lay at a little distance from the landing, and would scarcely have gained attention except as she was pointed out to us. On reaching the shore we were escorted to the office of the Provost Marshal, where, although we were both opposed to swearing generally, we swore allegiance to our country with unquestionable earnestness.

Immediately we went to report to Dr. Cuyler, whom we found in a ward of the hospital. He gave us a cordial reception, saying: "You are just the men we want to see, take off your coats and go directly to work here." A large room full of wounded men were before us. Three hundred had arrived the evening previous, by boat, from Williamsburg, where they were wounded on the day of the battle, and had received only field dressing. They had been brought a mile or two to the boat, some of them having lain on the field over night, then removed from the boat, and brought to the hospital. Thus, it was four days since some of the wounds had been dressed, and the patients were suffering from exhaustion As soon as we could procure sponges, basins, water, lint, bandages, straps, &c., we went to work, and hard work it was to bend for hours over the beds of those poor fellows. There were many cases of field amputations, and most of them were good operations. There was, however, a tendency to gangrene, and some of the wounds became fatally gangrenous. There were gunshot wounds of almost every variety, a record of which would be interesting, but there was no time for making it. Many of the patients in the ward assigned to Dr. Swinburne and myself were of the Fifth North Carolina and a Virginia regiment, together with Massachusetts, New York and Michigan regiments. In the wards of the hospital they lay side by side, as amiable towards each other as if they had never been combatants, receiving alike all that care and skill could bestow. There were in our ward seven fractured femurs, occasioned by bullets. The minie ball shatters the femur fearfully, breaking it into splinters of from one to six inches in length, the results of which are likely to prove fatal. These cases ought to be brought off from the field and to the hospital on stretchers, with simple extension to keep the limb straight. Felt splints and bandages, when applied, become tightened by the swelling of the limb. and when the dressings are deferred for two or three days, they are exceedingly painful and productive of great mischief. We had arrived at the hospital at a favorable time for hard work, and we strove to perform it in behalf of our patients, in justice to our profession, and to the State of New York, which we represented. The surgeon in charge of the general hospital was our friend Dr. Reed B. Bontecou, Brigade Surgeon in General Wool's Division, formerly of Troy, to whom we were indebted for hospitality and for many kind attentions. The hospital was a part of the Hygeia Hotel, formerly a fashionable Southern resort, a sort of Southern Saratoga, built to accommodate twelve hundred guests, where the gay and the happy resorted, to breathe the invigorating air from the ocean. It was a sad thought, that where only cheerful voices once mingled, the groans of the wounded and the dying now burdened the air. The roses in the court-yard which once emitted sweet perfume, now seemed sickly, unattractive, and exhaling only the odor of pus and suppurating wounds. There

were said to be at the Hygeia about five hundred patients. It was the nearest hospital to the landing, and consequently many of the worst cases were taken off here. After working almost without intermission on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we found two platform car loads of wounded just arrived. They were laid on the piazza and in the yard, in the rear of the hotel, where their wounds were dressed. Every place seemed covered. They were immediately sent on a transport North.

The capital operations that occurred during our stay were four cases of resection of the shoulder joint, three amputations of the thigh, one amputation by disarticulation at the knee joint, two cases of resection at the elbow, and ten cases of exsection of the femur, eight of which were performed by Dr. Bontecou, and two by Dr. Swinburne. Dr. Bontecou is a graceful and accomplished operator, and must be ranked among the first American surgeons. The result of many of the cases of exsection of the femur were unsuccessful, though not under circumstances that ought to weigh against the operation entirely. The muscles in these cases were greatly torn, and destroyed by the force of the halls; the patients were already exhausted, and the air of the over-crowded wards had become so pus poisoned, that a well man could scarcely have lived a week in them, and it necessitated the vacating of some of them entirely. This was the case of the Reading Room ward of which we had the charge. There were at this hospital, as assistants to Dr. Bontecou, Dr. Van Steenberg, of the First regiment, and Dr. Forshee, of the Eleventh regiment; Brigade Surgeon Shipman, and Dr. Light. One mile west was the Mill Creek Hospital, a large government storehouse, with about three hundred beds, all of which were occupied, under the charge of Brigade Surgeon Hunt. Here Dr. McLean, of the New York Second, and Dr. Whiton, assistant, were stationed. Drs. Brinsmade, of Troy; Alden and Henry March; Lente,* of Cold Spring, and others, were doing volunteer service at this hospital. One mile still further west was the Chesapeake Hospital, a large building formerly known as the Chesapeake Female Seminary. It was under the charge of Dr. McCay, Brigade Surgeon. Drs. Edward H. Parker, Stephen Smith, Husted, and A. C. Post were on service there. I saw Dr. Post apply a ligature to the primitive carotid. He mentions the operation in a letter to the American Medical Times, of June 7. In this

establishment there were said to be seven hundred beds, makin fifteen hundred wounded and sick at Old Point Comfort. There were many sad, sad scenes in the hospitals. Among the faithful laborers at the Hygeia was the Chaplain of the United States ship Chesapeake, and Mr. Barcley, a christian philanthropist from Philadelphia, who was unremitting in his attentions to the sick, procuring for them all that money could purchase, and encouraging them by words and acts of kindness.

Drs. Cogswell and Lansing of Albany arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday the 17th, when we all received orders from Dr. Cuyler to report to Dr. Tripler, the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, at its headquarters. We reached Yorktown on Saturday evening, and for want of a pilot remained there until morning, having time to make a hurried survey of the place, but not to visit the hospitals, which were under the charge of Dr. Greenleaf. There were fifteen hundred sick in the hospitals at Yorktown.

It was a delightful sail up the Pamunkey river. There was a stillness becoming the Sabbath morning, the clouds were so beautifully reflected in the river that one might question whether he was sailing through the sky or the water. On the banks of the river all was quiet, and except in few places where "contrabands" gathered about their cabins, they appeared deserted. At West Point we had taken on board a "secesh" pilot, without any special guarantee that our steamer would be safe in his hands. We passed safely the vessels that had been sunk in the river to obstruct navigation, and a little past meridian approached Cumberland, where we found the rear of the army. White House, which is the head of navigation on the Pamunkey river, was several miles beyond, and to this place the river was literally crowded with steamers and transports of every description. It is estimated that there could not have been less than ten thousand vessels, steamers and transports. General McClellan and the advance of the army were at this place. One can only be impressed with the magnitude of an army by actually seeing it and being in its commotion. We found our way to the medical director's whose tent was near General McClellan's, and presented our credentials, with the assurance that we were ready for any service. After a little hesitation we were informed that he had nothing for us to do, and the order for our transportation to

Fortress Monroe was accordingly furnished. We spent the afternoon on the field, meeting at almost every point some familiar face. The evening dress parade of the army excited our admiration as the air echoed with the music of a hundred bands. As far as the eye could reach the field was covered with men, and tents, horses, mules, and army wagons. Towards evening the army received orders to move forward at 4 o'clock the next (Monday, May 19,) morning. When we arrived at the steamer in the evening, preparatory to our return, we found a message from Dr. Tripler, requesting us to report to him the next morning at seven o'clock. This we did. He informed us that he had determined to organize a field hospital at that place, and to send back the sick and disabled of the army there for treatment. He requested us to establish this hospital, of which Brigade Surgeon J. H. Baxter was to remain as director. About three hundred sick had been left on the ground. The hospital was to be composed of one hundred tents erected in double line on an oblong square, to accommodate twelve hundred patients or twelve in each tent. Two companies from the New York 93d and one from the 106th Pennsylvania were detailed for the labor under our supervision. There was a delay in obtaining spades and axes; nothing could be done without them. It began to rain early in the afternoon, and the sick men were picked from the road side as fast as tents were erected to shelter them, others gathered under the trees until tents were ready. Night came and there was neither straw or any food. These poor sick and tired fellows laid down on the ground like brave men, without straw or food, and without a word of complaint. On Tuesday ambulances arrived with the sick faster than we were able to dispose of them. The straw that we obtained was wet and musty. There was yet no means for getting water, or beef, or kettles, or wood, and the thousand other things that pertained to the necessities of a hospital, and when night came again we all laid down on the ground in our tents, tired and hungry, and full of sympathy for the sufferings we could not relieve. On Wednesday the army supplies began to come in. The sanitary commission arrived and furnished us with beef, straw, beds, pillows, shirts and towels; while camp kettles, medical stores, coffee, rice and sugar were furnished from the army department. An arrangement was made for the transportation of wood and water; system and comfort began to come out of confusion and want. To Dr. Cogswell was assigned the laborious

duties of the office, and the superintendence of the hospital records, while to Drs. Swinburne, Lansing and myself, of Albany, Drs. Page and Hall, of Boston, was entrusted the reception and the treatment of the patients.

On Thursday a tremendous rain flooded the ground and some of the tents, so that many of the sick lay in the water. This was bad enough, but the men were brave and uncomplaining. Hay was brought after the rain, to raise them above the wet, and the surgeons waded through mud nearly to the top of their boots to see that the hay was well distributed, and to look after the sick. Immediate measures were then taken to floor the tents with plank, six inches above the ground, and to increase the drains around them. The Sanitary Commission did excellent service, and provided for the immediate wants of the sick, before the government resources could be obtained. They had the steamers Spaulding, Elm City and Daniel Webster, on which they received about four or five hundred of the most severe cases from the hospital during the first week. There were received at this field hospital during the first week about seventeen hundred patients. Many of them suffered in their re-transportation from the hospital to the steamers, and doubtless the mortality was increased by the removal of exhausted fever patients. When the wagons and ambulances reached the hospital at night, there was no alternative but to leave the patients in them until morning before beds could be provided for them. Perhaps many convalesced by the time they reached New York who would have been ready to join their regiments had they remained. Dr. Kneeland arrived during the week and labored hard and acceptably in hurrying the preparation of provisions for the patients. The culinary department was crude, and needed constant surveillance to make it run well. The patients necessarily suffered for food for the first few days. But the mortality was not large. During the first week there were only four deaths at the hospital, out of the seventeen hundred. Eight occurred on board the sanitary vessels, possibly some of these might have been avoided if their removal could have been prevented. I have not the statistics of sickness of the whole hospital, but those of two hundred and thirty-four patients for which I prescribed in the morning of May 24th, from which my report was furnished, they may be taken nearly as an index to the whole, and are as follows:

a the morning of the 24th of May, were	as follow
Debility	94
Fever	
Diarrhœa	10
Rheumatism	16
Dysentery	0
Lame and wounded	
Measles	3
Ruptured	3
Parotitis	
Venereal	1
Pneumonia	1
Eruptive	3
Injured sight	1
Neuralgia	1
Spermatorrhœa	1
Sore throat	1
Balland and the second stands	
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Two Hundred and Thirty-four Patients Visited and Prescribed for on the morning of the 24th of May, were as follows.

Many of these cases would be able to return to duty in ten days. They were tired and exhausted; they needed REST and NOURISHMENT. The worst cases of fever, both remittent and typhoid, were sent to the vessels of the Sanitary Commission. Could they have been as well nourished at the hospital, they would have gained nothing by removal. The diarrhœas were not unusally obstinate, nor the dysentery severe, and but few of the cases of rheumatism were acute. The stimulus and tonic consisted of quinine and whisky, and were essential in the treatment of nearly every case. Suitable nourishment for the sick would have frequently answered better, but that could not be obtained. The resources of the government were large, but it required several days to concentrate them for the care of so many hundred sick. The zeal and energy of the Sanitary Commission, their timely aid at this hospital, the heart with which they came to the work, the willingness of their medical corps, rise above the praise which words can express. Such, in few words, was the organization of the hospital at Whitehouse. twenty-three miles from Richmond, and the part which those

who represented the State of New York bore in it. It was a great labor, and faithfully performed.

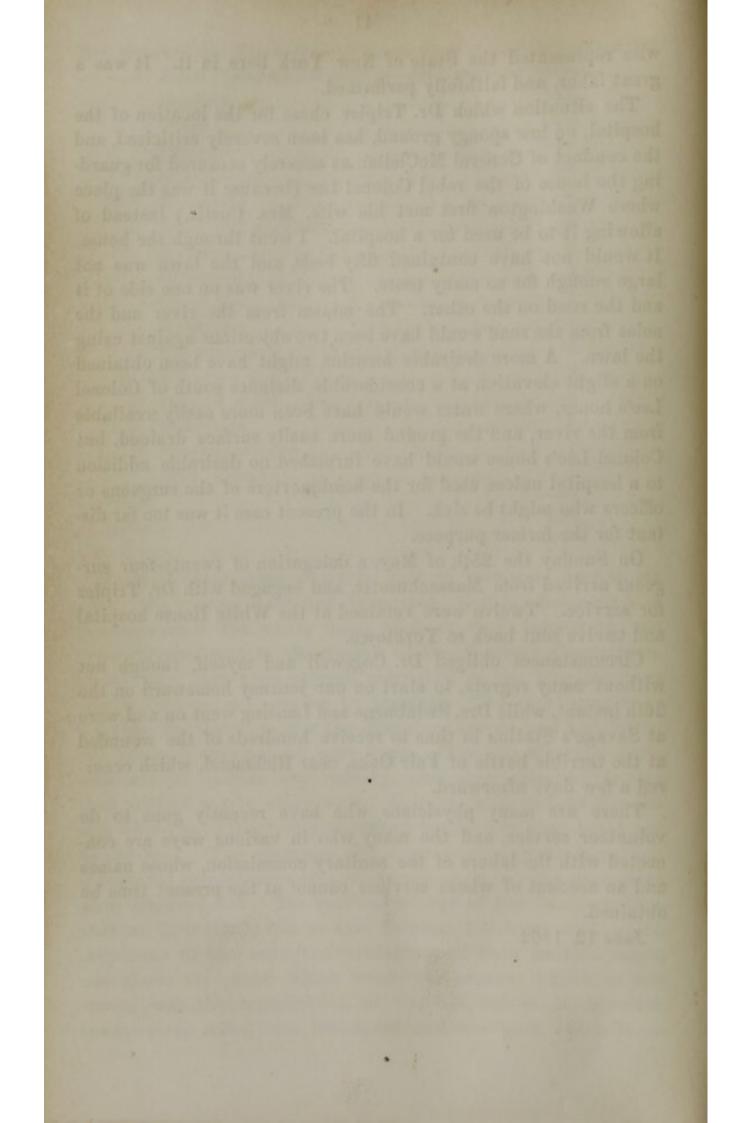
The situation which Dr. Tripler chose for the location of the hospital, on low spongy ground, has been severely criticised, and the conduct of General McClellan as severely censured for guarding the house of the rebel Colonel Lee (because it was the place where Washington first met his wife, Mrs. Custis,) instead of allowing it to be used for a hospital. I went through the house. It would not have contained fifty beds, and the lawn was not large enough for so many tents. The river was on one side of it and the road on the other. The miasm from the river and the noise from the road would have been two objections against using the lawn. A more desirable location might have been obtained on a slight elevation at a considerable distance south of Colonel Lee's house, where water would have been more easily available from the river, and the ground more easily surface drained, but Colonel Lee's house would have furnished no desirable addition to a hospital unless used for the headquarters of the surgeons or officers who might be sick. In the present case it was too far distant for the former purpose.

On Sunday the 25th of May, a delegation of twenty-four surgeons arrived from Massachusetts, and engaged with Dr. Tripler for service. Twelve were retained at the White House hospital and twelve sent back to Yorktown.

Circumstances obliged Dr. Cogswell and myself, though not without many regrets, to start on our journey homeward on the 26th instant, while Drs. Swinburne and Lansing went on and were at Savage's Station in time to receive hundreds of the wounded at the terrible battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, which occurred a few days afterward.

There are many physicians who have recently gone to do volunteer service, and the many who in various ways are connected with the labors of the sanitary commission, whose names and an account of whose services cannot at the present time be obtained.

June 12, 1862.



CONSERVATIVE SURGERY;

WITH A LIST OF THE

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FORCE OF NEW YORK

IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,

1861-2.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE HOSPITALS AT FORTRESS MONROE AND WHITE HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

